

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1912-13,

BY

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F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

THIRTY-THIRD ISSUE.



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PREFACE.

THIS is the thirty-third issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The general plan of the work is the same as in former years, but there are many alterations in the text due to changes in conditions. Much new matter has been added, and sections dealing with subjects that are of less public interest than formerly have been deleted or curtailed.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end comparisons are instituted with former years, and with other States and countries. An endeavour is made to present such information as will enable investigators to ascertain the results of past legislation, and as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion in regard to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State and promoting the social welfare of the people.

The first part deals principally with the past history of the State and its constitutional progress. Its natural features, geology, fauna, and flora are also described. Parts II. to V. and Part VIII. deal with the wealth and progress of the community as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. In parts VI., VII., and IX. attention is given to matters affecting primarily the daily lives of the individuals of whom the community is composed, rather than the collective interests of the community itself. In these latter portions of the book will be found statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, education, charitable institutions, crime, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural and other production of the State, and of its manufactures. The various parts were distributed as soon as completed, the first being issued in May, and the last in November.

The information in all the parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—in many instances to the middle of the year 1913.

Of the new features appearing in the present volume the following may be mentioned :—

Tables showing the numbers of private dwellings in the State of different weekly rentals and the numbers of persons living in houses built of stone, brick, wood, &c. ; a statement of the rules according to which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are by law distributed ; mortality rates of twenty-two metropolitan municipalities and seven country towns based upon the usual place of residence of the deceased persons ; a table showing the assistance rendered by public hospitals to people living in different portions of the State ; and statements in more detail than formerly of the principal articles imported from and exported to oversea countries.

The section relating to Defences has been re-written, and this includes a detailed statement of the steps which have been taken to inaugurate the Commonwealth Fleet Unit. A list is given of the duties of the recently constituted Country Roads Board, and there is a statement of the provision which has been made for obtaining the funds necessary to enable it to carry on these duties.

The Appendix contains information in regard to the land occupied in the State in March, 1913, and the cultivation and live stock thereon for holdings of various sizes, the holdings being arranged in an ascending scale in thirty groups. It also includes tables giving the average chest and cranial measurements of children of various ages. These are based on information collected by medical officers attached to the Education Department who have for some time past been continuously employed in examining school children throughout the State.

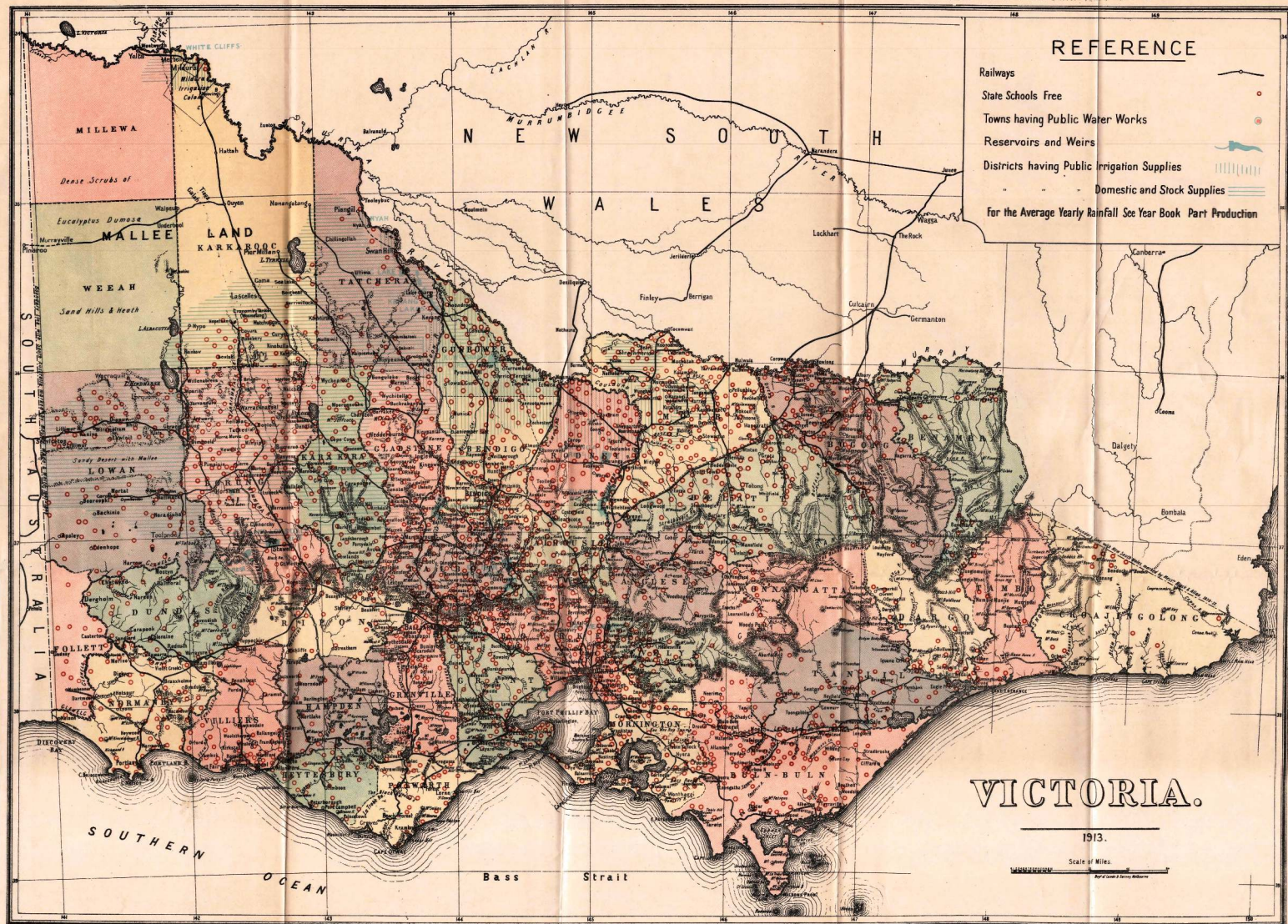
The discontinuance by the Commonwealth Government of the records of Inter-State trade, which has been referred to in previous *Year-Books*, has caused considerable inconvenience to the public. Frequent requests are received at this office for information which it is impossible to supply owing to particulars of that trade not being available.

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments and the various experts who have supplied information and in other ways assisted in the preparation of the work. I also take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them.

The figures and other matter contained in each part of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any error should be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to its nature and position.

A. M. LAUGHTON,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 14th November, 1913.



REFERENCE

Railways

State Schools Free

Towns having Public Water Works

Reservoirs and Weirs

Districts having Public Irrigation Supplies

Domestic and Stock Supplies

For the Average Yearly Rainfall See Year Book Part Production

VICTORIA.

1913.

Scale of Miles

1:100,000

Part of Land & Survey Reserve

VICTORIAN YEAR - BOOK, 1912-13.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Records of early discoveries show a lamentable ignorance of the geography of the Southern and Indian Oceans, since the venturesome sailors who first attempted to explore these seas were not skilled in cartography, and their maps, or the maps plotted from their verbal narratives, were of necessity crude and inaccurate. A map published with the account of Frobisher's voyages in 1578 encircles the whole Southern Pole with a vast stretch of land, separated from South America by the Strait of Magellan, and stretching further north in those regions which we now know as Australia, indicating a belief and an assurance in the existence of our continent. It is an interesting fact that in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, published in 1621, references are made to this land as *Terra Australis Incognita*.

History of
early
discoverers
and
settlers.

Frobisher reports that the Portuguese and Spaniards in their voyages to the East Indies saw and touched on the north edge of the southern continent. In 1526 the trading vessels of the former nation reached New Guinea, though their masters were unaware of the existence of the Strait which separates it from Australia. After the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1497, the Portuguese began to trade with the East Indies, and were followed by the Spaniards and Dutch, the latter largely replacing the Portuguese traders in the East.

Frobisher.

De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet, but his efforts proved unsuccessful. De Quiros may be regarded as the last of the Southern European explorers, whose work was now taken up by the Dutch.

De Quiros.

In 1595 the Dutch East India Company was formed, with headquarters at Batavia, whence ten years later Jansen was sent on a voyage of discovery, when he surveyed the south coast of New Guinea, and the east coast of Cape York Peninsula, without, however, discovering the passage between the two.

Dutch ex-
ploration.

De Houtman and Jansen. In 1606 the Dutch Governor of the Moluccas, De Houtman, despatched an exploring party, which surveyed the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but the report of Captain Jansen, the leader of the expedition, was unfavorable, and it was many years before the Dutch again visited this territory, which at the time they believed formed part of New Guinea.

During the next forty years a number of Dutch navigators touched at various points on the coast of Australia. Amongst these may be mentioned Carstens, who in 1623 coasted part of the northern shores, and Pool who in 1636 followed the coast line of the whole of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Of the Dutch discoverers Pelsaert, who sailed to Sharks Bay in the *Batavia* in 1629, was the only one who made any detailed observations of the character of the country inland. His journal contains the first notice and description of the kangaroo that has come down to us.

Van Diemen and Tasman. In 1642 Anthony Van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch East India Colonies, selected Abel Jansen Tasman to make explorations in the South Seas. On 24th November, 1642, the west coast of Tasmania was discovered. Rounding this and the south coast, Tasman entered Storm Bay and Frederick Henry Bay, where he hoisted the Dutch flag. Naming the locality Van Diemen's Land, he sailed eastwards, and discovered New Zealand, returning afterwards to Batavia. In the following year Tasman surveyed portions of the north and west coasts of Australia, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Sharks Bay.

Dampier. In January, 1688, New Holland (so named by the Dutch) was visited near Roebuck Bay by Dampier, the first Englishman who sighted our shores. The description of his voyages includes his opinions respecting Australia and the people he found there, as well as of its flora and fauna. He was selected in 1699 to make further exploration of the place, to ascertain whether the land was a continent or a group of islands. He visited Sharks Bay, sailed northward to the archipelago now bearing his name, and then returned to England. His unfavorable report concerning the country suspended British exploration for many years.

Cook. That our continent ever became a portion of the British Empire is due to the enterprise, skill, and courage of Captain James Cook. In 1768 the British Government sent a scientific expedition, under his command, to Tahiti, with permission to undertake exploration in the South Seas. Cook first landed in New Zealand at Poverty Bay, on 8th October, 1769. After coasting round the North Island, and the South and Stewart Islands—mistaking the latter for part of the South Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia, and on the 19th April, 1770, land was sighted by Lieutenant Hicks, at a point believed to be the present Cape Everard, on the Victorian coast. Cook sailed northwards, and, after seven or eight days on the water, landed first at

Botany Bay, then further north at other places on the east coast. He then passed through Torres Strait, and, having thus demonstrated the fact that Australia was an island (although believed to be joined to Van Diemen's Land), returned home.

Cook's description of Botany Bay was so favorable that in 1787 Phillip, the British Government despatched Captain Arthur Phillip, in charge of a squadron of eleven vessels, to found a penal colony in Australia. Finding Botany Bay, which he entered on the 20th January following, unsuitable for settlement, he sailed northward to Port Jackson, where he formally took possession of the country on 26th January, 1788, in the name of His Majesty King George III.

The first landing effected in Victoria was in 1797, from a vessel wrecked on Furneaux Island, in Bass Strait. Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, and two sailors, out of a total of seventeen, reached Sydney overland, and these were probably the first white men who landed on Victorian shores.

Notable discoveries by sea were afterwards made by Flinders, Bass, Grant, Murray, and others, the first of whom sailed through the strait separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land, and circumnavigated the latter island, thus demonstrating it to be an island. In 1802 Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, sent from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, to survey the south coast.

In 1803 an attempt was made to colonize Victoria, then known as the territory of Port Phillip, by making it a convict colony, which, luckily, proved abortive. A penal expedition, under Captain Collins, arrived in Port Phillip Bay on 7th October. It consisted of nearly 400 persons, of whom over 300 were convicts. A sandy site, chosen at Sorrento, proved to be unsuitable for the colony, chiefly because of the scarcity of fresh water, and Collins sent out an exploring party in search of a better place. The hostility of the blacks, preventing any satisfactory land exploration, and stormy weather in the bay, precluding efficient observation, combined to produce a gloomy report; and Collins applied to his chief at Sydney for permission to remove to Van Diemen's Land. Governor King readily assented, and after three months of wretchedness in Port Phillip, the colony crossed Bass Strait, and founded the settlement at the Derwent. Among the few children who had accompanied their parents in this expedition was John Pascoe Fawkner, who, 32 years later, led a party to the Yarra, and assisted in the foundation of Melbourne.

In 1824, a young Australian-born explorer, Hamilton Hume, of Lake George, in company with Captain Hovell, and six convicts as servants, set out overland with the intention of reaching Westernport. After accidents by flood and field, swimming rivers, climbing mountains, and hewing their way with difficulty through rough forest country, they reached the river which now separates Victoria from New South Wales, and which they called the Hume. After

much toil and many disappointments, they reached Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. The members of the expedition, believing that they had reached their destination, then returned to Sydney. Two years later another expedition, under Captain Wright, with Hovell as guide, settled at Westernport, the latter being under the impression that it was an inlet of the bay which Hume and he had previously reached. After a year's struggle for existence the place was abandoned, and the settlement withdrawn, lack of energy and general discontent being the apparent causes of failure.

Westernport
Settlement.

Sturt and
Macleay,
on the
Murray.

In 1829, Sturt and Macleay, with eight convicts, rowed down the Murrumbidgee, and reached the river which Hume and Hovell had crossed some years previously, and which Sturt, in ignorance of the fact that it was the same as that to which the name Hume was given, called the Murray. The party then continued their journey past the mouth of the Darling, the upper waters of which Sturt had himself previously discovered, until they reached the broad waters of Lake Alexandrina. Unable to cross the bar which blocked the passage to the open, they turned back, and, after a laborious and perilous journey, reached headquarters, having explored a thousand miles of new country, and navigated the greatest of Australian rivers.

Mitchell.

In 1836, Major Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, with 25 convicts, followed the Lachlan and Lower Murrumbidgee, and having crossed the Murray, beheld, from the summit of Mount Hope, a wide extent of good pasture land. Holding his course southward, with a declination slightly to the west, he crossed the verdant plains past the mountain-range, which he called the Grampians, and reached the southern coast of Discovery Bay. At Portland the party met the Henty family, who had, two years previously, established a sheep and cattle station there for the convenience of whalers, who made Portland Bay a place of resort. The expedition followed a north-eastern course home. The name applied by Mitchell to that part of our State which he traversed was *Australia Felix*.

Portland
Settlement.

Dutton.

Henty.

Whilst these toilsome and dangerous overland expeditions were being conducted, anxious eyes were eagerly watching for a favorable opportunity to move across the straits. Whale and seal hunting prevailed in the waters off the Victorian coast, or on the rocky islets that studded these waters. As early as 1828 sealers had erected temporary dwellings upon suitable spots on the southern coast of Victoria. The principal traders were William Dutton, John Griffiths, and John and Charles Mills. The first-named of these, William Dutton, established a whaling station at Portland in 1832, and was followed a year later by Edward Henty, who crossed in the *Thistle*, and with the servants, horses, cattle, and sheep, which he brought with him, became the first of that class of people who are now, to such a large extent, the backbone of our State, the agriculturists.

But it was the Bay of Port Phillip, after all, that was destined to become the principal channel of the new district's commerce. Thither John Batman came in 1835,* entering the Heads on 29th May in the *Rebecca*. After landing near Geelong, and with characteristic acumen, ingratiating himself with the natives he proceeded up the bay, and anchored off what is now Williamstown. He proceeded, with fourteen well-armed men, along the banks of the Lower Yarra and Saltwater as far as the site of Sunbury, and the natives, friendly because of Batman's favour in the eyes of the Geelong natives, were ready to treat with him. The famous barter, afterwards declared informal, by which the natives conveyed to him about 600,000 acres of rich grassy land for a quantity of knives, scissors, looking-glasses, blankets, and similar articles of native ambition, was drawn up by Batman near the site of Melbourne. Proceeding southwards, he came upon the main stream of the Yarra, and again boarded his vessel. Next day he ascended the river in a boat, and on reaching the Yarra Falls, entered in his diary the famous legend, "This will be the place for a village." Leaving a small party at Indented Head, Batman and his associates returned to Tasmania to prepare for the transportation of their households and worldly possessions, which speedily followed.

Port Phillip Settlement.

Batman.

Geelong.

The Yarra.

Melbourne.

But Batman was not to have things all his own way. John Pascoe Fawcner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumined for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Port Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawcner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was entered in a boat, and the site of the present Custom-house selected for the settlement. Next day, the *Enterprise* was towed up, and the landing of the colonists, with their horses, provisions, ploughs, grain, fruit trees, building material, and other necessities of a new settlement, accomplished the foundation of Melbourne. The settlement at Indented Head was removed to "the place for a village," and encamped quietly on the site of St. James's Cathedral, close behind the Fawcner settlement.

Fawcner.

The Capital.

Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, Brunswick, Essendon, and Malvern; the

towns of Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Northcote, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Coburg; the borough of Oakleigh; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres, of which 5,596 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there was 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons, which had increased to 127,000 dwellings, with a population of 628,430 at the end of 1912.

Port Phillip
district.

Rapid progress was made by the new settlement. In little more than a year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, sent Captain Lonsdale from Sydney as Magistrate. He himself visited the place in 1837, and planned out the towns of Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong, to the last of which places Captain Fyans was appointed police magistrate in September of the year named. Up to 1851, the district formed a part of New South Wales, under the name of Port Phillip. On the 1st July of that year it became a separate Colony, and was called Victoria in honour of the late Queen.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Gold.

An important element in the development and prosperity of the new Colony was the discovery of gold, which took place in 1851. The precious metal was first discovered at Clunes, then at Anderson's Creek, and soon after at Buninyong and Ballarat, afterwards at Mount Alexander, and eventually at Bendigo. Large and important fields were subsequently opened up in the districts around Ararat, Stawell, Beechworth, and Maryborough, and in Gippsland. The discovery brought about a large immigration from many parts of the world. All persons were allowed to dig for gold on payment of a licence-fee of £1 10s. per month, afterwards reduced to that amount per quarter. In the early days the diggers found no difficulty in paying this fee, as they were not very numerous, and were generally successful. As time went on, however, the gold-fields population increased largely, many men were unsuccessful, and the payment of the fee became burdensome. The mode of collecting it was objectionable. The outcome of the whole matter was dissatisfaction and discontent, which culminated in a riot at Ballarat towards the close of 1854, when the diggers erected a stockade at Eureka, and set the authorities at defiance. Troops were despatched to Ballarat, and the disturbance was speedily quelled. A Royal Commission was subsequently appointed, which made recommendations for the removal of the licence-fee, and for other concessions, the carrying out of which ultimately restored peace and harmony.

From the date of its discovery, the quantity of gold recorded for Victoria up to the end of 1912 was 73,048,216 ounces, valued at £291,703,453, this being about one-half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early develop- Wool.
ment of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, but, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, it was then reduced to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907-8 to 14,146,734, but a partial drought experienced in that year was mainly responsible for a reduction to 12,545,742 in 1908-9. Since that time the seasonal conditions have been favorable, with the result that the sheep increased to 13,857,804 in 1912.

Wool was first exported in 1837, the quantity being 175,081 lbs., valued at £11,639; in the following year 320,383 lbs., valued at £21,631, were exported; in 1839, 615,603 lbs., valued at £45,226; in 1840, 941,815 lbs., valued at £67,902; and in 1841, 1,714,711 lbs., valued at £85,735.

Soon after this time the figures of the export trade of wool from Victoria include small returns from New South Wales; but it was not until 1864 that wool to any considerable extent was exported from that Colony through Victoria. In 1862 and in 1863 the export from Victoria was about 25,000,000 lbs.; in 1864 it was nearly 40,000,000 lbs., the increase being mainly derived from the Riverina district, which was placed in communication with Melbourne by means of the Echuca railway. In 1911-12, the wool production was 110,463,041 lbs., nearly all of which was exported. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the Colony since 1842, the year of the introduction of representative government into New South Wales, which then included the Port Phillip district. The years 1850 and 1855 have been chosen—the former as being the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, and the latter the date of

STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 to 1912.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911-12.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,375,081
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,784,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	10,009,796
Expenditure from Revenue .. £	124,681	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,790	9,999,342
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,592	48,638,897	49,546,275	60,712,216
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	876,400	789,562	516,254
Wool produced .. lbs.	2,752,330	16,345,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,138	110,463,041
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,708,778	46,857,672	80,800,474
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	798,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	8,647,459	5,109,849
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	20,891,877
Oats .. "	66,100	99,585	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	4,585,826
Wine .. gallons	..	4,621	38,430	84,057	181,643	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	983,423
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,065	21,219	534,118	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,647,127
" Cattle .. "	100,792	378,806	4,677,872	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,287,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	13,857,304
" Sheep .. "	1,404,333	6,082,783	9,260	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	348,069
" Pigs .. "	..	..	20,686	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,150,198
" Exports—Value .. £	198,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,828,606	14,557,820	16,252,108	16,006,748	18,646,097	29,396,275
Imports, Oversea—Value .. £	..	..	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	25,087,263
Exports .. "	..	..	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,269	19,165,680
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,002	4,715,109	6,715,491	10,305,186
Railways open .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,528
Telegraph wire .. "	..	..	..	2,536	4,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	17,403
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	159,092,001
Newspapers .. "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,095	27,104,344	36,125,728
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,637	9,662,006	20,248,238
Factories—									
Number of ..	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	8,141	3,240	5,126
Hands employed ..	..	..	..	..	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	111,948
Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. £	..	..	..	..	3,626,340	8,068,101	16,472,859	12,298,500	18,257,893
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,473,780	41,697,863
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools ..	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,141
Expenditure on Education .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	1,172,709
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	..	..	29,633,091	50,166,078	87,642,450	203,351,360	185,101,998	275,078,517
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members ..	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	145,439
Total funds .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,692	2,246,396

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.
 * These figures relate to the calendar year 1909. Owing to the Commonwealth authorities having discontinued the keeping of records of inter-State trade, the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available for a later year.

the introduction of responsible government for Victoria. The subsequent years are census years, except the last:—

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1912 it had increased to 1,375,081. During the period 1842-1912 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £10,000,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1912 the funded debt had reached £60,712,216, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 5,110,000 acres; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1909, the last year for which figures are available, it was over £28,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1909 to nearly £30,000,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, in 1912 there were 3,528 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 17,403 miles up to the end of 1911. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £20,243,238 in 1912.

The expenditure on State education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,172,709 in 1911-12, the amount spent since the introduction of the present Act in 1873 being £28,876,552. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 145,439 in 1911—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £2,246,396 in 1911. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 111,948 in 1911. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £275,078,517 in 1911-12.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420; its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,756 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of
Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E., the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., or 242 geographical miles.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the fifty-six years ended with 1912 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory was 111.2 deg. Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5 deg., viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea level was, during the fifty-six years ended with 1912, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.54 inches.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In shape, Victoria is roughly triangular, its breadth from north to south along its western border being about one-half its length from east to west. The highlands also form a triangle, but in this case the greatest north and south measurement is in the east, while the base stretches nearly to the western boundary. This area of high land attains its greatest elevation in the east, and gradually sinks towards the west. The elevated region consists of palæozoic, and perhaps older rocks, of various ages, with, in a few cases, as at Dargo High Plains, and at Bogong High Plains, patches of older-tertiary basalts.

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken

of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount Cobbaras, 6,030 feet, Mount Hotham 6,100 feet, and several others nearly as high. The average elevation of the Divide is about 3,000 feet. The highest mountains in Victoria lie to the north of the water-parting, namely, Mount Bogong, 6,508 feet, and Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet. On the higher mountains snow occasionally lies in sheltered localities throughout the year, but we have no permanently snow-clad mountains in Australia. The Divide, which is of considerable geological age, forms a well-marked boundary between two distinct zoological areas. The animals to the north are allied to those of Central Australia, while those to the south are almost identical with the Tasmanian.

The strike of the palæozoic rocks is, roughly, north and south, so that the direction of the Dividing Range is not due to the primary rock-folding. Owing to stream capture and general denudation, the Divide has doubtless shifted its position from time to time, but the existence of the highlands is possibly, in part, due to an east and west series of folds, of which the "pitch" in the anticlines of our older rocks affords evidence; and in part to faulting, the latter being the more probable.

Highlands occur to the north of Cape Otway, where they rise to a height of over 2,000 feet, and also in South Gippsland. These districts are densely clothed with forests, and rich in fern gullies, the rocks consisting of fresh-water jurassic strata. Geographically isolated from the rest of the State is the rugged granitic area of Wilson's Promontory, which rises in places to about 2,500 feet. This mass is a "tied island," the neck of the peninsula being formed by sand dunes. The chain of lofty granitic islands extending from the Promontory to Tasmania is the remains of an ancient connecting mountain range.

The north-west of Victoria is occupied by a large plain which borders the highlands on their northern side, and sweeps west, and still further north far beyond the boundaries of the State. It represents in the main the flood-plain of the Murray and its tributaries. This area is for the most part covered by a dense growth of several dwarf species of *Eucalyptus*, known collectively as Mallee.

The south-west is occupied by another plain, consisting chiefly of recent basalts and tuffs. It is typically treeless, owing to the small depth of soil, and to poor subsoil drainage, but it is richly grassed, and contains some of the best and most easily worked agricultural land in the State.

As already indicated, the main river system consists of the Murray and its tributaries, the Murray itself being the only stream that is navigable for any distance, and forming an important highway. Owing to the building up of its flood-plain by the river its western tributaries can no longer reach it, but spread out in times of flood into broad, shallow lakes which disappear in dry seasons.

Rivers and
lakes.

As regards the streams to the south of the Dividing Range, the south-westerly drift bars the mouths of all which debouch into the open sea, and long continued action has built up a ridge off the Gippsland coast behind which the rivers spread out to form large shallow lakes. The volcanic plains of the west are dotted with lakes and swamps owing to the imperfect drainage of the almost level expanse, to the low barriers formed by the irregular flows of lava, and to the distribution of the sheets of volcanic ash. Some of these lakes have been ascribed to sinking of the surface as a subsequent result of the volcanic outburst, while others, several of which are very deep, occupy the sites of volcanic vents. Many of the western lakes have no outlet, and are salt, while those with a permanent or occasional overflow are fresh.

Coastline.

From the Glenelg on the west as far eastward as the Gellibrand river, the western plains abut on the sea. Sometimes it is the volcanic rocks which reach the coast, but in most places the underlying marine tertiaries border the shore, with or without an intervening belt of sand dunes. When dunes are present they usually disturb the drainage, and extensive swamps and marshes are the result. These are extensively developed between Nelson and Cape Bridgewater. Where the plain, as at its eastern end, reaches the height of 200 or 300 feet it is deeply eroded, and, as is the case in the area occupied by the Heytesbury forest, its essential character is not at first apparent, and the coast itself is bordered by vertical cliffs. East of the Gellibrand, and sweeping past Cape Otway to near Split Point, the highlands of the Otway Ranges with their forests, streams, and waterfalls afford a coast of great beauty. From Split Point, as far as Wilson's Promontory, the land shows no great elevation, rarely rising more than 200 feet. Sand dunes and cliffs of marine tertiaries, or of basalt, border it nearly all the way. At Cape Woolamai we have an isolated mass of granite, and about Cape Patterson the jurassic coal series forms the shore line. Near Cape Liptrap is a small, rugged outcrop of palæozoic rocks. Beyond Wilson's Promontory, with its beautiful scenery of small bays backed by lofty tree-clad ranges, and with its clusters of precipitous islets, comes the long, dune-fringed Ninety-mile-beach. Behind these dunes at their eastern end lie the Gippsland Lakes. Beyond Lakes' Entrance high ranges of palæozoic rocks and granite approach the sea, and extend to Cape Howe, the most easterly point in the State.

The only good natural harbor is the land-locked basin of Port Phillip. Portland Bay and Port Fairy are formed under the lee of projecting tongues of volcanic rocks. The lower Glenelg River, for 40 miles inland, Lady Bay, Warrnambool Bay, and Port Campbell owe their main outlines to the fact that they are drowned valleys. Port Phillip has itself a similar origin, its eastern side being defined by a north and south fault. The harbor originally opened widely to the sea, and the old line of sea cliffs may be traced from Dromana to Cape Schanck on the eastern side, while on the west it runs from St. Leonards to Ocean Grove. The Sorrento peninsula and the sandy triangular area with Queenscliff at

its apex are dunes piled on sand banks which nearly closed the port, the gap at the Heads being kept open by the tidal scour. Western Port and Mallacoota Inlet are also due to subsidence. The estuaries of the Curdie, Gellibrand, Aire, Barwon, and other smaller streams were formerly inlets of a similar nature, but are now more or less filled with river-borne material.

As regards islands, we are poorly off. Lady Julia Percy Island, near Portland, is volcanic. East of this, where hard bands occur at sea-level, in the marine tertiaries, the coast is fringed by stacks and precipitous islets carved out by the waves. These are absent along the Otway coast, where the jurassic rocks reach the shore. Phillip and French Islands, like those off Wilson's Promontory, are due to subsidence, the old hill tops standing above the sea which now fills the intervening valleys.

GEOLOGY.

The triangular shape of the area occupied by the palæozoic rocks has already been pointed out. The stratified rocks of this age have a general north and south strike, and the older ones are acutely folded. The mesozoic and tertiary strata show no great crumpling, though considerable faulting has occurred in places. Their strike is in the main parallel to the coast, or east and west.

For details as to the distribution of the rocks reference may be made to the beautiful geological map of Victoria published a few years ago by the Department of Mines.

Scattered irregularly over the State are numerous outcrops of quartz-mica-diorites and granitoid rocks of various types. They are mostly post-silurian, and intrude the older rocks. They range from Cape Howe to beyond the Glenelg, and from Wilson's Promontory in the south to near Swan Hill in the north.

At Mounts Macedon and Dandenong occurs a series of dacites and various other associated rocks intruding the supposed devonian granites.

Another series of rocks of basic composition and of palæozoic age is found near Heathcote and in a few other localities.

In the extreme north-east in Benambra, and in the south-west in Dundas, are two large areas of crystalline schists. Their age is in dispute. By some they are regarded as archæan, and by others as altered ordovician. A few small patches occur elsewhere.

At Heathcote a few imperfect fossils have been found, which have been referred to middle cambrian age, but this reference has been disputed in favour of ordovician. At Dookie and at Waratah Bay certain other beds have been thought to be cambrian, but fossils are wanting. Certain limestones associated with upper ordovician slates have recently been referred to cambrian on palæontological evidence.

Slates and sandstones of ordovician age, all acutely folded, and more or less cleared, occur. Limestones are practically absent. One large area is situated in the east, and the same rocks re-appear in the centre of the State. From Ballarat westward is a large mass of rocks

having similar characters, and generally regarded as ordovician. Recently many places which were thought to be occupied by silurian rocks have yielded ordovician fossils, as will be seen on comparing the last two editions of the geological map. Since then ordovician, in the place of silurian, has been proved in several places on the Mornington Peninsula.

As regards fossils, the absence of calcareous beds greatly limits their variety. A few sponges and lower types of crustacea occur. No trilobites have been found, unless the Heathcote rocks be ordovician, and not cambrian. The dominant forms are graptolites, of which a large number are known. The series is divided into upper and lower. Of the former there is but little accurate information available. The rocks of the eastern area, a prolongation of similar beds in New South Wales, are of this age, as also are certain rocks near Matlock, Sunbury, and some other places north of Melbourne. The lower ordovician has been divided into four. These, in descending order, are typically developed at Darriwell (north of Geelong), and at Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Lancefield. Most of our auriferous quartz veins occur in the ordovician, but some are in younger, and some in older, rocks. The best studied gold-field is that of Bendigo, where the veins fill lenticular spaces arching over the anticlines. They have considerable extension along the strike, and several usually occur on the same anticline, one below the other. These veins are known as "saddle-reefs." "Pitch" of the strata, or undulation of the axis of the anticlines in a vertical direction, is a marked feature, and of considerable importance from its effect on mine working.

Silurian.

The older rocks round Melbourne, and for some distance to the north and east, are of silurian age. Sandstones, mudstones, and, at a few places, as at Lilydale, near Mansfield, and on the Thomson River, limestones occur. The rocks have not been subjected to the same amount of disturbance as the ordovician, and fossils are fairly common, though, except in the limestones, rarely well preserved. A large number have been recorded. Graptolites, corals, polyzoa, brachiopoda, mollusca, trilobites, and crustacea have been found. An apparent approach to a devonian facies is shown at some localities. In the neighbourhood of Melbourne the strata are much disturbed. There is an upper and a lower series, formerly known by names borrowed from British geology, though the local names, Melbournian for the lower or graptolite bearing series, and Yeringian for the upper, are now more suitably employed. The rocks are frequently auriferous.

Devonian.

A long and narrow belt of quartz-porphyrries, and allied rocks, running parallel to the Snowy River, and partly intersected by it, marks a volcanic axis. In places tuffs rest on the edges of the ordovician, and are in turn overlain by limestones rich in devonian fossils. The volcanic rocks have been referred to lower devonian, and the limestones to middle devonian. Several patches of these limestones occur widely scattered over the eastern parts of the State, the largest being at Buchan and at Bindi. Corals, brachiopods, and molluscs abound in them. A series of much-folded shales and quartzites of

apparently the same age, judging by the fossils, is to be seen at Tabberabbera and Cobannah. In places overlying these highly-inclined, middle devonian beds are found nearly horizontal strata. These, as at Iguana Creek, yield plant remains, and are regarded as upper devonian. The Grampian sandstones, which form a bold range with an abrupt south-easterly facing scrap over 2,000 feet in height are provisionally regarded as upper palæozoic. Fossils, as yet undetermined, have only recently been found. The Cathedral Range, near Marysville, belongs probably to the same series.

Certain sandstones on the Avon with *Lepidodendron* are, it is considered, of carboniferous age. From here northward, across the Divide, a belt of similar rocks extends, forming very rugged mountains. A series of fossil fish from near Mansfield, at the northern extremity, has lately been critically examined, and declared to be of carboniferous age, and not devonian, as was formerly held.

At several localities occur beds of glacial origin, sometimes of considerable thickness. At Bacchus Marsh the boulder beds are associated with sandstones containing the fossil fern-like plant *Gangamopteris* and a few other forms, and this affords a means of correlating them with permo-carboniferous beds elsewhere.

About Coleraine and in the Otway district, and in South Gippsland, there are large areas of fresh-water shales and sandstones, in places conglomeratic. A few fish, a dinosaur claw, and fresh-water molluscs have been found; but the chief fossils are plants, of which a large number are now known, as *Baiera*, *Sphenopteris*, *Taeniopteris*, &c. Coal is worked in the beds of Gippsland, as at Jumbunna, Outtrim, and Wonthaggi.

The rocks hitherto spoken of are confined in the main to the highlands previously described. The lowlands are for the most part occupied by tertiary rocks of volcanic and marine origin, with, over large tracts, a cover of fluviatile or wind-formed source. They form a belt between the Dividing Range and the sea, or the jurassic rocks, where these occur, from near the mouth of the Snowy River to beyond the western boundary of the State. They sweep round the western end of the Divide, and underlie the greater part of the Mallee district in the north-west. Where they, or the fluviatile or the aeolian deposits, overlie auriferous bedrock, the buried river channels usually contain gold. In other places lignite beds or brown coals, sometimes of considerable extent and thickness, are formed, as at Deans Marsh, Altona Bay, Lal Lal, and several localities in South Gippsland. Both these types of deposit, the gold and lignite bearing, are of various ages, from oldest tertiary upwards.

The marine beds are extremely rich in fossils, and have been divided into three main groups. Owing to the difficulty, or perhaps the impossibility, of correlating them with the subdivisions of the northern hemisphere, local names are now generally applied.

Barwonian (? Eocene).—Sands, clays, and limestones composing beds of this age are widely spread, occurring about the Gippsland Lakes, and along the southern coast from Flinders to the Glenelg.

Inland they underlie the western plains from Geelong to Hamilton, and have been proved in bores from Stawell to beyond the Murray northwards. East of this line they appear to be bounded by a ridge of palæozoic rocks, extending northwards from the Divide, and only thinly mantled by non-marine beds. The fauna of the marine beds is extremely rich and varied, all types being represented, and in number of species and excellence of preservation is scarcely anywhere surpassed. Associated with the marine beds is a series of basalts and tuffs, which are found more especially in the central and eastern parts of the State. Under certain climatic conditions these volcanic rocks have decomposed to form a valuable agricultural soil.

Kalimnan (? Miocene).—These rocks are widely spread, though not so extensively as the Barwonian. They are well represented near Bairnsdale, Shelford, Hamilton, and, though the age is in dispute, at Beaumaris. As a rule they are more arenaceous than the lower beds, and ferruginous sands are typical. The fauna is fairly rich, and very distinct from the Barwonian.

Werrikooian (? Pliocene).—Marine beds of this age are not common, but are found in the lower Glenelg district, overlying Barwonian. The fossils are almost all existing species.

After the deposit of these beds there occurred extensive outpourings of basaltic lavas in the southern and south-western parts of the State, and large lava plains were formed, through which deep gorges have been cut by the creeks and rivers. Fine examples of volcanic cones in all stages of denudation are plentiful. In deposits, both immediately before and after this last volcanic outburst, there are found the bones of numerous extinct marsupials, such as *Diprotodon*, *Nototherium*, and gigantic kangaroos. Raised beaches point to an elevation of some twenty feet since the previous subsidence which has formed many of our harbors.

FAUNA.

The peculiarity of the Australian mammalian fauna has often been remarked upon. Nowhere else in the world do we find representatives of the three great groups into which the class is divided, namely, the eutheria, the marsupials, and the monotremes. The last group, containing the spiny anteater (*Tachyglossus*) and the platypus (*Ornithorhynchus*), is confined to the continent and neighbouring islands, while the marsupials exist, nowadays, only in the Australian region and in America.

Of the eutheria, which comprises all mammals above the marsupials, we have but a few terrestrial forms—the dingo, a few bats, and rats and mice. The seas afford a few more, such as whales and porpoises, seals and in certain places the dugong (*Halicore*).

In Victoria, itself we find the Australian fauna typically developed. The echidna ranges over the whole continent, while its ally, the platypus, is confined to the eastern side of Australia, from Tasmania to the tropics. Both are still common in certain parts of the State.

Among the marsupials the kangaroo family (*Macropodidae*) is well represented, though the larger forms are rapidly disappearing. These comprise the red, grey, and the black-faced kangaroos. The smaller forms, such as wallabies and kangaroo-rats, are still plentiful in many of the more densely forested regions. The southern wallaby (*Macropus billiardieri*) is identical with the Tasmanian one, and the other common one (*M. ualabatus*) ranges far to the north of our boundaries. A few other northern forms come down south as far as the Dividing Range. The small kangaroo-rats (*Bettongia*), dwelling in thick scrub, are hard to catch sight of, and still harder to shoot.

The Australian opossum family (*Phalangeridae*) comprises our so-called opossums, flying squirrels, and the native bear—unfortunate names, but the only local ones in common use. The silver opossum and the Tasmanian brown are the same species (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), the island form being a little larger and of a darker hue. This species ranges over practically the whole of Australia. They form their nests in hollow trees, or, where these are absent, as on some of the islands in Bass Straits and in Central Australia, on the ground. The ring-tailed opossum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) builds a hollow, ball-like nest of grass and bark in the dense scrub. The flying opossums, or, as they are sometimes called, flying foxes (*Petaurus*) and the flying squirrels (*Acrobates*) are represented by several species, ranging from the size of a cat to that of a mouse, and are very beautiful forms. They have not the power of true flight, but can glide for a considerable distance from a greater to a less height. The native bear (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) has a very restricted range. It does not occur in South Australia nor Tasmania, but passes north up the eastern coastal region. As shown by its occurrence in cave deposits in Western Australia it formerly had a much wider range. Despite its name, it is a harmless vegetable feeder, and its valuable skin dooms it to early extermination.

Of the wombat family we have but one representative (*Phascolomys mitchelli*), which is still common in the eastern parts of the State.

In the native cat family we have three of the spotted species, the large tiger cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and the common native cat (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), which occur south of the Dividing Range, and dwell also in Tasmania. The third species (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*) occurs only to the north of the Divide. The weasels (*Phascogale*) and the pouched mice (*Sminthopsis*) are numerous in species and fairly common. Some are arboreal, others terrestrial. The pouched mice are fierce little cannibals, and a few years ago about fifty were sent down alive in a case to the University. Two days after there were two living, while a few rags of fur represented the other four dozen. The survivors engaged in mortal combat in the glass jar in which they were put to be chloroformed. Examples of these small forms and of their skeletons are desiderata in the National Museum. The jumping pouched mouse (*Antechinomys laniger*), which hops like a diminutive kangaroo, comes south only into North-western Victoria, and is not well known with us.

The bandicoot family is a small one, though three species of bandicoot (*Perameles*) are found in the State. They live in grass land. The rabbit-bandicoot, or bilbie (*Peragale*) and the pig-footed bandicoot (*Choeropus ecaudatus*) occur in the north-west, the latter being a rare animal.

In eutheria, the higher mammals, we are, as already stated, poorly off. The dingo, apparently, got here before man arrived, and its remains are found fossil. Bass Straits was a barrier to it, and it did not reach Tasmania.

Among bats the large flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) often does harm to the fruit in the northern parts of the State and in Gippsland. It is widely spread up the eastern sea-board of the continent. It will be noticed that the name "flying fox" is applied both to a bat and a marsupial. We have also several other small bats, but must pass them over.

Among rats, the golden water rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) is a large, handsome animal ranging all over Australia, and occurring also in Tasmania and New Guinea. There appears to be only the one species. The bush rats of the State (*Mus gouldi* and *Mus greyi*) are common, and probably others occur. They have not been satisfactorily worked out here, and specimens are needed in the Museum.

Only one species of seal, the Australian sea-bear (*Euotaria cinerea*) is now found in Bass Straits, and is protected. There are colonies on a few outlying islands and rocks. Other species occasionally stray up from the far south. The yellow-sided dolphin (*Delphinus novae-zelandiae*) is common in our waters, and whales of several species are occasional visitors.

As regards birds, we have only some two or three species practically confined to the State, the Victorian lyre-bird (*Menura superba*) being the best known. The emu is still common in the north-west. Wild fowl are plentiful, and occasionally great incursions are made from the north. Our most striking birds are the lorries and honey-eaters, which gather "the harvest of the honey-gums." Quail are common at times, and pigeons of various kinds occur. The mound-building lowan, or mallee-hen (*Leipoa ocellata*), and the bower birds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* and *Chlamydodera maculata*) are remarkable for their habits, so often described, while the mutton bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) is of great economic value for its eggs, which are gathered, together with its young, in countless numbers. Field naturalists have investigated our birds more thoroughly than any other group of our fauna, and are now busy collecting data for the study of their migrations, an almost untouched subject here.

Turning to the reptiles, we have two tortoises, the short-necked (*Emydura macquariae*), found north of the Divide, and the long-necked (*Chelodina longicollis*) occurring both there and in South Gippsland.

As regards lizards, the most remarkable are the so-called legless forms of the family Pygopidae. They have no front legs, while the hind ones are represented by two scaly flaps usually fitting into

grooves on the side of the body, and so escaping casual examination. They are the main source of the stories of snakes with legs, which occasionally fill our newspapers. The large "goanna" (*Varanus varius*) derives its name from *Iguana*, a genus not found in Australia. It is common north of the Divide, and reaches a length of five or six feet. A smaller species (*Varanus gouldi*) ranges as far south as Gippsland, and as it frequents streams is dignified by the name of the Gippsland crocodile. Our other lizards are small and harmless, though some have such terrifying names as "bloodsucker" (*Amphibolurus*), and so on. Altogether we have some fifty species of lizards in the State.

Among snakes, we find the non-venomous blind-snakes (*Typhlops*), with bodies as smooth as glass, the green tree snakes (*Dendrophis*) and the carpet snake (*Python spilotes*). All these forms are commoner in the north of the State. We have about a dozen venomous species, though some from their small size are not dangerous to man. The tiger snake (*Notechis scutatus*), a handsomely marked species, is the most active and dangerous. Most of the others are timid, though quite as deadly when large. The deaf-adder of the drier parts of the State lies quite still till nearly or quite stepped on, and then strikes without warning. It is a short thick-set reptile, and to be dreaded on account of its habits.

We have about eighteen amphibians in Victoria, all of them being frogs and toads. The largest is the handsome green-and-gold "bull-frog" (*Hyla aurea*), very common in Southern Victoria. The sand frogs (*Limnodynastes*) are widely distributed, even far from water. All the frogs are great insect-eaters, and in their turn are a favorite food of the snakes.

In fresh-water fish we are not rich, owing mainly to our poor river development. There is a marked distinction between the forms found to the north of the Divide, and those to the south. In the Murray basin we have the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*), which occasionally reaches the weight of 100 lbs. This fish, together with the cat-fish (*Copidoglanis tandanus*), the bony bream (*Chaetoessus richardsoni*), and a few others are absent from the southern waters. The southern forms are nearly all found also in Tasmania, and include the blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*), and the eel (*Anguilla australis*). The voracious little mountain trout (*Galaxias truttaceus*), which rarely reaches a quarter of a pound in weight, has a similar southern distribution, while the minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*), common in the south, is said to range into the Murray waters, though we need specimens in the Museum to settle the point. Most of our other southern river-fish occur in the sea as well, and only pass up into the rivers for a longer or a shorter distance. Lampreys are found in most of our streams, but are not often caught.

Want of space prevents any discussion of the marine fish, which are of considerable economic value, though fish-preserving is a very small industry with us. The Commonwealth experimental trawler will, undoubtedly, add to our knowledge of the marine fishes, and lead to important economic developments.

The treatment of our invertebrate fauna must be brief, and confined to land and fresh water forms, though of some of the marine groups, as for instance the mollusca, we now know a good deal. In shell-fish we are poorly off. There is black-shelled snail (*Paryphanta atramentaria*), about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter in our southern fern-gullies, and another snail (*Panda atomata*) about the same size in Eastern Gippsland. Most of the other species are small, and attract the eye of the naturalist only. One water-dwelling form (*Bulinus tenuistriata*), which has its shell coiled in the opposite way to the ordinary—a left-handed screw—is believed to be the temporary host of the liver-fluke of the sheep, and this is the reason why wet ground is “fluky country.”

Scorpions are very common in the warmer parts, but none are very large. Amongst the spiders, we have only one harmful species, the katipo (*Latrodectus hasseltii*), which is identical with the New Zealand and Southern Asiatic form. It is black with a scarlet, or deep orange spot on the hinder end of its back. The so-called “tarantula,” (*Isopeda*), though hideous and terrifying to most people, is quite harmless, and could not bite a human being, if it wanted to. A spider with a much larger body, (*Nephila* sp.), is found in the northern districts, and spins a very strong web from bush to bush.

Among insects, the beetles, butterflies, and moths alone have been examined with anything like thoroughness. Many of our striking beetles, while in the larval stage, are injurious to vegetation, such as the buprestids, longicorns, cetonids, and cockchafers. The lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*), are carnivorous in the larval stage, and great foes of the scale insects. We have no large butterflies such as occur in Queensland, but possess some very fine moths, some of which, in their larval stage, are plant-eaters, and work considerable damage. We have a few fine stick-insects which mimic dead twigs, and are therefore not often detected, though when seen they always attract notice. Locusts and grasshoppers at times do considerable harm. Dragon-flies, white ants, and ant lions are common enough in certain districts. Our native bees are being starved out by the imported bee, which is now widely spread. The shrill deafening song of the cicada (*Cicada mærens*) in its countless thousands must be heard on a hot day to be appreciated. Hosts of other forms must be passed unnoticed, though it may be said that our “bull-dog” ant is the largest ant known.

Of crustacea, we may mention the fresh-water crayfishes, of which we have several kinds. The Murray crayfish (*Astacopsis serratus*) is a spiny form growing to the length of a foot, and occasionally seen in the Melbourne market. The yabbie, or pond crayfish (*Astacopsis bicarinatus*) is found in all suitable situations, and ranges widely over Australia. It is a small species, but is eaten. The so-called land-crab (*Engaeus*) is really a crayfish, and is found in the damper parts of the State. It also occurs in Tasmania. One of the *Anaspidæ* (*Koonunga cursor*) has been found near Melbourne and Ballarat, and has thrown some light on the classification of the Crustacea.

Centipedes are common, especially in the warmer parts, but do not seem to do much harm to human beings.

We are rich in earthworms, though our native species are disappearing before the imported European ones, which are now found everywhere in the State. In the Gippsland giant earthworm we have by far the largest species known. A living specimen recently measured at the University was seven feet two inches long. Gorgeously coloured planarian worms, a few inches in length, abound in the moister parts of the State, being generally found under logs.

The same localities are the home of two or three species of land-leech, which are blood-thirsty, though small. A fresh-water leech (*Limnoddella australis*), used surgically, is common enough in ponds.

Pond life generally is actively studied by our field naturalists, but an attempt to deal with it would require a volume in itself, and appeal to professed naturalists alone. Suffice it to say that it is rich and varied, and presents us with many interesting problems.

As to the origin of our fauna, much has been said and written. Briefly, the marsupials, and, perhaps, some birds, the tortoises, certain frogs, fresh-water fish, many insects, earthworms, and other animals point definitely to a former land connexion with South America, where they find their nearest living relatives. The eutheria are of Malaysian origin, as also are most of our birds, some of our land mollusca, and the fresh-water crayfishes. This incursion is of later date than the Antarctic one. It may almost be said that the fauna and flora of the Queensland and New South Wales scrubs represent an invasion in force from the north.

In conclusion, one point may be noticed, and that is the popular names given to our animals and plants. The early settlers found themselves in a new world where nearly every thing alive differed from what they had been accustomed to. In their difficulties about names they adopted a few—far too few—from the aborigines, but in the main applied the names they knew to the fresh forms they found. Some of the names came from Britain, others from America, and a small number from other countries. So we have oaks and gum trees, box trees, and so on among plants. Among animals, we have bears, badgers, cats, bandicoots, opossums, squirrels, weasels, magpies, larks, wagtails, robins, turkeys, trout, cod, and a host of others, which are in no way related to their namesakes elsewhere. The result is often very confusing, but not nearly as much so as when scientific names, such as *Iguana*, are wrongly applied to animals of a very different character from the rightful owners of the names.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range,* situated in the county of the same name, 6,508 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Painter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. These, so far as is

Mountains
and hills.

* The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales, one peak of which is 7,328 feet high.

known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but, according to the following list, which has recently been corrected for this work by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., there are 32 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 37 peaks between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined:—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt ..	Dundas, Ripon and Villiers	2,721	Barranhet ..	Delatite ..	—
Acland (See Donna Buang).	Evelyn ..	4,080	Baringhup ..	Talbot ..	785
Acland ..	Polwarth ..	—	Barker ..	Talbot and Bendigo	—
Aitken ..	Bourke ..	1,683	Bass Range ..	Mornington	—
Aitken's Hill	Bourke ..	1,606	Battery ..	Delatite ..	—
Alexander ..	Talbot ..	2,435	Baw Baw ..	Buln-Buln and Tanjil	5,062
Alexander's Head or Brock's Monument	Bourke	1,925	Bealiba ..	Gladstone ..	—
Alexander's Crown (See Camel's Hump)	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,295	Bear's Hill ..	Bendigo ..	—
Alexina ..	Anglesey ..	1,526	Beckworth ..	Talbot ..	2,087
Almond Peak	Ripon ..	—	Bellarine ..	Grant ..	463
Anakie ..	Grant ..	1,350	Bell's Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,611
Anderson Peak	Delatite ..	5,010	Bemm or Mt. Cann	Croajingolong	1,754
Angus ..	Tanjil ..	—	Benambra ..	Benambra ..	4,843
Anne ..	Delatite ..	1,417	Ben Cruachan	Tanjil	2,766
Arapiles ..	Lowan ..	1,176	Bendock ..	Croajingolong	—
Ararat ..	Ripon and Borung	2,020	Ben Nevis ..	Kara Kara	2,876
Ararat ..	Mornington	—	Bernard ..	Delatite ..	1,611
Arnold ..	Anglesey, Evelyn and Wonnangatta	4,300	Bindi ..	Tambo ..	—
Arthur's Seat	Mornington	1,031	Big Hill ..	Borung ..	895
Atkinson ..	Bourke ..	461	Big Hill ..	Bourke ..	—
Avoca ..	Kara Kara	2,461	Big Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bainbridge ..	Dundas ..	—	Birch's Bald Hill	Talbot ..	—
Bald Cone ..	Anglesey ..	1,300	Black Hill ..	Grant ..	2,310
Bald Head ..	Dargo ..	4,502	Black Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,685
Bald Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,020	Black Range	Anglesey ..	—
Bald Hill ..	Mornington	680	Black Range	Borung ..	1,903
Bald Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,117	Black Range	Polwarth ..	—
Bald Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,956	Black Range	Lowan ..	—
Balmattum Range	Delatite ..	—	Blackwood, or Myrning	Bourke ..	2,432
Bankin's Hill	Ripon and Talbot	1,504	Bland ..	Bourke ..	—
Barambogio Ranges	Bogong ..	1,220	Blowhard ..	Ripon ..	1,664
			Blue Mountain	Bourke ..	—
			Blue Range ..	Delatite ..	—
			Bogong ..	Bogong ..	6,509
			Boiler Plain	Dargo ..	5,150
			Bolangum ..	Kara Kara ..	1,220
			Bolga ..	Benambra ..	2,860
			Bolton East ..	Talbot ..	1,921
			Bolton West	Talbot ..	2,055

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Boon or Bowen	Croajingolong	4,500	Cathedral ..	Anglesey ..	2,120
Boswell ..	Ripon ..	1,748	Cavendish ..	Dundas ..	—
Boulder ..	Buln Buln ..	1,725	Cavern ..	Talbot and ..	1,588
Boulder Range	Buln Buln ..	1,010		Ripon ..	—
Boundary Hill	Anglesey ..	—	Chalamber ..	Ripon ..	1,549
Breach Peak	Anglesey ..	1,634	Chalicum ..	Ripon ..	1,594
Brenanah ..	Gladstone ..	—	Charlton Hill	Dargo ..	2,090
Brigg's Bluff	Borong ..	—	Chaucer ..	Normanby ..	—
Brook's Hill	Bourke ..	—	Christmas Hills	Evelyn ..	—
Broom Hill ..	Gladstone ..	1,220	Clare Peak or	Delatite ..	4,986
Brown's Hill	Heytesbury	—	Mt. Dunn		—
Brown's Hill	Ripon and ..	1,594	Clarke's Hill	Grenville and ..	2,380
	Talbot ..	—		Talbot ..	—
Bryarty's Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Clay ..	Normanby ..	622
Buangor ..	Kara Kara	3,247	Cobbler ..	Delatite ..	5,349
Buckle ..	Croajingolong	1,461	Cobboras No. 1	Tambo ..	6,030
Buckrabanyule	Gladstone ..	—	Cobboras No. 2	Tambo and ..	—
Budd ..	Anglesey ..	1,970		Benambra ..	—
Budgee Budgee	Tanjil and ..	—	Coghill's Hill	Talbot and ..	1,639
	Wonnangatta	—		Ripon ..	—
Buffalo (The	Delatite ..	5,645	Cole ..	Ripon ..	—
Horn)		—	Colite ..	Grant ..	—
Buffalo (The	Delatite ..	5,221	Commissioner's	Kara Kara ..	1,408
Hump)		—	or Reserve		—
Bulla Bulla ..	Croajingolong	—	Hill		—
Bullanerook	Bourke ..	2,306	Concongella Hill	Borong ..	1,376
Bullarook Hill	Talbot ..	2,092	Concord ..	Anglesey ..	1,500
Buller ..	Wonnangatta	5,935	Conical Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bullioh ..	Benambra ..	2,360	Consultation ..	Talbot ..	—
Buninyong ..	Grant ..	2,443	Coopragambra	Croajingolong	—
Burramboot	Rodney ..	—	Cooyatong ..	Benambra ..	3,270
Burrows ..	Benambra ..	4,181	Cope ..	Bogong ..	6,027
Burrunbeet Hill	Ripon ..	—	Corn Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,395
Burts Hill ..	Evelyn ..	640	Corranwarrabul	Evelyn and ..	2,077
Bute ..	Grenville ..	—	or Mt. Dan-	Mornington	—
Byron ..	Lowan ..	—	denong		—
Callender ..	Ripon ..	—	Cotteril ..	Bourke ..	679
Camel ..	Rodney ..	—	Crinoline (Li-	Wonnangatta	4,600
Camel's Hump	Bourke and ..	3,295	gar)		—
or (Alexander's	Dalhousie	—	Cromwell's Nob	Wonnangatta	5,300
Crown)		—	Cunningham ..	Anglesey ..	1,920
Cameron ..	Talbot ..	—			—
Camp Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,389	Dandenong ..	Evelyn and ..	2,077
Cann or Mt.	Croajingolong	1,754		Mornington	—
Bemm		—	Dargo Hill ..	Dargo ..	—
Cannibal Hill	Mornington	—	Darriweel ..	Grant ..	—
Cardinal, The	Ripon ..	1,185	Davidson's	Borong ..	891
Carlyle ..	Croajingolong	—	Rocks		—
Castle Hill ..	Borong ..	—	Dawson ..	Tambo ..	—
Castle Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,860	Deddick ..	Croajingolong	—
Cathcart Hill	Ripon ..	1,021	Delegete Hill	Croajingolong	4,307

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet			feet.
Delusion ..	Benambra & Dargo	4,507	Forest Hill ..	Talbot ..	—
Despair ..	Anglesey ..	—	Franklin ..	Talbot ..	2,092
Diamond Hill ..	Bendigo ..	1,104	Franklin Range	Bogong ..	—
Difficult ..	Borong ..	2,656	Friday ..	Dargo ..	2,700
Dingle Range	Bogong ..	—	Fullerton's	Wonnangatta	5,400
Diogenes ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Spring Hill		
Direction ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Fyans ..	Hampden ..	957
Disappointment	Bourke and Anglesey	2,631	Gap ..	Talbot ..	—
Djoandah ..	Wonnangatta	2,000	Gaspard ..	Talbot ..	—
Doboobetic ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Gellibrand ..	Grenville ..	871
Donkey Hill	Kara Kara ..	1,280	Genoa Peak	Croajingolong	1,607
Donna Buang	Evelyn ..	4,080	Gibbo ..	Benambra ..	5,763
(Acland)			Glasgow ..	Talbot ..	—
Drummond ..	Borong ..	—	Glenrowen ..	Moirs ..	1,680
Dryden ..	Borong ..	—	Good Morning	Ripon ..	1,716
Dundas ..	Dundas ..	1,538	Bill		
Duneed ..	Grant ..	710	Gowar ..	Gladstone ..	—
Easton ..	Tanjil ..	3,250	Graham ..	Evelyn ..	—
Eccles ..	Normanby ..	584	Granyah ..	Benambra ..	3,620
Eckersley ..	Normanby ..	537	Green Hill ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Egbert ..	Gladstone ..	—	Green Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,330
Egerton ..	Grant ..	—	Green Hill ..	Grenville ..	2,050
Elephant ..	Hampden ..	1,294	Greenock ..	Talbot ..	—
Eliza ..	Mornington	526	Gregory ..	Evelyn ..	4,000
Ellery ..	Croajingolong	4,251	Hamilton ..	Hampden ..	1,047
Ellery E. Bump	Croajingolong	3,908	Happy Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,900
Emu ..	Ripon ..	1,681	Hardie's Hill	Grenville ..	—
Emu, Gnargoein or Ewan's Hill	Hampden ..	893	Hat Hill ..	Delatite ..	2,544
Emu Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,010	Haunted Hill	Buln Buln ..	600
Enterprise ..	Wonnangatta	1,600	Heath Point..	Normanby ..	627
Erica ..	Tanjil ..	4,800	Helen ..	Anglesey ..	1,962
Erip ..	Grenville ..	1,539	Hermit, The	Bogong ..	—
Everard ..	Croajingolong	1,200	Hesse ..	Grenville ..	—
Everett ..	Delatite ..	5,100	Higinbotham	Bogong and	5,800
Ewing Hill ..	Anglesey ..	893	Heights	Dargo ..	—
Fainter ..	Bogong ..	6,160	Hoad ..	Dargo ..	2,160
Fainting Range	Tambo ..	—	Hoddle Range	Buln Buln ..	—
Fatigue ..	Buln Buln ..	2,110	Holden ..	Bourke ..	1,452
Feathertop ..	Bogong ..	6,306	Hollowback ..	Talbot and	1,842
Ferguson's Hill	Heytesbury	708		Ripon	
Flinders Peak	Grant ..	1,154	Hollowback or	Kara Kara	1,687
(late Station Peak)			Rock Hill		
Flint Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,059	Hooghly ..	Gladstone ..	1,190
Forest Hill ..	Tambo and Benambra on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000	Hope ..	Gunbower ..	613
			Hope ..	Benambra ..	4,505
			Hore's Hill ..	Benambra ..	—
			Hotspur ..	Villiers ..	—
			Hotham ..	Bogong and	6,100
				Dargo	
			Howe Hill ..	Croajingolong	1,288
			Howitt ..	Wonnangatta	5,718

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Hume Range	Bourke, Anglesey, and Evelyn	—	Loinman ..	Karkaroc ..	—
Hunter ..	Buln Buln ..	1,136	Longwood Hill	Delatite ..	1,255
Ida ..	Dalhousie and Rodney	1,537	Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	3,500
Indigo Hill ..	Bogong ..	970	Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	1,400
Jeffcott ..	Kara Kara	—	Lyall ..	Mornington	—
Jenkins ..	Weeah ..	339	Macedon ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,325
Jess ..	Weeah ..	300	Mackenzie or Mt. Tallarook	Anglesey ..	2,654
Johnson's Hill	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	3,682	Mackersey ..	Dundas ..	—
Juliet ..	Evelyn ..	3,631	Magdala ..	Wonnangatta	—
Kangaroo Range	Normanby ..	—	Maindample	Delatite ..	—
Kay ..	Croajingolong	3,284	Major ..	Moirs ..	1,251
Kent ..	Wonnangatta	5,129	Mannibadar ..	Grenville ..	1,540
Kerang ..	Gladstone ..	—	Maramingo Hill	Croajingolong	1,271
Kerang ..	Gunbower ..	—	Martha ..	Mornington	545
Kerang Moorah	Polwarth ..	—	Martin ..	Bogong ..	—
Kernot ..	Tanjil ..	4,675	Matlock ..	Wonnangatta	4,544
Kersop Peak	Buln Buln ..	636	Maxwell ..	Anglesey ..	740
Killawarra ..	Moirs ..	—	Melbourne Hill	Bourke ..	1,975
Kineaid ..	Normanby ..	664	Meningorot ..	Hampden ..	766
Kinross ..	Grenville ..	908	Mercer ..	Grenville ..	—
Kirk's Hill ..	Ripon ..	—	Meuron ..	Polwarth ..	713
Koala ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Misery ..	Ripon ..	—
Koang ..	Hampden ..	894	Misery ..	Mornington	766
Koorooyugh or Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Mitchell ..	Talbot ..	—
Kooyoorra ..	Gladstone ..	—	Moliagul ..	Gladstone ..	1,251
Korong ..	Gladstone ..	1,400	Monmot ..	Ripon ..	—
Kororot ..	Bourke ..	—	Monda ..	Evelyn and Anglesey	2,974
Kurtweeton ..	Hampden ..	—	Monk, The ..	Talbot ..	1,511
Lady Franklin	Bogong ..	1,789	Monument Hill	Delatite ..	1,750
Lady Mount ..	Ripon ..	—	or Upton Hill		
Langdale Pike	Polwarth ..	—	Moolort ..	Talbot ..	—
Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara	1,901	Moormbool ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Langi Ghiran	Ripon ..	3,122	Moorokyle ..	Talbot ..	—
La Trobe ..	Buln Buln ..	2,366	Moornambool or Good Morning Bill	Ripon ..	—
La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ..	—	Moorul ..	Talbot ..	—
Lawaluk ..	Grenville ..	—	Moriae ..	Grant ..	839
Leading Hill	Mornington	—	Morton's Hill	Ripon ..	1,515
Leinster ..	Dargo and Benambra	—	Mueller ..	Tanjil ..	4,900
Leonard ..	Buln Buln ..	1,860	Murrindal ..	Tambo ..	—
Leura ..	Hampden ..	1,027	Murramurrang-bong	Bogong ..	—
Lianiduk ..	Karkaroc ..	—	Myrtoon ..	Hampden ..	713
Livingstone ..	Bogong ..	4,007	McLean's Hill	Ripon ..	1,529
Liptrap ..	Buln Buln ..	551	McLeod ..	Tambo ..	5,057
Loch ..	Bogong ..	5,900	Naninia ..	Ripon ..	—
			Napier ..	Normanby ..	1,453

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Navarre Hill	Kara Kara	1,355	Rock Hill or	Kara Kara	1,687
Nibo ..	Anglesey ..	—	Mt. Hollow-		
Noorat ..	Hampden ..	1,026	back		
Northwood Hill	Dalhousie ..	654	Rocky Peak	Polwarth ..	2,380
Norgate ..	Buln Buln ..	1,390	Ross ..	Ripon ..	—
Notch Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,507	Rouse ..	Villiers ..	1,213
Nowa Nowa	Tambo ..	—	Sabine ..	Polwarth ..	1,911
Oberon ..	Buln Buln ..	1,968	Saddleback Hill	Ripon ..	1,548
Ochertyre ..	Bogong ..	—	Samaria ..	Delatite ..	3,138
One-Mile Hill	Talbot ..	1,596	Sargent ..	Talbot ..	—
One-tree Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Scallan's Hill	Borong ..	885
One-tree Hill	Kara Kara	1,590	Scobie ..	Rodney ..	—
One-tree Hill	Mornington	1,523	Selwyn ..	Wonnangatta	—
One-tree Hill	Normanby ..	—		and Dela-	
One-tree Hill	Ripon ..	1,680		tite	
Paradox ..	Anglesey ..	—	Separation ..	Delatite ..	—
Patrick Point	Kara Kara	2,323	Serra Range	Dundas and	—
Peter's Hill ..	Polwarth ..	1,280		Ripon	
Phipps ..	Bogong and	4,600	Seymour Hill	Dalhousie ..	751
	Dargo		Shadwell ..	Hampden ..	965
Pierpoint ..	Normanby ..	891	Sherwin's	Evelyn ..	—
Pigeon Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,300	Range		
Pilot Range ..	Bogong ..	—	Shillinglaw ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pine Mount ..	Benambra ..	—	Singapore ..	Buln Buln ..	451
Pitnibar ..	Benambra ..	4,100	Singleton ..	Wonnangatta	—
Piper ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Sister Rises, The	Hampden ..	—
Pisgar (or Petit)	Ripon and Tal-	1,771	Sisters ..	Anglesey ..	—
	bot		Skene ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pleasant ..	Rodney ..	—	Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—
Pollock ..	Grant ..	—	Smith's Hill	Ripon ..	1,572
Porepunkah	Bogong ..	1,368	Snake Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,260
Pomdon ..	Heytesbury	949	Snake's Ridge	Buln Buln ..	—
Powlet's Hill	Talbot ..	1,288	Snodgrass ..	Anglesey ..	—
Pretty Boy ..	Tanjil and	1,587	Spring Hill ..	Gladstone ..	—
	Wonnangatta.		Spring Hill ..	Ripon ..	—
Prospect ..	Anglesey ..	1,025	Spring Hill ..	Talbot ..	2,270
Puckapunyal	Dalhousie ..	1,368	Square Mount	Dargo ..	5,210
Puzzle Range	Anglesey ..	—	Stanley ..	Bogong ..	3,444
Pyramid Hill	Gunbower ..	—	Stavely ..	Villiers ..	1,071
Quoin Hill, The	Talbot and	—	Steel's Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
	Ripon		Steiglitz ..	Bourke ..	—
Raven's Hill	Kara Kara	—	Stewart ..	Anglesey ..	2,016
Ravenscroft	Ripon and	—	Strickland ..	Anglesey and	4,000
Hill	Talbot			Evelyn	
Raymond ..	Croajingolong	975	St. Bernard ..	Bogong and	5,060
Red Hill ..	Buln Buln ..	—		Dargo	
Red Hill (Mount	Ripon ..	1,211	St. George ..	Polwarth ..	—
Weejort)			St. Gwinear's	Tanjil ..	4,950
Red Hill ..	Grant ..	1,390	St. Leonard's	Evelyn and	3,304
Red Hill ..	Mornington	740		Anglesey	
Richmond ..	Normanby ..	766	St. Mary's ..	Ripon ..	—
Riddell ..	Evelyn ..	2,750	St. Phillack ..	Tanjil ..	5,140

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Stirling ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,700	Tyers ..	Tanjil ..	4,660
Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite ..	—	Ulrich Peak ..	Delatite ..	5,050
Sturgeon ..	Dundas and Villiers	1,946	Upton or Monument Hill	Delatite ..	1,750
Sugarloaf (Bear's)	Evelyn ..	—	Useful ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	4,720
Suggan Buggan	Tambo ..	—	Valentia ..	Wonnangatta	—
Survey Peak	Anglesey ..	—	Vandyke ..	Normanby ..	—
Table Top ..	Delatite ..	4,900	Vaughan's Hill	Talbot ..	1,760
Talbot ..	Lowan ..	1,072	Vereker ..	Buln Buln ..	2,092
Talbot Peak	Tanjil ..	—	Victoria Range	Dundas ..	—
Tallarook or Mackenzie	Anglesey ..	2,654	View Hill ..	Bendigo ..	1,182
Tambo ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,707	Vite Vite ..	Hampden ..	—
Tamboritha ..	Wonnangatta	5,381	Wagra ..	Benambra ..	2,638
Tanjil Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,300	Wallace ..	Grant ..	1,583
Tara ..	Tambo ..	2,009	Walterson ..	Tambo ..	—
Tarngower	Talbot ..	1,868	Warrambat or Timbertop	Wonnangatta	—
Tawanga ..	Bogong ..	4,151	Warrenheip ..	Grant ..	2,463
Taylor ..	Dargo ..	1,571	Warrion Hill, Gt.	Grenville ..	921
Telegraph Hill	Ripon ..	1,854	Warrnambool	Hampden ..	712
Templar ..	Tatchera ..	—	Watershed Hill	Ripon ..	—
Tennyson ..	Croajingolong	3,422	Waverly ..	Wonnangatta	3,346
Terrick Terrick	Gunbower ..	—	Weatherboard Hill	Ripon ..	1,826
Thackeray ..	Dundas ..	—	Weejort, Ripon	(See Red Hill)	1,211
The Bluff ..	Wonnangatta	4,850	Wellington ..	Mornington	314
The Brothers	Benambra ..	4,667	Wellington (Trig)	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	5,355
The Monolith (Buffalo Mts.)	Delatite ..	4,686	Wellington (Nap-Nap-Marra)	Tanjil ..	5,269
The Sisters ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,038	Wermatong Hill	Benambra ..	—
Thorn ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,000	Western Hill	Tanjil ..	1,825
Tikatory Hill	Delatite ..	2,002	Wheeler's Hill	Delatite ..	1,857
Timbertop, or Warrambat	Wonnangatta	—	Wheeler's Hill	Talbot ..	2,380
Tinga Ringy..	Croajingolong	4,771	White Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,025
Tom's Cap ..	Buln Buln ..	1,258	Whitelaw ..	Tanjil ..	4,875
Tongio ..	Tambo ..	—	Whittaker's ..	Croajingolong	—
Tooborac Hills	Dalhousie ..	—	Widderin ..	Hampden ..	1,132
Toole-be-wong	Evelyn ..	—	William ..	Ripon and Borung	3,829
Torbreck ..	Anglesey and Wonnangatta	5,001	William ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	2,689
Tower Hill ..	Villiers ..	323	Wills ..	Bogong ..	5,758
Traawoul ..	Anglesey ..	—	Wilson ..	Buln Buln ..	2,350
Trig Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,040	Wilson ..	Bourke ..	—
Tucker's Hill	Borong ..	1,200	Wiridgil ..	Hampden ..	—
Tulgarna ..	Benambra ..	2,101	Wombat ..	Delatite ..	2,659
Twins, The ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,582	Wombat Hill	Talbot ..	2,250
			Yandoit Hill	Talbot ..	—
			Zero, Mount	Borong ..	—

Rivers.

With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable except by boats. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes for factories. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, for 1,200 of which it flows along the Victorian border.* Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths, corrected by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., according to the latest information, are as follows:—

RIVERS IN VICTORIA.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Aberfeldy	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson	Miles. 35
Acheron	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn	35
Agnes	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet	23
Aire	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Albert	Buln Buln. Falls into Port Albert	25
Avoca	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	170
Avon, or Dunlop	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington	84
Avon	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre. Flows into Lake Buloke	75
Axe Creek	Bendigo. Tributary of Campaspe	39
Back Creek	Moir. Falls into Broken Creek	45
Back Creek	Villiers. Falls into Moyne	20
Baillie's Creek	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Barkly	Wonnangatta. Falls into Macallister	24
Barr Creek	Gunbower. Falls into Murrabit	20
Barwon	Grant and Polwarth. Runs into Lake Connewarre	95
Bass	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	35
Bemm	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Sydenham Inlet	60
Benambra Creek	Benambra. Near Lake Omeo	45
Bet Bet Creek	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	53
Big	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn, 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	32
Birregurra Creek	Polwarth and Grenville. Falls into Barwon	20
Black	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn	24
Boggy Creek,	Tambo. Falls into Lake Tyers	27
Bradford Creek	Talbot and Bendigo. Joins Loddon	24
Brakeet Creek	Delatite. Falls into Delatite	30
Bream Creek	Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon Heads	30

* From the source of its longest tributary, the Darling, to the Murray mouth, the total length of this river is 2,345 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Brodrick	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	70
Broken	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn, near Shepparton	110
Broken Creek ..	Moira, effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray	120
Broken Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Bruthen Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet	25
Buchan	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	75
Buckland	Delatite. Falls into Ovens	30
Buffalo	Delatite. Falls into Ovens	50
Bullabul Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	24
Bullarook Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Tullaroop Creek	35
Bundarra	Bogong. Tributary of Mitta Mitta	25
Bunee	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington	20
Burnt Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	25
Burrumbet Creek ..	Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbet	23
Cabbage Tree Creek	Croajingolong. Falls into Brodrick	27
Campaspe	Dalhousie, Rodney, Bendigo and Gunbower. Flows into Murray at Echuca	155
Cann	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet, 7 miles west Cape Everard	50
Castle Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn	40
Cherry-tree Creek ..	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca	20
Chetwynd	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	25
Cobungra Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Victoria	26
Cochrane's Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca	20
Coliban	Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Concongella Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	25
Cornella Creek ..	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper	40
Corryong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 3 miles N. of Towong	55
Crawford	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor	50
Creighton's Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Pranjip	25
Cudgee Creek ..	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	20
Cudgewa Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	40
Curdie's River ..	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warnambool	50
Dabyminga Creek ..	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	25
Dandenong Creek ..	Mornington, part of western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River	68
Darlot's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy	20
Dart	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	20
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn, 6 miles below Darlingford	55
Deegay Ponds, or Major's Creek	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	30

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Delegete	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy River in New South Wales	Miles. 22*
Diamond Creek ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra	24
Doma Mungi ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray	40
Drysdale Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri	20
Dunmunkle Creek ..	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera	57
Dwyer's Main Creek	Dundas. Falls into Wannon	25
Emu Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater	33
Eumerella ..	Normanby and Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	80
Eurrimundra ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Bemm	20
Ferrer's Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak	23
Fiery Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac	73
Fifteen-Mile Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Joins Three-Mile Creek and falls into Ovens	47
Fitzroy ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	26
Flynn's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into La Trobe River	20
Ford's Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Delatite	20
Franklin ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool	25
Fyan's Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Mount William Creek, near Lake Lonsdale	20
Gellibrand ..	Polwarth and Heytesbury. Falls into sea, 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	68
Genoa	Croajingolong. Falls into Mallacoota Inlet, 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	32†
Gibbo	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	25
Glenelg	Dundas, Follett, and Normanby. Falls into Discovery Bay; a head at the mouth enters South Australia	290
Glenmaggie (or Gow-war) Creek	Tanjil. Falls into Macallister	25
Gnarkeet Ponds ..	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	24
Goulburn	Wonnangatta, Anglesey, Dalhousie, Moira, and Rodney. Joins Murray, 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Grange Burn ..	Dundas and Normanby. Falls into Wannon ..	26
Gunbower Creek ..	Gunbower. Falls into Murray	80
Happy Valley Creek	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	20
Henty's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Wannon	23
Hodgson's Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	20
Hollands	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla	40
Hopkins	Ripon, Hampden, Villiers, and Heytesbury. Falls into sea at Warrnambool	170
Howqua	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Howitt. Falls into Goulburn	47
Hughes' Creek ..	Anglesey, part of northern boundary of county. Falls into Goulburn	45
Indigo Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray	23
Jackson's Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater	55
Jamieson	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn	42
Jim Crow Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon	29
Jingallala or Deddick	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy from eastward ..	37
Joyce's Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon	32

* Length in Victoria only.

† Length in Victoria only; total length, 60 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Kiewa	Bogong. Falls into Murray, 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	85
King	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta ..	80
King Parrot Creek ..	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong ..	30
Koetong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray ..	23
Koroite Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Wannon ..	25
Kororoit Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Lang Lang ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ..	30
La Trobe	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	145
Leigh (<i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderberg ..	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	32
Lindsay	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	30
Little	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak ..	20
Livingstone Creek ..	Benambra and Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	32
Loddon	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Murray	210
Macallister ..	Tanjil and Wonnangatta. Falls into Thomson	100
Maribyrnong ..	Bourke. Falls into Yarra ..	23
Marraboer ..	Tatchera. Falls into Murray ..	35
Mather's Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ..	20
Merri	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warnambool ..	44
Merri Merri Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	45
Merriman's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach	60
Middle Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Joyce's Creek ..	28
Mitchell	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta ..	Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray ..	167
McKenzie	Borong. Falls into Wimmera, 4 miles W. of Horsham	36
Moorarbool ..	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong	90
Moroka	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta, 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	25
Morwell	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30
Mountain Creek ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy ..	25
Mount Cole Creek ..	Borong and Kara Kara. Falls into Wimmera	18
Mount Emu Creek ..	Ripon, Hampden, and Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	165
Mount Greenock Creek	Talbot. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ..	30
Mount Hope Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp	120
Mount Pleasant Creek	Rodney. Falls into Campaspe ..	23
Mount William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, thence into Wimmera, 12 miles E. of Horsham	63
Moyne	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast ..	40
Muckleford Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon ..	20
Muddy or Pranjip Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	35
Murray	Northern boundary of State of Victoria ..	1,200*
Murrabit	Gunbower. Falls into Loddon ..	35
Murraboer	Tatchera. Falls into Loddon ..	35
Murrindal	Tambo. Falls into Buchan ..	25

* Length in Victoria only; total length, 1,520 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Muston's Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins	50
Myer's Creek ..	Bendigo	32
Myrtle Creek ..	Talbot, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban ..	20
Naringhil Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ..	29
Native Hut Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Barwon	25
Nicholson ..	Dargo. Falls into Lake King	50
Norton Creek ..	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera ..	29
Outlet Creek ..	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya; thence north to Pine Plains ..	80
Ovens ..	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray below Wangaratta ..	132
Perry ..	Tanjil. Falls into Avon near Lake Wellington ..	35
Plenty ..	Bourke. East boundary of county. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	32
Powlett ..	Mornington. Falls into sea	21
Pyramid Creek ..	Talbot, Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang ..	140
Reedy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	43
Richardson ..	Kara Kara. Joins Avon at Banyena ..	35
Rose ..	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo	30
Ryan's Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Holland's Creek ..	30
Salt Creek ..	Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins ..	35
Saltwater ..	Bourke. Joins the Maribyrnong	92
Serpentine Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Effluent of Loddon ..	35
Seven Creeks ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	60
Shaw ..	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	32
Snowy ..	Tambo and Croajingolong. Rises in New South Wales. Falls into sea near Point Ricardo ..	103*
Snowy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	26
Spring Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri	30
Stokes, or Emu Creek	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg, 5 miles N. of Dartmoor ..	30
Sugarloaf Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Sunday Creek	30
Sunday Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	32
Surrey ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	23
Sutherland Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool	20
Tallangatta Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	34
Tambo ..	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King ..	120
Tanjil ..	Buln Buln and Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ..	45
Tarago ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Bunyip	22
Tarra ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarraville ..	27
Tarwin ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet ..	55
Thomson ..	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe	110
Thowgla Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Corryong Creek	24
Thurra ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Cape Everard ..	55
Timbarra ..	Tambo. Falls into Tambo	36
Toonginbooka ..	Tambo. Joins Snowy River	28
Tom's Creek ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria	20

* Length in Victoria only; total length, 300 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Trawalla Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ..	20
Tsheea Creek ..	Moirra. Falls into Murray ..	25
Tullaroop Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks ..	65
Tyers ..	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30
Tyrrell Creek ..	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell ..	95
Victoria ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta, 8 miles W. of Lake Omeo ..	30
Violet Ponds or Honey-suckle Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Seven Creeks..	35
Wabba Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek ..	25
Wallpolla Creek ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	30
Wando ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ..	25
Wannon ..	Dundas, Ripon, Villiers, and Normanby. Falls into Glenelg ..	145
Watts ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	23
Warrambine Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Barwon ..	36
Wellington ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Macallister ..	21
Wentworth ..	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell ..	40
Western Moorarbool	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool ..	33
Werribee ..	Bourke. West boundary of county. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	70
Wimmera ..	Kara Kara, Borung, and Lowan. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh ..	190
Wingan ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea near Ram Head ..	26
Woody Yaloak ..	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite ..	60
Wongungarra ..	Dargo and Wonnangatta. Falls into Wonnangatta ..	40
Wonnangatta ..	Wonnangatta. Joins Mitchell ..	80
Woori Yallock ..	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra ..	23
Yackandandah Creek	Bogong. Falls into Kiewa ..	25
Yarra Yarra ..	Bourke and Evelyn. Falls into Hobson's Bay ..	150
Yarriambiack Creek	Borung and Karkaroc. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong ..	80
Yarrowee, or Leigh	Grant and Grenville. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh ..	80
Yea ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn ..	40

LAKES.

Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square

miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connemawarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, supplied by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O.:—

LAKES IN VICTORIA.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Albacutya ..	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh (<i>f</i>) ..	14,430
Albert Park ..	South Melbourne (<i>f</i>) ..	105
Bael Bael ..	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,075
Baker ..	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	700
Barracoota ..	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Beac ..	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	1,500
Birdebush ..	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	64
Bitterang ..	Karkaroc, 45 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Boga ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	2,120
Bolac ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>f</i>) ..	3,500
Bookaar ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,075
Boorookpi ..	Lowan 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ..	1,030
Boort ..	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon (<i>f</i>) ..	1,127
Bringalbert ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Bullen Merri ..	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,330
Buloke ..	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald (<i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i>) (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Bunga ..	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Bungaa ..	Tanjil, 90-mile beach (<i>b</i>) ..	1,000
Buninjon ..	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat (<i>f</i>) ..	430
Burn ..	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	130
Burrumbet ..	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ..	5,200
Calvert ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	5,200
Caatala ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Carchap ..	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	220
Catearrong ..	Villiers, near township of Winslow (<i>f</i>) ..	80
Catherine ..	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea (<i>f</i>) ..	130
Centre ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	660
Charm ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,390
Clear ..	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Colac ..	Polwarth, at Colac (<i>f</i>) ..	6,650
Colongulac ..	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	3,500
Connemawarre ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong (<i>tidal</i>) ..	3,880
Cooper ..	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede (<i>f</i>) ..	2,400
Coorong ..	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek (<i>f</i>) ..	2,000
Cope Cope ..	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St Arnaud (<i>f</i>) ..	400

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Coragulac ..	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac (<i>b</i>) ..	90
Corangamite ..	Grenville (<i>s</i>) ..	57,700
Corringale ..	Tambo, 2 miles from coast (<i>f</i>) ..	400
Craven ..	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway (<i>tidal</i>) ..	200
Cullens ..	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,660
Cundare ..	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	350
Curlip ..	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River (<i>f</i>) ..	400
Danison ..	Bulu Bulu, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton (<i>f</i>) ..	350
Dock ..	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	370
Doling Doling ..	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton (<i>f</i>) ..	50
Drung Drung or Taylor's ..	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	750
Duck ..	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	870
Durdidwarrah ..	Grant, reserved for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. (<i>f</i>) ..	—
Elingamite ..	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ..	800
Elizabeth ..	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Eyang ..	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Furnell ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard (<i>f</i>) ..	800
Garnouk ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	500
Garry ..	Moirs, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton (<i>f</i>) ..	1,700
Ghentghen ..	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	40
Gherang Gherang ..	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Gnarput ..	Hampden, at Northern extremity of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ..	5,800
Gnotuk ..	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	600
Goldsmith ..	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>f</i>) ..	2,130
Goulburn Weir ..	Moirs and Rodney (<i>f</i>) ..	4,500
Green ..	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Hattah ..	Karkarooc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	150
Hindmarsh ..	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River (<i>f</i>) ..	30,000
Jollicum ..	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>) ..	130
Kakydra ..	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>) ..	452
Kanagulk ..	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn ..	870
Kangaroo ..	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	2,250
Kariah ..	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	350
Karnak ..	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>b</i>) ..	300
Keilambete ..	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	770
Kemi Kemi ..	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ..	130
Kennedy ..	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Peshurst (<i>b</i>) ..	690
Kerferd ..	Bogong, Beechworth Water Supply (<i>f</i>) ..	100
King ..	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	22,500
Konardin ..	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Koreetnung ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	560
Kow ..	Gunbower (<i>f</i>) ..	6,800
Laanecoore Weir ..	Bendigo and Gladstone (<i>f</i>) ..	1,620
Lalbert ..	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,250
Leaghur ..	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	130
Learmonth ..	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ..	1,200

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Linlithgow ..	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>) ..	2,450
Little ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	80
Lockie ..	Karkarooc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	350
Long ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	500
Lonsdale ..	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy (<i>f</i>) ..	6,000
Lookout ..	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ..	130
Mallacoota ..	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	1,700
Malmsbury ..	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury (<i>f</i>) ..	640
Mannaor ..	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray (<i>f</i>) ..	40
Marmal ..	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Marsh, The ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,700
Meering ..	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	500
Melanydra ..	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>) ..	153
Middle ..	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	560
Miga ..	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	230
Mitre ..	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham (<i>s</i>) ..	1,280
Modewarre ..	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>s</i>) ..	1,025
Moodemere ..	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen (<i>f</i>) ..	850
Morea ..	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Mournpall ..	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Mundi ..	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ..	1,280
Murdeduke ..	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong (<i>s</i>) ..	2,800
Murphy's ..	Tatchera (<i>f</i>) ..	560
Natimuk ..	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	922
Omeo ..	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo (<i>f</i>) ..	1,966
Ondit ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	250
Oundell ..	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Paragalmir ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	160
Pelican ..	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	94
Pertobe ..	Villiers, town of Warrnambool (<i>tidal</i>) ..	50
Pine ..	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	360
Pine Hut ..	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn ..	200
Pink Lakes ..	Weeah, 8 miles N. of Linga ..	1,000
Powell ..	Karkarooc, 36 miles N. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	322
Punpundhal ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ..	60
Purgagoolah ..	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	30
Purumbete ..	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ..	1,450
Racecourse ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	196
Reedy ..	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	550
Reeve ..	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe on coast (<i>tidal</i>) ..	9,000
Repose ..	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld (<i>f</i>) ..	280
Rosine ..	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy (<i>s</i>) ..	380
Round ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	35
Salt ..	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya (<i>s</i>) ..	4,480
" ..	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	870
" ..	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham (<i>s</i>) ..	500
" ..	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>s</i>) ..	180
" ..	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>s</i>) ..	500
" ..	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk (<i>s</i>) ..	600

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Salt	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ..	700
"	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ..	100
Sand Hill ..	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ..	160
Sea Lake ..	Karkarooc (<i>f</i>)	30
Spectacle (Great) ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	128
" (Little) ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	43
St. Mary's ..	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles (<i>f</i>) ..	230
Swan	Mornington, in Phillip Island (<i>f</i>) ..	60
Sydenham ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran (<i>tidal</i>) ..	2,300
Tamboon ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard (<i>tidal</i>) ..	1,150
Tatutong ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ..	50
Tcham	Tatchera, near Birchip (<i>f</i>)	260
Terang	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Terang Pom ..	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	500
Timboon ..	(See Colongulac.)	
Tobacco ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	25
Tooliorook ..	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore (<i>b</i>) ..	850
Tower Hill ..	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast (<i>f</i>) ..	850
Turang-moroke ..	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	250
Tyers	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River (<i>tidal</i>) ..	3,950
Tyrrell	Karkarooc, fed by overflow of Avoca River (<i>s</i>) ..	42,600
Upper Coliban Reservoir	Talbot and Dalhousie (<i>f</i>)	574
Victoria	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale (<i>tidal</i>)	28,500
Walwalla ..	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Wallace	Lowan, at Edenhope (<i>f</i>)	450
Wangoom ..	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Waranga Basin ..	Rodney (<i>f</i>)	11,009
Wartook Reservoir ..	Borong (<i>f</i>)	2,556
Wau Wauka ..	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Weerancanuck ..	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	1,280
Weering	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	921
Wellington ..	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale (<i>f</i>)	34,500
Wendouree ..	Grenville, at Ballarat (<i>f</i>)	500
White	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>s</i>) ..	1,400
Wirraan	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	60
Woonook ..	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Wurdee Boluc ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ..	440
Yallakar	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ..	870
Yambuk	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast (<i>tidal</i>) ..	200
Yando	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Yan Yean ..	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne (<i>an artificial lake</i>) (<i>f</i>) ..	1,360
Yeeangmaria ..	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	75
Yellwell	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Yerang	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	160

THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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The early general accounts of the flora of Victoria by Baron Mueller have been, to some extent, superseded by the short but excellent accounts given by Mr. G. Weindorfer in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1904, and by Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., in the Melbourne Handbook of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1890. In several respects, however, these general views need amplification, especially as the progress of settlement, drainage, irrigation, and cultivation continues to affect the character and distribution of the native flora. The following remarks will serve to complete the accounts already given, as well as to draw attention to certain features which come prominently out in a general view of the flora, but have not previously been discussed.

The factors which influence a flora and determine its characters are the result of the interaction of telluric, oceanic, and solar influences, and may be grouped under the following heads:—

1. The previous geological history of the country, and its relationship to other countries.
2. The present and past climate, in which the most important factors are—
 - (a) Average annual temperature, and extremes of heat and cold.
 - (b) Average annual rainfall, and its distribution throughout the year.
 - (c) Character and depth of the soil.
 - (d) Prevailing winds and their intensity and direction, including the influence of drift sand, &c.

The two latter factors influence more the local than the general distribution through large areas, although the influence of wind on the flora of the coastal districts around Melbourne, and on that of large areas of the north and south-western districts, is very pronounced.

The previous geological history of Victoria is by no means certain, although evidences of elevation and subsidence are shown in many parts, and volcanic eruptions and lava outbursts in past ages have been responsible for the sudden destruction of the local flora over wide areas. In the same way, the existing evidence of glacial action points to the occurrence of a cold glacial age in the history of Victoria, when arctic conditions prevailed, and all the requirements were produced for the subsequent development of a homogeneous alpine flora on the tops of the lofty mountains as the cold receded and more favorable conditions prevailed, leaving arctic species stranded, as it were, on the top of every lofty mountain throughout the State. The alpine flora of Victoria is, however, apparently more modern and hence less striking than that of Europe, although many features of similarity exist between the two. The more modern character of the

Victorian alpine flora is, for instance, evidenced by the facts that the plain and alpine floras largely overlap, and that the latter shows less type differentiation than usual. Species which pass from alpine or sub-alpine regions to the plains are *Arabis perfoliata*, *Billardiera scandens*, *Correa Lawrenciana*, *Hypericum japonicum*, *Sagina procumbens*, and *Stellaria pungens*, although species are not wanting, such as *Drosera Archeri*, &c., which are exclusively restricted to high alpine elevations. Little doubt exists as to a land connexion with Tasmania in past ages by way of King Island, and this is borne out by the large number of species common to the two States, Tasmania and Victoria. New Zealand, on the other hand, is widely distinct in its flora from that of Victoria, so that, if New Zealand and Australia were ever connected, the separation must have occurred in very remote ages.

Present Climate.—The average annual rainfall of 26 inches approximates to that of England, and this, coupled with its warmer climate and continental connexions, makes the flora of Victoria somewhat more numerous and varied than that of Great Britain, in spite of the smaller area of the State. The idea that Victoria is much drier than Great Britain is hardly correct. The chief difference is that in Great Britain a few places are exceptionally wet (Ben Nevis, 151 inches per annum; one station in Lake district, 177 inches per annum), whereas in Victoria a few regions are exceptionally dry (the north-west portion of the Mallee). The Lake district in England, and the south-west coast of Scotland, with an annual rainfall of 40 inches, correspond exactly to the Otway Forest and South Gippsland, where the rainfall just exceeds 40 inches. Over a very large part of the east coast of England and Scotland the rainfall is below 25 inches. The average for London is, for instance, 24 inches—i.e., below the average for Victoria; and in one drought year, when agriculture in Essex and neighbouring counties suffered greatly, it was as low as 16 inches. A point of great importance is that in all the wettest parts of Great Britain the flora is of a special character, and limited to a few bog, humus, or hygrophilous types, whereas it is in the drier regions that the flora is more abundant and varied—that agriculture is of most importance, and the land most valuable.

In Victoria, owing to its warmer climate, a higher rainfall is required to reach the limit at which it becomes detrimental to agriculture, and at which bog, humus, and hygrophilous floras prevail. Although this limit is reached in parts of South Gippsland, the Otways, and on some of the higher mountain ranges, it is only over limited areas, which represent a relatively small portion of the total surface of Victoria. The conditions are, therefore, very different to those prevailing on the west coasts of Ireland or Tasmania, where, owing to the high rainfall, enormous tracts of land are quite unsuited for the ordinary practice of agriculture, though, naturally, not entirely useless. Even in Victoria, however, if the curves for rainfall and temperature coincided instead of being opposed—i.e., if the rains of the south fell on the northern areas—the climate, flora and agricultural possibilities of the State would be enormously improved, and irrigation would be largely unnecessary.

As it is, there are over 2,000 species of flowering plants and vascular cryptogams in Victoria; and when the lower cryptogams—Algæ, Musci, Fungi, &c.—are added, the species total fully 5,000. England possesses about 1,200 flowering plants and ferns; but, owing to its relatively large expanse of coast and its more uniformly moist climate, Algæ, Musci, and Fungi are better represented.

A very interesting feature in distribution is afforded by the fact that many almost subtropical species from New South Wales or even Queensland (*Hakea dactyloides*, *Livistona australis*, *Callitris calcarata*, &c.) extend down the coast into Victoria. The neighbourhood of the sea maintains a more equable temperature, and keeps the air more uniformly moist. Plants in general suffer more from cold dry air, than from equally cold but moist air, so that under moist coastal conditions subtropical and even tropical plants can extend far to the south out of their proper geographical zones.

The climate of Victoria may be fairly compared with that of the south of France or Spain, but the flora is widely dissimilar as regards the species and genera, and even some of the orders (Proteaceæ) of which it is composed. A number of common British genera—*Hypericum*, *Stellaria*, *Cardamine*, *Drosera*, *Capsella*, &c.—are represented in Victoria, but mainly or entirely by distinct Australian species. A few cosmopolitans—*Spergularia rubra*, *Sagina procumbens*, *Myosurus minimus*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Lemna minor*, *Potamogeton*, &c.—are, however, natives of Victoria, and they, with others, form a connecting link with the world's flora. Thus *Prunella vulgaris*, L., the "Self-Heal," and *Solanum nigrum*, the "Black Nightshade," are common English weeds, while native species of *Sida*, *Hibiscus*, *Anagallis*, *Heliotropium*, *Cyperus*, &c., also occur in Asia, Africa, and America. Such non-European plants as *Parietaria debilis*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Avicennia officinalis*, and *Tetragonia expansa* are especially interesting, since they connect our flora with that of the old and new worlds on the one hand and with that of New Zealand on the other.

The dominant general features of the Victorian flora are determined by the necessity of protection against periodic drought and intense sunlight. The latter affects, of course, exposed plants only, and is shown by the common presence of vertical leaves or phyllodia on so many of our forest trees, with the result that they yield relatively little shade, and at the same time transpire less actively than if horizontally expanded.

Various adaptations for surviving periods of drought are shown, such as the formation of reduced evaporating surfaces and fleshy leaves like those of the salt-bushes, by the transformation of branches which would bear leaves into thorns and prickles, such as *Acacia armata*, &c.

In addition, many herbaceous perennials in dry seasons or situations develop as annuals, surviving the dry period in the form of seed. The seeds of many Leguminosæ (*Acacias*, *Jacksonias*, *Viminaria denudata*, &c.) have impermeable cuticularized seed-coats when fully ripened, so that they may remain dormant in the soil for long

periods of years, germinating when brought to the surface and the coats softened by heat, by the alkaline ash of bush fires, or by mechanical abrasion.

A few introduced trees, such as the Moreton Bay Fig, Maple, and Plane, shed a portion of their leaves in drought so that the remainder may have a chance of surviving, and the same may be shown to a limited extent by some of the native trees, although the latter are nearly all evergreen, the leaves being shed irregularly all the year round without ever leaving the tree entirely bare. The prevalence of evergreens in the native flora is the result of our mild winters, but introduced deciduous trees flourish admirably and are largely used for tree planting.

The erect, branchless, lower stems and thick fibrous bark of so many of our Eucalypti are probably protective adaptations against bush fires, and this peculiarity often causes them to be unaffected by a fire which would completely consume a European pine forest under similar conditions. The frequently delayed dehiscence of *Callistemon*, *Hakea*, *Banksia*, &c., especially under moist conditions, is probably also an adaptation to drought conditions or to recurrent bush-fires, for both causes clear the land of existent vegetation to a greater or less extent, and, at the same time, excite the escape by dehiscence of the seeds which are to replace it, and the germination of those dormant seeds whose coats have been softened by the heat and ashes.

The coast scrub of Tea-tree (*Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*) protects itself against wind and sand-drift by growing close together, the leaves, which demand a fair exposure to light, being found at the upper surfaces and edges of the scrub only and giving its interior a peculiarly gloomy character. Where the scrub is dense, no plants grow beneath; but where it is less dense, a few mosses, grasses, and such orchids as *Caladenia*, *Pterostylis*, &c., may be found, and an introduced *Polygala*, *P. myrtifolia*, L., is sometimes abundant. The Mallee scrub of the north-west (shrubby Eucalypti) affords an instance of similar adaptation, but in this case to inland conditions.

In spite of its close connexion with the rest of Australia, the barriers to migration in the past have sufficed to enable Victoria to retain a fairly large number of endemic species, at least 46, although possibly some of the latest-described plants may prove to be merely varieties or hybrids of species with a wider range. This appears especially to be the case with the genus *Pultenaea*, of which no less than five new species have been recently recorded, one of them, *P. Weindorferi*, Reader, being found comparatively near Melbourne. In any case, the comparison with England, which, in spite of its isolation as an island and larger area, has hardly any true endemic species, is very striking.

The endemic species of Victoria include *Eucalyptus alpina*, *Acacia tenuifolia*, *Pultenaea* (9 species), *Grevillea* (4 species), *Aster Benthami*, *Goodenia Macmillani*, *Prostanthera* (3 species),

Styphelia (2 species), *Thelymitra* (2 species), *Prasophyllum* (4 species), *Stipa* (4 species), *Glyceria dives*, *Lepidosperma tortuosum*, and many others. There is, however, a smaller percentage of endemic species in Victoria than in any other State of Australia, owing to the greater range of conditions within its boundaries and to the close connexion with neighbouring States, the northern and western boundaries of Victoria being political rather than geographical or botanical.

The genera with endemic species, and more especially *Pultenaea*, *Grevillea*, *Acacia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Thelymitra*, and *Prasophyllum*, may be regarded as especially adapted to Victorian conditions and as characteristic representatives of its flora.

The latter is, however, in a transitional condition, and is rapidly undergoing modification as the result of civilization.

The chief factors tending to the disadvantage of the native flora are—the progress of deforestation, the drainage of swamps and swampy localities, sheep pasturing and the spread of rabbits, the increase of the area under cultivation or irrigation, and the introduction of hordes of alien weeds and garden escapes, many of which are not merely more or less aggressive weeds of cultivation—*Senecio*, *Carduus*, *Centaurea*, *Anagallis arvensis* (Pimpernel), *Sonchus* (Sow Thistle), and Tares (*Vicia*), &c.—but also establish themselves on pastures and virgin ground, largely ousting the native flora. Such plants are the Gorse, *Ulex europæus*, Perennial Thistle, *Carduus arvensis*, Onion Grass, *Romulea cruciata*, Blackberry Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, Briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Stinkwort, *Inula graveolens*, Boxthorn, *Lycium horridum*, Prickly Pear, *Opuntia monacantha*, and many others. The list of proclaimed plants of Victoria now includes no less than 44 species, of which only the Nut Grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, Cotton Fireweed, *Erechtites quadridentata*, D.C., Chinese Scrub, *Cassinia arcuata*, the Mistletoes, *Loranthus celastroides* and *L. pendulus*, and the Prickly Acacia, *Acacia armata*, are native plants.

One striking peculiarity is to be noted—namely, that the introduced Pimpernel is ousting the two native Pimpernels, and the same applies in other cases also. Thus the native *Hypericum* is not particularly abundant, whereas the introduced *Hypericum*, or St. John's Wort, is spreading rapidly. The introduced Dodder, *Cuscuta epithymum*, L., seems to be more dangerous, especially to lucerne, than the native Didders; while the parasite *Cassytha* (Lauraceæ), sometimes mistaken for Dodder, hitherto has confined its attacks to native vegetation and left cultivated plants untouched.

The unusual luxuriance and powers of spreading shown by many introduced weeds is in some cases possibly the result of the stimulating effect of a change of climate, but in others is merely due to the fact that the weeds are allowed to grow on land from which cultivation excludes them in their original home. It would be interesting to know whether the production of alkaloids in certain feebly

poisonous alien weeds increases in their new home, or whether such weeds appear to be more poisonous because stock eat them more freely in Victoria. This applies, for instance, to the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), which has spread rapidly in Victoria, and was responsible for a heavy mortality among sheep at Lilydale, but in England does not seem to be specially dangerous to stock.

One feature of the native flora is, as is usually the case, the small number of useful economic plants it contains. Many of the forest trees produce good timber, but the latter is, in some cases, too hard, heavy, and brittle when seasoned to be of much value, except for special purposes where durability is all-important and little working required; while the softer woods are for the most part not very durable, or are very liable to warp and crack—at least under the methods of seasoning usually adopted here. It is for this reason that so much of the new forest planting has been confined to exotic trees; but, nevertheless, many native trees yield timber useful for beams, railway sleepers, piles, paving blocks, &c. With the improved methods of seasoning that have in many cases come into practical use, it has been found that many native timbers formerly little appreciated are really of great value. Unfortunately, most of our native forests have been despoiled of their most valuable timber trees without any forethought to the future before their value was fully realized, and without proper provision for artificial re-forestation. Natural re-forestation is too slow and uncertain a process to be relied on in countries where population is fairly abundant and land is correspondingly valuable. The imports of timber into Victoria already reach a high figure, although a very large part is derived from timber trees which would grow equally well within the State. That there should be hardly any native fruits and no native cereal grains of any value as food for civilized man is hardly surprising when we consider that the commoner cereals and fruit trees are the result of ages of continual selection. Even the native fodder grasses and fodder plants are, with some notable exceptions, inferior in quality or objectionable on account of their armed fruits, inferior fertility, deficient nutritive properties, &c., and are being driven out by more suitable and adaptable introduced grasses.

All the Leguminosæ used as fodder (Clover, Trefoil, Vetch, Lucern, Sainfoin, Peas, &c.), are introduced, so that if we exclude the *Acacia*, with its wattle-bark, this important order contains hardly any native representatives of pronounced economic value. A large number of our native flowers would possibly be capable of great improvement under cultivation, and other native plants might be found to develop useful economic properties under selective treatment. The cultivated plants of the world are mainly the result of selective adaptations from the floras of Europe and Asia, and no one seeing the original wild mustard for the first time could have predicted, without long trial extending over generations, the series of useful cultivated plants (cabbage,

cauliflower, rape, mustard, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, turnips, &c.) to which this one genus would give rise. If only such investigations are made before it is too late, although we may regret, on sentimental grounds, the shrinkage of the native flora and the probable ultimate extinction of many of its representatives, it can only be regarded as the inevitable result of the progress of settlement, while the spread of the different weeds of cultivation is the usual, though by no means an unavoidable, accompaniment of the same change.

The proper establishment of the National Park at Wilson's Promontory will render it possible to preserve many species which seem in danger of extinction—at least, until such time as their economic possibilities have been thoroughly ascertained; and it is sincerely to be trusted that none of our endemic species will be suffered to become absolutely extinct when a special harbor and sanctuary exists for them. A species once extinct cannot be revived by any means; and to allow plants to become extinct before all their economic possibilities have been thoroughly tested is a wanton wasting of the hidden treasures which Nature scatters lavishly around us.

The flora of the National Park now contains over 600 species of native plants, that is nearly one-third of the whole flora of Victoria, and this number includes several plants which are rare or absent from other parts of Victoria. Many native plants formerly absent from the Park have now been planted there, and in the course of time it will probably represent the only large area where the entire native flora will be seen in its primitive condition and natural relationship.

LEADING EVENTS IN VICTORIAN HISTORY.

Principal
events.

The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria, and of a few events of special interest which have occurred elsewhere during the period elapsed since such discovery:—

1770. 19th April.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.
—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1798. 4th June.—Western Port first entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
,, Nov. and Dec.—Discovery of Bass Strait, Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., accompanied by Bass, having sailed round Tasmania in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. 4th to 9th Dec.—Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson, first sailed through Bass Strait from the west. During the voyage Grant discovered and named Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. 5th January.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. The launch entered the Heads on 2nd, and the vessel on 15th February.

1802. 26th April.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed, and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered, by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.
1803. 7th October.—Attempt made to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. 27th January.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. 16th December.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. 11th December.—An attempt to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, was made by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, in charge of a party of convicts. The locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. 19th November.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. 29th May.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives, by which they granted him 600,000 acres of land. The Imperial Government, however, refused to ratify the treaty.
- „ 28th August.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
- „ „ „ Proclamation by Sir Richard Bourke claiming Port Phillip as part of New South Wales.
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ 29th September.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
- 1837 First post office established in Melbourne.
- „ 2nd March.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name, Melbourne, to the principal town in the new settlement.
- „ 1st June.—First sale of Crown lands in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
- 1838 First Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. Forbes, arrived at Melbourne.
- „ 1st January.—*The Melbourne Advertiser* first published.
- „ 12th September.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. 30th September.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent.
1840. 19th September.—Discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales announced.
1841. 8th February.—The first resident Judge appointed for Port Phillip.
- „ 1st September.—Savings Banks established in Melbourne.
1842. 12th August.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1843. 13th September.—Subdivision of Port Phillip into four squatting districts.

1844. 24th December.—Petition for separation sent from Port Phillip to England.
1845. 4th December.—First steam vessel arrived at Western Australia.
1846. 11th February.—Great tornado in Melbourne.
1847. 26th June.—Royal Letters Patent, proclaiming Melbourne a City, were signed.
1848. 23rd January.—Dr. Perry, first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in Port Phillip.
- „ 29th & 30th May.—Great rains and heavy floods in Melbourne.
1849. 12th October.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1850. 3rd July.—Construction of first Australian railway commenced at Sydney.
- „ 5th August.—Passing of the Separation Act.
1851. 6th February.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Several lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
1851. 1st July.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and created an independent colony, named Victoria, in honour of the Queen.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1852. 10th February.—Supreme Court of Victoria established.
- „ ... Great rush of immigrants to Victoria.
1853. 3rd January.—Bank of Victoria opened.
- „ 8th February.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. 3rd July.—Foundation stone of Melbourne University laid.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ 29th December.—Municipal institutions established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. 12th March.—Electric telegraph first used.
- „ 23rd November.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. 11th February.—Opening of Melbourne Public Library.
- „ 19th March.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 21st November.—Meeting of first Parliament under responsible government.
1857. 27th August.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 24th November.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. 17th December.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1859. 10th December.—Separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
1860. 21st August.—Burke and Wills started from Melbourne on their ill-starred expedition across Australia, to die at Cooper's Creek on their return journey in the following June.
1861. Anti-Chinese riots at gold-fields in New South Wales.
1862. September.—Council of Education appointed.
- „ 20th October.—Bendigo railway opened.
1863. 6th July.—Northern Territory added to South Australia.
1864. 9th September.—First manufacture of sugar in Queensland.
1865. 25th July.—Deadlock in Victorian Parliament, owing to the Legislative Assembly tacking a Tariff Bill to the Appropriation Bill, which was laid aside by the Legislative Council.

- 1866. ... Maori War in New Zealand concluded; peace declared.
- 1867. 6th February.—Customs Tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with a view of affording protection to native industries came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
- 1867. 14th August.—Beginning of the Lady Darling grant deadlock. During the eleven months it continued, all Government accounts remained unpaid.
- 1868. 10th June.—Transportation to Australasia ceased.
- 1869. 1st January.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
- 1870. 29th December.—Payment of members of Parliament provided for.
- „ June-July.—Federal Conference was held at Melbourne.
- 1871. 17th May.—Import duties on many articles increased with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
- 1872. 12th June.—Branch of the Royal Mint opened in Melbourne.
- 1873. 1st January.—A system of free, secular, and compulsory education introduced.
- 1874. 27th September.—Sir John and Alex. Forrest arrived at Overland Telegraph line from Murchison, Western Australia.
- 1875. 31st December.—State aid to religion withdrawn in Victoria.
- 1876. 2nd November.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
- 1877. 11th January.—Installation of Rev. Dr. Moorhouse as Anglican Bishop of Melbourne.
- 1878. 8th January.—“Black Wednesday.” Wholesale dismissal of public servants.
- „ 27th March.—Payment of Members Bill passed by Legislative Council, after a long conflict between the two Houses.
- „ 1st July.—Purchase of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay railway by Government.
- 1879. ... The first artesian bore in Australia sunk in New South Wales.
- 1880. 6th February.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ 22nd March.—Women admitted to Melbourne University.
- „ 13th April.—Foundation stone of the new Anglican Cathedral laid.
- „ 1st October.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 23rd November.—Death of Sir Redmond Barry.
- „ ... Australian frozen meat first delivered in London.
- „ Nov.-Dec.—Federal Conference, Melbourne, decided on Chinese restriction.
- 1881. 28th November.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, of members to 42, and tenure of seats fixed at 6 instead of 10 years.
- 1882. 15th February.—Frozen meat first shipped from New Zealand to London.
- 1883. 1st November.—Public Service Act passed.
- „ 14th June.—Railway, Melbourne to Sydney, completed.
- 1884. 1st February.—Victorian railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
- 1885. 9th December.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843.
- 1886. 25th January.—Federal Council initiated, first session being at Hobart.

1887. December.—Gold discovered at Yilgarn, Western Australia.
1888. 1st February.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.
1888. 1st August.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 22nd December.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48, and number of members of the Legislative Assembly to 95; electoral Districts altered from 55 to 84, nearly all of them being single electorates.
1889. 2nd May.—Direct railway communication established between Brisbane and Adelaide.
1890. 21st October.—Responsible government proclaimed in Western Australia.
1891. 2nd March.—Federal Conference at Sydney.
1892. 17th March.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government.
1893. April & May.—Financial panic. Four banks and a number of other financial institutions stopped payment.
1894. Central Federation League established in Melbourne.
1895. January.—Conference at Hobart of the Premiers of Australia, when it was decided to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a convention chosen by the electors.
1896. March.—Federal Enabling Acts passed by all the States except Queensland.
1897. 22nd March.—Australian Federal Convention opened in Adelaide.
1898. 3rd June.—Federal Referendum Bill submitted to the electors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The reference to the other States was made at a subsequent date.
1899. 28th January.—Conference of Premiers of all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania held in Melbourne, to consider the amendments suggested in the Draft Commonwealth Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales, at which a compromise was arrived at.
- „ 27th July.—Amended Commonwealth Bill approved at referendum in Victoria by 152,653 votes against 9,805.
- „ 28th October.—First Victorian troops left for South African war.
1900. 9th July.—Queen assented to Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900.
- „ 25th December.—Mr. Barton formed first Federal Ministry.
1901. 1st January.—Official proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia.
- „ 18th January.—Old-age pensions came into force in Victoria.
- „ 22nd January.—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- „ 9th May.—Duke of Cornwall and York opened first Federal Parliament.
- „ 8th October.—Inter-State free trade established by the introduction of a provisional Tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1902. 1st January.—Methodist churches formed into one united body.
- „ 1st June.—Peace of South Africa announced.
- „ Last year of severe drought in Australia, which had extended over several years.
1903. Break up of drought followed by a record harvest.
- „ 5th October.—Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice), Sir E. Barton, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor appointed Judges of first High Court of Australia.
1904. 15th December.—Assent given to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

- 1905. 25th April.—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal Colony issued.
- „ 29th August.—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
- 1906. 1st September.—Papua taken over by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- „ 12th October.—Messrs. I. A. Isaacs and H. B. Higgins appointed to the High Court Bench.
- 1907. 14th January.—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
- „ 8th August.—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
- 1908. 22nd July.—Tercentenary of Canada.
- „ 29th August.—Visit of the American Fleet, consisting of sixteen battle ships, to Melbourne.
- „ 8th October.—Yass-Canberra selected as the site of Federal Capital.
- „ 6th November.—Selection of Federal Capital site confirmed by Senate.
- „ 28th December.—Disastrous earthquake in Sicily, the coasts of Calabria and Eastern Sicily being devastated, and the City of Messina and other towns almost obliterated. The deaths numbered 77,283 persons.
- 1909. 1st January.—Old-age Pensions Act came into force in the United Kingdom.
- „ 4th February.—South African Constitution, providing for the federation of the various South African colonies, drafted by the National Convention.
- „ 25th March.—The *Nimrod* returned to New Zealand from Antarctic regions. Sir Ernest Shackleton and three members of his party reached a point within 112 miles of the South Pole.
- „ 27th April.—Insurrection in Turkey. Deposition of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and appointment of his successor, Mahommed V.
- „ 13th August.—Financial agreement between Commonwealth and States arrived at by Premiers, the principal clause providing that the States receive annually 25s. per head of population from the Customs revenue.
- „ 21st December.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Darwin to commence a tour of inspection of the Australian Military Forces.
- 1910. 4th January.—Wreck of s.s. *Waikare* off the coast of New Zealand.
- „ 26th January.—Severe floods in Paris, causing extensive damage, and rendering thousands of people homeless.
- „ 27th January.—Conference between Premiers of Victoria and South Australia *re* border railways.
- „ 23rd February.—Completion of the railway line to the Powlett River coal-field.
- „ 28th February.—Arrival in London of Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., to take up the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.
- „ 14th March.—The Victorian Commission, appointed to inquire into the Murray waters question, presented its report, strongly expressing the view that navigation interests should be secondary to those of irrigation.
- „ 18th March.—First aeroplane flight in Victoria made by Mr. Harry Houdini, who reached a height of 100 feet.
- „ 31st March.—S.S. *Pericles*, bound for London, struck on an uncharted rock off Cape Leeuwin, W.A., and sank. No lives were lost.
- „ 13th April.—General election for the Federal Parliament.
- „ 20th April.—Resignation of the Deakin-Cook Ministry. Mr. A. Fisher, leader of the Labour party, commissioned to form a Cabinet.
- „ 29th April.—Labour Ministry sworn in.
- „ 6th May.—Death of King Edward VII.

1910. 9th May.—Proclamation of King George V.
 „ 9th May.—Eclipse of the sun, partial in Victoria, total in Southern Tasmania.
 „ 20th May.—Funeral of the late King Edward VII. An imposing memorial service, attended by 100,000 people, was held in Melbourne.
 „ 30th May.—Opening of the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway.
 „ 31st May.—Commencement of the South African Union.
 „ 1st July.—Opening of the fourth Parliament of the Commonwealth.
 „ 18th July.—Railway accident at the Richmond station. A train running express on the Brighton line crashed into the rear of a stationary train, telescoping two carriages, killing nine people, and injuring more than 400 other passengers.
 „ 5th August.—Amended award of Mr. Justice Higgins in the boot trade dispute, increasing total wages in Australia by £70,000 per annum, and benefiting 5,000 adult workmen.
 „ 9th August.—Nugget weighing 224 ozs., valued at about £900, found at the Poseidon gold-field.
 „ 14th August.—Death of Florence Nightingale, the famous organizer of army nursing, aged 90 years.
 „ 1st September.—Toll system for telephones made universal throughout Australia.
 „ 6th September.—Arrival of Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., to advise on the naval defence of Australia.
 „ 7th September.—Opening of the Victorian Training Ship *John Murray*.
 „ 7th September.—Heavy floods in country. Goulburn River 30 feet above summer-level.
 „ 15th September.—Wreck of the ship *Carnarvon Bay* off King Island. All hands were saved.
 „ 24th September.—Gift of £10,000 made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate to the re-building fund of the Children's Hospital.
 „ 3rd October.—Revolution in Portugal, flight of King Manoel, and the establishment of republican form of government.
 „ 5th October.—Departure of the Prime Minister, Hon. A. Fisher, to represent the Commonwealth at the opening of the South African Union Parliament.
 „ 12th October.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the *Terra Nova*, en route for the Antarctic regions.
 „ 18th October.—Printing of Commonwealth bank notes started.
 „ 4th November.—Opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 „ 16th November.—The first vessels of the Australian Navy—H.M.A.S. *Yarra* and *Parramatta*—arrived in Australian waters.
 „ 19th November.—Cyclone at Broome, W.A., destroying a large number of houses and business premises, and scattering the pearl-ling fleet. Three white and many coloured men were drowned, and the damage to property exceeded £40,000.
 1911. 3rd January.—Anarchist Club attacked by police and military in London. Desperate defence by besieged. Detective shot. Building accidentally fired. Two dead bodies found in ruins.
 „ 9th January.—Congress of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Sydney, under the presidency of Professor O. Masson, of the Melbourne University.
 „ 19th January.—Representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia met in Melbourne to discuss the Murray River water question.

1911. 20th January.—The steamer *British Transport* reached Western Australia with the crew of the missing ship *Parisiana* (which was destroyed by fire on the voyage from New York to Melbourne) on board. Crew found on St. Paul's Island. Cargo valued at £200,000 destroyed.
- „ 13th February.—The steamer *New Guinea* wrecked in Disaster Bay, near Eden, New South Wales. The crew were saved.
- „ 16th February.—The agricultural implement makers went out on strike. The Sunshine Harvester Works, at Braybrook, were principally affected.
- „ 20th February.—The State boundary case, South Australia *v.* Victoria, opened in the High Court.
- „ 3rd March.—Commonwealth Naval Board appointed.
- „ 12th March.—Strike of agricultural implement makers in South Australia. This brought the Victorian strike within the operation of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- „ 13th March.—Report on the naval defence of Australia by Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., published, in which he recommended that the Australian Navy should consist of 52 vessels, to be constructed in 22 years. The total cost was estimated at £40,000,000.
- „ 24th March.—The steamship *Yongala* wrecked off the Queensland coast, with a loss of all on board, numbering 141 persons.
- „ 4th April.—The destroyer *Warrego* launched at New South Wales dock-yards.
- „ 26th April.—Referenda proposals of the Fisher Ministry rejected by a large majority of the Commonwealth electors.
- „ 1st May.—Penny postage came into force with other portions of the Commonwealth and with all other British Dominions.
- „ 10th May.—Agricultural implement makers' strike declared off by secret ballot of the members of the union.
- „ 22nd May.—Disputed boundary case, South Australia *v.* Victoria, decided by judgment of the Federal High Court. Victoria to retain territory in dispute.
- „ 23rd May.—Imperial Conference opened in London.
- „ 24th May.—Appointment of Sir John M. F. Fuller, Bart., as State Governor of Victoria.
- „ 31st May.—Federal Land Tax test case of *Osborne v.* Commonwealth Government decided in favour of the latter.
- „ 22nd June.—The Commonwealth officially represented at the Coronation of King George V. by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher).
- „ 1st July.—Compulsory military training of all boys between 14 and 18 years of age introduced throughout Australia.
- „ 31st July.—Arrival and swearing in of Lord Denman as Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
- „ 2nd August.—A strike declared at sugar-cane fields in Queensland. Shorter hours and higher wages demanded. About 1,800 men were affected.
- „ 14th August.—Strike in the Queensland sugar industry settled.
- „ 16th August.—Death of Cardinal Moran, at Sydney.
- „ 5th September.—Federal Parliament opened after recess.
- „ 14th September.—M. Stolypin, Russian Premier, assassinated.
- „ 21st September.—Death of Sir Robert Hart, for 40 years Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in China.
- „ 25th September.—Railway accident on the Yea-Alexandra line. Sixteen persons were injured.

1911. 25th September.—Explosion on the French battleship *La Liberté*. 143 persons were killed or were missing, and 91 were seriously injured.
- „ 28th September.—Professor Baldwin Spencer, of the Melbourne University, appointed to organize the supervision and protection of aborigines in the Northern Territory.
- „ 30th September.—Italy declared war against Turkey. Italian Fleet bombarded Tripoli.
- „ October.—Rising in China against the Manchu dynasty.
- „ 9th November.—Resignation of Mr. Balfour from leadership of the Unionist party in the British House of Commons.
- „ 16th November.—Elections held for the State Legislative Assembly.
- „ 17th November.—Strike of the miners at the Mount Lyell mine, Tasmania, terminated.
- „ 20th November.—The Mawson Antarctic expedition left Melbourne.
- „ 25th November.—General increase in seamen's wages in Australia, and eight hours' day granted under decision of Mr. Justice Higgins.
- „ 30th November.—Tariff Bill introduced in the Federal Parliament.
- „ 5th December.—Opening of the State Parliament.
- „ 21st December.—Prorogation of the Federal Parliament.
1912. 2nd January.—Mr. W. F. Fitzpatrick, Chief Railway Commissioner, made C.M.G. in connexion with New Year honours.
- „ 13th January.—Mr. W. Cattnach left Melbourne for United States in order to encourage the immigration to Victoria of experienced American irrigationists.
- „ 17th January.—Opening of State Premiers' Conference in Melbourne.
- „ 27th January.—Death announced of Professor Irving, at one time professor of classical and comparative philology and logic in Melbourne University.
- „ 30th January.—General strike, involving 43 workers' unions, commenced in Brisbane. The origin of this strike was the refusal of the Brisbane tramway management to permit the wearing of distinctive badges by unionist employés.
- „ 30th January.—Heat wave throughout large portion of Australia during end of January and beginning of February, temperatures ranging as high as 110 degrees in shade.
- „ 2nd February.—The estate of the late Mr. W. R. Hall, of Sydney, valued at £2,311,837.
- „ 9th February.—First wireless message sent from Melbourne (Domain Station).
- „ 10th February.—Death of Lord Lister, discoverer of antiseptic surgery.
- „ 12th February.—China declared a constitutional republic under the presidency of Tuan-Chi-Kai.
- „ 13th February.—Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company Ltd. issued a writ against the Commonwealth Government for alleged infringement of patent.
- „ 27th February.—Judge Higgins decided in Arbitration Court that the Brisbane union tramway men had the right to wear a distinctive badge; but that he had no power to order the reinstatement of those dismissed for so doing.
- „ 1st March.—Coal miners' strike in England commenced.
- „ 6th March.—Brisbane general strike declared off.
- „ 7th March.—Captain Amundsen reached Hobart in the *Fram*, announced that on 14th December, 1911, he had reached the South Pole.
- „ 11th March.—Death of Sir William Zeal.
- „ 11th March.—Opening of Education Congress in Melbourne.
- „ 20th March.—Destructive typhoon on north-west coast of Western Australia—72 men lost their lives. The steamer *Koombana* wrecked with 50 souls aboard, who were all lost.

1912. 23rd March.—Foundation stone of Melbourne Hospital laid by His Excellency the Governor.
- „ 1st April.—Commonwealth postage stamp selected—Kangaroo on white Australia.
- „ 2nd April.—Victorian loan of £1,500,000 issued.
- „ 6th April.—English coal miners decided to resume work.
- „ 11th April.—Irish Home Rule Bill introduced in the House of Commons.
- „ 14th April.—Wreck of *Titanic*, with loss of 1,635 lives, by collision with an iceberg off Cape Race.
- „ 3rd May.—Representative party of American land-seekers arrived in Melbourne, their object being the inspection of irrigable lands suitable for settlement.
- „ 14th May.—Sudden death of King of Denmark.
- „ 17th May.—Mr. D. C. K. Miller appointed manager of Commonwealth Bank.
- „ 18th May.—Reconstruction of State Ministry. Mr. Watt assumed the office of Premier, and Mr. Murray that of Chief Secretary.
- „ 21st-24th May.—Dockers' strike, followed by strike of transport workers—150,000 men affected. Australian shipments delayed.
- „ 24th May.—First prize (£1,750) granted to Mr. W. B. Griffin, Chicago, U.S.A., for Federal Capital design.
- „ 24th May.—Mrs. W. R. Hall, Sydney, donated £1,000,000 to charity, educational, and religious advancement—half the income to be spent in New South Wales, one-fourth in Victoria, and one-fourth in Queensland—as a memorial to her late husband.
- „ 11th June.—Sir R. Baden-Powell visited Melbourne.
- „ 15th June.—Dr. Wollaston, late Comptroller of Customs, made K.C.M.G. in connexion with birthday honours.
- „ 21st June.—Settlement by arrangement arrived in libel action, *Clarke v. Norton*. Defendant apologized and paid £1,000 damages.
- „ 25th June.—Death of Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, formerly director of Melbourne Botanical Gardens.
- „ 26th June.—Death announced of Sir George White, hero of the Ladysmith defence.
- „ 12th July.—Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, U.S.A., entertained by Federal Government at Parliament House.
- „ 13th July.—Official opening of Murrumbidgee Irrigation scheme (Burrinjuck Dam).
- „ 15th July.—Savings Bank branch of Commonwealth Government Bank began business in Victoria.
- „ 29th July.—Death of the Mikado of Japan.
- „ 11th August.—Mr. Cattnach returned from his immigration mission in Canada.
- „ 20th August.—Death of General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, at the age of 83 years.
- „ 1st September.—Death of Mr. J. S. Butters, formerly mayor of Melbourne, aged 83.
- „ 4th September.—Railway collision at Dudley-street, West Melbourne. Two persons were killed and many injured.
- „ 14th September.—Turning first sod of Transcontinental Railway Line to Western Australia (Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie).
- „ 7th October.—Lord Denman, Governor-General, left Sydney for Melbourne, owing to resumption of Sydney Government House by State.
- „ 8th October.—Declaration of War by Montenegro against Turkey. Beginning of Balkan War.

1912. 10th October.—Maternity allowance (of £5 for each birth) came into force throughout Australia.
- „ 12th October.—Disaster at North Lyell mine, Tasmania, owing to an outbreak of fire. Forty-one miners were killed.
- „ 15th October.—Treaty of Peace signed by Italy and Turkey.
- „ 20th October.—Death of Mr. Henry Henty, one of the early settlers of Portland, aged 79 years.
- „ 22nd October.—Authorizing motion moved by Mr. Watt, in Assembly, for electrification of Victorian railways. Cost estimated at £2,349,437.
- „ 9th November.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson elected President of United States.
- „ 16th November.—Cable from Sydney to New Zealand laid by Pacific Cable Board.
- „ 17th November.—Death of Mr. Justice O'Connor, of the High Court of Australia.
- „ 16th December.—New head office for the State Savings Bank opened in Elizabeth-street.
- „ 24th December.—Viceroy of India wounded by a bomb thrown from a house top in Delhi—two attendants were killed.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

Prior to the first day of July, 1851, the district known as Port Phillip formed part of the Colony of New South Wales. This district was, under the provisions of an Imperial Act of 5th August, 1850, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," separated from New South Wales, and constituted into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria. Its territories were defined as those "comprised within the said District of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia."

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follows:—

1. Northern Division of Bourke County.
2. Southern Bourke County, Evelyn, and Mornington.
3. County of Grant.
4. Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett.
5. Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury.
6. Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth.
7. Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey.
8. Pastoral District of Gippsland.
9. Pastoral District of Murray, except that part included in Anglesey.

10. Pastoral District of the Loddon, formerly Western Port, except parts included in Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesey, Evelyn, Mornington, and Talbot.
11. Pastoral District of the Wimmera.
12. City of Melbourne.
13. Town of Geelong.
14. Town of Portland.
15. United towns of Belfast and Warrnambool.
16. United towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour.

Amongst these constituencies, the twenty members were distributed thus:—Melbourne, three members; Northern Bourke and Geelong, two each; and each other electorate, one member; the areas comprised within the towns having separate representation being excluded from the county franchise.

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria. Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house of the value of £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

In December, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the Legislative Council of Victoria to take steps to pass a Bill more nearly assimilating the form of the colony's institutions to that prevailing in the mother country, particularly in reference to the creation of a second Chamber. This invitation was acted upon without delay, and on 24th March, 1854, a Bill was passed to establish a Constitution for Victoria. This Bill received the Royal assent on 16th July, 1855, and the new Act, denominated The Constitution Act, became law when proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1855.

Steps leading up to responsible government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

When the change to responsible government was made, the bicameral and cabinet systems were introduced. In the new Parliament, which met on 21st November, 1856, the members of the Legislative Council numbered 30, who were elected for ten years, and represented six provinces. This House was not to be dissolved, but five of its members were to retire every two years. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 60 members, representing 37 districts, liable to dissolution at the end of five years, or earlier, at the discretion of the Governor.

Responsible government.

Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom were to have seats in Parliament, were to be deemed "Responsible Ministers," and any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown was required to vacate his seat, but was capable of being re-elected.

Qualifica-
tions of
Members.

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

Council
franchise.

The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in province and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Assembly
franchise.

The Assembly franchise was attainment of the age of 21 years, being natural-born or naturalized, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral district valued at £50, or of £5 annual value, or leasehold in the district of £10 annual value, or being a householder occupying premises of £10 annual value, or having permissive occupancy of Crown lands for which payment was made to the Crown, or receiving salary of £100 per annum.

Vote by
ballot.

Immediately prior to the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria was thus the first country where, in modern times, elections were carried out on this principle. All Parliamentary and other public and quasi-public elections are now conducted by ballot.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on 1st January, 1869, that another change was made, when the property qualification of members of the Legislative Council was

reduced from £5,000 capital value or £500 annual value to half those amounts respectively, and that of electors from £1,000 capital value or £100 annual value to an annual value of £50, if the lands were rated to that amount in some municipal district or districts. On 2nd November, 1876, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 86, and the number of districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on 28th November, 1881, to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £100, free of all incumbrances, in the case of a member, and to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £10, or a leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or an occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, and the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

On 30th August, 1899, plural voting was abolished, it being provided that no person should on any one day vote in more than one electoral district at an election for the Assembly. Plural voting is still, however, permissible in elections for the Upper House, but owing to the large area of the provinces, it is improbable that the right is exercised to any extent.

Plural
voting
abolished.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector, who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted in this manner, or 3.13 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at the four Commonwealth elections that have been held, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911.

Voting by
post at
elections.

*Electoral
Act 1910.*

An amending State Electoral Act was passed on 4th January, 1911, and under its provisions a canvass was made by the police, from the results of which special general lists of resident electors for the Assembly for each division of every district were prepared. These lists were revised during the month of July, and were proclaimed as rolls in force on 31st August, 1911. All registration provisions of then existing electoral laws (including rolls of rate-paying electors and the issue of electors' rights and voters' certificates) were repealed, and the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1910 came into force.

*Constitutional
difficulties
experienced.*

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessities, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

In consideration of the late Governor's services, the Assembly in 1867 voted £20,000 to Lady Darling, and fearing the rejection of the grant by the Council, again included the amount in the Appropriation Bill. On the Council's rejection of this Bill, the Ministry suggested a short prorogation to enable negotiations to be carried on. The new Governor, Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, proposed the resignation of Ministers, that he might communicate with the leaders of the other side. He found that none of these would give him such an assurance of ability to remove the deadlock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

The Government therefore returned to office, and the Governor granted a short prorogation. When the Parliament re-assembled, the Governor dissolved it at the request of Ministers, and in 1868 the new Parliament met with a strong Ministerial following—the issue before the electors having been the independence, in matters of

finance, of the Legislative Assembly. Before the meeting of Parliament, a despatch was received from Mr. Cardwell, revealing the view of the Colonial Office as to relations between the Houses and the Governor and the Home authorities, disapproving of the Darling grant being tacked to the Appropriation Bill, as tending to prevent discussion in the Council, and advising the Governor not to approve of such a grant without an assurance that the Ministry would give the Council full opportunity of discussion. Ministers complained that Imperial interference endangered responsible government. The Governor, holding himself responsible to the Home Government, regarded his instructions, and insisted on the grant being separated from the Appropriation Bill. The Ministry resigned, and Mr. Sladen accepted office, only to be almost immediately defeated. The former Ministry returned, and the difficulty was overcome by Sir Charles Darling refusing the grant.

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for its service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, which was therefore unable to enforce its demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

The position in regard to these constitutional difficulties has now been met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act 1903*.

On 14th August, 1885, a very important Act was passed, constituting the Federal Council of Australasia. The first session of the Council took place at Hobart on 25th January, 1886. Seven additional sessions were held, the last at Melbourne on 24th January, 1899. The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those States which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council. The labours of this body led up to and culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian

Steps
leading
up to
Federation

Division of
functions
of Govern-
ment.

Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. The internal development of the State, however, still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; the public debts have not yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before the Commonwealth Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Reform Act
1903.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and was reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, several weeks after the Royal assent to the Act had been proclaimed, Acts having been passed determining the boundaries of the new constituencies. Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by, the Council—viz., once before, and once after, a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise of any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, its members almost invariably tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is in such a case to announce his intention of accepting them. The outgoing Premier generally suggests to the Governor, as his successor, the name of the most prominent of his opponents, usually the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor "sends for" the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs the Governor of the fact and some one else is applied to. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of some one against whom very serious objections exist, or should foreshadow a new and revolutionary arrangement.

When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, when it is defeated on a measure which it considers vital, or when it has not a proper working majority, the Premier may, instead of advising the Governor to "send for" some one else, ask for a dissolution; and the principle which guides a Governor in granting or refusing such a request is the probability of success for the Ministry in the event of its being granted. In re-

gard to these matters, however, the instructions issued to the Governor are elaborate and definite; and it is very rarely that any personal exercise of discretion is necessary. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

The
Executive
Council.

The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz.:—(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. The latter Councillors take no active part, as such, in the deliberations of the Ministry, the title being merely an honorary distinction. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in the former category mentioned above. Even in its active phase, that of the existing Ministry, the Executive Council has two shapes, the formal and the informal. The latter, which is spoken of as the "Cabinet," is the real core and essence of the Government. In its private meetings at the Premier's office no one is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. The former is presided over by the Governor, and attended by the Clerk of the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

Responsible
Ministers.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier—the Hon. W. A. Watt—is also Treasurer.

The Parlia-
ment.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this

section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

It is also provided by Section 57 of The Constitution Act that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold, created originally for five years, or the occupying tenant of land rated at £15 annual value; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, active and retired. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 15th February, 1909, provides for

The Legis-
lative
Council.

womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Legis-
lative
Assembly.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act (No. 2288) to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1910.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 2nd June, 1910, nine seats were contested, eight members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 2ND JUNE, 1910.

Provinces.	Number of Electors.			Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Ballot-papers.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	16,003	4,040	20,043			Uncontested.			
Melbourne ..	13,935	4,403	18,338	7,055	7	7,062	24	12	38·51
Melbourne East ..	12,446	2,663	15,114	5,486	11	5,497	22	27	36·37
" North ..	15,855	2,761	18,616	4,626	12	4,638	15	7	24·91
" South ..	14,752	4,327	19,079	4,592	30	4,622	23	9	24·22
" West ..	15,180	3,006	18,186	7,339	5	7,344	30	64	40·38
Bendigo ..	8,763	2,167	10,930			Uncontested.			
Glippsland ..	10,027	2,042	12,069			Uncontested.			
Nelson ..	8,094	2,098	10,192	4,705	24	4,729	22	203	46·39
Northern ..	9,307	2,036	11,343	4,461	14	4,475	11	33	39·45
North-Eastern ..	9,522	2,387	11,909			Uncontested.			
North-Western ..	9,890	2,321	12,211			Uncontested.			
Southern ..	9,999	2,353	12,352			Uncontested.			
South-Eastern ..	12,372	2,738	15,110	4,912	15	4,927	22	67	32·60
South-Western ..	10,379	2,184	12,563			Uncontested.			
Wellington ..	8,617	1,884	10,501	4,726	33	4,759	27	140	45·32
Western ..	9,879	2,085	11,964			Uncontested.			
Total ..	195,020	45,500	240,520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested Provinces (8)	84,462	19,579	104,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total contested Provinces ..	110,558	25,921	136,479	47,902	151	48,053	196	562	35·21

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911.

Elections—
Legislative
Assembly.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 16th November, 1911, there were contests in 56 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. Women exercised the franchise for the first time in State elections. The number of electors on the rolls was 701,451—341,027 males and 360,424 females—and in contested districts 63.61 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 68.43 per cent. and for females 59.12 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	5,887	6,693	12,580	3,897	3,561	7,458	66.19	53.20	59.28
Albert Park ..	8,029	10,000	18,029	5,028	5,066	10,094	62.62	50.66	55.98
Allandale ..	3,156	3,553	6,709	2,355	2,521	4,876	74.61	70.95	72.67
Ballaarat East ..	4,490	5,782	10,272	3,404	4,016	7,420	75.81	69.45	72.23
Ballaarat West ..	4,176	6,008	10,184	3,189	4,121	7,310	76.36	68.59	71.77
Barwon ..	5,032	5,341	10,373	3,753	3,458	7,211	74.58	64.74	69.51
Benalla ..	3,958	3,736	7,694	2,689	2,090	4,779	67.93	55.94	62.11
Benambra ..	3,633	2,977	6,610	2,660	1,911	4,571	73.21	64.19	69.15
Bendigo East ..	4,297	5,137	9,434	2,950	2,850	5,800	68.65	55.48	61.47
Bendigo West ..	4,732	5,560	10,292	3,326	3,358	6,684	70.28	60.39	64.94
Boroondara ..	8,447	10,974	19,421	4,761	5,388	10,149	56.36	49.09	52.25
Borung ..	4,159	3,237	7,426	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton ..	5,975	7,482	13,457	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick ..	8,249	9,122	17,371	5,257	4,857	10,114	63.72	53.24	58.22
Bulla ..	5,002	4,512	9,514	3,308	2,533	5,841	66.13	56.13	61.39
Carlton ..	5,803	6,482	12,285	3,384	3,308	6,692	58.31	51.03	54.47
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,347	3,818	7,165	2,726	2,838	5,564	81.44	74.33	77.65
Collingwood ..	6,274	7,104	13,378	4,019	3,960	7,979	64.05	55.74	59.64
Dalhousie ..	3,740	3,902	7,642	2,972	2,967	5,939	79.46	76.03	77.71
Dandenong ..	5,839	5,389	11,228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daylesford ..	3,811	3,594	7,405	3,100	2,704	5,804	81.34	75.23	78.37
Dundas ..	4,009	3,815	7,824	3,064	2,658	5,722	76.42	69.67	73.13
Eaglehawk ..	4,092	4,039	8,131	3,165	2,634	5,799	77.34	65.21	71.31
East Melbourne ..	5,071	5,955	11,026	2,905	3,249	6,154	57.28	54.55	55.81
Essendon ..	8,445	10,049	18,494	5,951	6,295	12,246	70.55	62.64	66.21
Evelyn ..	4,693	3,999	8,692	2,744	2,195	4,939	58.47	54.88	56.82
Fitzroy ..	6,203	7,502	13,705	3,613	3,535	7,148	58.24	47.12	52.15
Flemington ..	8,056	8,074	16,130	5,040	3,980	9,020	62.56	49.29	55.92
Geelong ..	5,215	6,300	11,515	4,070	4,439	8,509	78.04	70.46	73.89

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911
—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.			
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
Gippsland East	3,686	2,660	6,346	2,630	1,750	4,380	71·35	65·78	69·02	
Gippsland North	4,346	3,901	8,247	3,170	2,691	5,861	73·19	68·98	71·06	
Gippsland South	5,033	3,958	8,991	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland West	4,500	3,646	8,146	2,899	2,080	4,979	64·42	57·04	61·12	
Glenelg ..	4,227	4,227	8,454	3,261	3,064	6,325	77·14	72·48	74·81	
Goulburn Valley	4,430	4,077	8,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenville ..	3,494	3,414	6,908	2,677	2,300	4,977	76·61	67·36	72·04	
Gunbower ..	4,667	3,178	7,845	3,298	2,534	5,832	70·66	79·73	74·34	
Hampden ..	5,845	5,163	11,008	4,062	3,314	7,376	69·49	64·18	67·00	
Hawthorn ..	8,420	12,190	20,610	6,037	7,336	13,373	71·69	60·18	64·88	
Jika Jika ..	8,665	9,688	18,353	6,085	6,010	12,095	70·22	62·03	65·90	
Kara Kara ..	3,925	3,522	7,447	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korong ..	3,633	3,052	6,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowan ..	4,835	4,224	9,059	3,263	2,630	5,893	67·48	62·26	65·05	
Maryborough ..	3,884	4,061	7,945	2,954	2,916	5,870	76·05	71·80	73·88	
Melbourne ..	4,166	3,560	7,726	2,412	1,967	4,379	57·89	55·25	56·67	
Mornington ..	6,215	6,693	12,908	4,795	3,080	7,875	77·15	46·01	61·00	
North Melbourne	6,937	8,071	15,008	4,795	4,927	9,722	69·12	61·04	64·77	
Ovens ..	3,508	3,447	6,955	2,435	2,035	4,470	69·41	59·03	64·27	
Polwarth ..	5,763	4,804	10,567	4,488	3,633	8,121	77·87	75·62	76·85	
Port Fairy ..	3,990	3,634	7,624	3,194	2,654	5,848	80·05	73·03	76·70	
Port Melbourne	7,781	7,614	15,395	4,487	3,298	7,785	57·66	43·31	50·56	
Prahran ..	7,365	10,478	17,843	4,363	5,050	9,413	59·23	48·19	52·75	
Richmond ..	6,806	7,676	14,482	4,284	3,715	7,999	62·94	48·39	55·23	
Rodney ..	4,634	4,243	8,877	3,508	3,066	6,574	75·70	72·26	74·05	
St. Kilda ..	7,947	11,393	19,340	4,475	5,281	9,756	56·31	46·35	50·44	
Stawell and Ararat	4,082	4,014	8,096	3,178	2,960	6,138	77·85	73·74	75·81	
Swan Hill ..	6,256	3,722	9,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toorak ..	7,216	11,360	18,576	4,852	6,786	11,638	67·23	59·73	62·65	
Upper Goulburn	4,193	3,593	7,786	3,003	2,176	5,179	71·61	60·56	66·51	
Walhalla ..	3,349	2,602	5,951	1,976	1,333	3,309	59·00	51·22	55·60	
Wangaratta ..	4,196	3,892	8,088	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waranga ..	3,882	3,294	7,176	3,084	2,647	5,731	79·44	80·35	79·86	
Warrenheip ..	3,019	2,774	5,793	2,031	1,627	3,658	67·27	58·65	63·14	
Warrnambool	4,352	4,316	8,668	3,234	3,020	6,254	74·31	69·97	72·15	
Williamstown	7,960	8,117	16,077	5,401	4,156	9,557	67·85	51·20	59·44	
Total ..	341,027	360,424	701,451	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less nine uncon- tested districts	43,446	38,361	81,807	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total contested districts ..	297,581	322,063	619,644	203,661	190,528	394,189	68·43	59·12	63·61	

Preferential
Voting.

The preferential system of voting was adopted where there were more than two persons standing for the same electorate. By the method previously in vogue it was not unusual for a candidate to be elected who had received the support of only a minority of those voting. Under the new system, a candidate would be returned only if the result showed that the majority of those who voted preferred him to the candidate who had received the next lower number of votes.

In filling up the ballot-paper electors are required to place the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate whom they wish to see elected, the figure "2" opposite the name of the one whom they would prefer should the first not be returned, the figure "3" opposite their next choice, and so on. After it is known how many first preference votes have been given to the various candidates, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and the ballot-papers of such defeated candidate are then examined with the view of ascertaining to what candidates the second preferences have been given, and these second preferences are allotted to the persons to whom they relate. Each remaining candidate thus receives, in addition to the first preferences accorded to him, the second preferences in his favour appearing on ballot-papers of the candidate who has been defeated. If there are still more than two candidates left, the procedure described above is repeated, the candidate occupying the lowest place being declared defeated.

In fourteen of the contests in the election of November, 1911, there were more than two candidates. In nine of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the five remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In two of such cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1911.

The following are the proportions of electors who voted at the last nineteen general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1911.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.			Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.		
	Per cent.				Per cent.		
1866	55.10	1892 ... ..	...	...	65.12
1868	61.59	1894 ... ..	...	...	70.99
1871	65.02	1897 ... ..	...	...	70.33
1874	61.00	1900 ... ..	...	...	63.47
1877	62.29	1902 ... ..	...	...	65.47
1880 (February)	66.56	1904 ... ..	...	...	66.72
1880 (July)	65.85	1907 ... ..	...	...	61.26
1883	64.96	1908 ... ..	...	...	53.64
1886	64.70	1911 ... ..	...	...	63.61
1889	66.58				

The twenty-first Parliament was opened on 9th July, 1907, and dissolved on 7th December, 1908, the duration thus extending over 518 days. This was the shortest Parliament since 1880, with one exception, viz., that of 1902-3.

Duration of
Parlia-
ments and
sessions.

The twenty-second Parliament was opened on 7th January, 1909, and dissolved on 24th October, 1911.

The twenty-third Parliament was opened for a short session on 5th December, 1911, and prorogued on 4th January, 1912, the second session being opened on 3rd July of the same year and prorogued on 3rd January, 1913.

The following is a statement of the duration of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the duration:—

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1913.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd (1st & 2nd Sessions)	1912-13	..	216	..

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

Long
sessions
and
recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1912.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1912 :—

Act No.	Date.	
2357.	11th July.—	This Act applies £1,998,316 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1912-13.
2358.	12th August.—	The <i>Frankston Land Act</i> 1912 revokes the permanent reservation for watering purposes of certain land in the parish of Frankston.
2359.	12th August.—	The <i>Flood Protection Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1911 by making the annual charge for flood protection purposes on occupiers or owners of land cover the damage caused by breakages in embankments of flood protection works.
2360.	12th August.—	The <i>Creswick Land Act</i> 1912 provides for the resumption by and transfer to the Crown of certain lands in the parish of Creswick.
2361.	19th August.—	The <i>Special Funds Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1910 by making administrative expenses a charge on the Closer Settlements Fire Insurance Fund. The area of selection of those with whom the Lands Purchase and Management Board may enter into fire insurance contracts is extended. The Closer Settlement Fire Insurance Fund is made applicable to buildings and fences which are erected on lands acquired under Closer Settlement Acts, but which are not disposed of.
2362.	19th August.—	The <i>Chaff and Stock Food Continuance Act</i> 1912 revives and continues Acts Nos. 2183 and 2232.
2363.	30th August.—	This Act applies £487,588 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1911-12.
2364.	24th September.—	The <i>Instruments Act 1890 Amendment Act</i> 1912 alters the law in relation to bills of sale and other instruments required to be filed or registered.
2365.	24th September.—	The <i>Savings Banks Act</i> 1912 empowers the Commissioners to issue stock not to exceed £3,000,000 in amounts of £10 or some multiple of £10, the maximum amount held by one person or corporation not to exceed £1,000. The repayment of principal is guaranteed by the Government and the interest is free of income tax. Friendly societies are permitted to invest in the stock. Power is given to the Commissioners to receive for safe custody parcels or boxes and to charge annual fees thereon.
2366.	3rd October.—	The <i>Mining Leases Act</i> 1912 amends the provisions of the Mines Acts relating to leases.
2367.	3rd October.—	The <i>Training Ships Act</i> 1912 provides for the management of training ships.
2368.	10th October.—	The <i>Electric Light and Power Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1896. Authority is given to regulate the carriage of houses or loads along roads where there are overhead wires.
2369.	10th October.—	The <i>Administration and Probate Act</i> 1912 enacts that the rights of an executor renouncing probate cease.
2370.	10th October.—	The <i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act</i> 1912, to be read with the Act of 1890, excludes any male person who has, within five years prior to the day of first making the application, been in prison for felony, from obtaining a marine dealer's licence.

- | Act No. | Date. |
|---------|---|
| 2371. | 10th October.—This Act applies £1,243,030 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1912-13. |
| 2372. | 22nd October.—The <i>Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Act</i> 1912 authorizes the appointment of inspectors to make an investigation into the affairs of the society. Progress reports of the results of the inquiry are to be made once at least in every two months. At the conclusion of the investigation the inspectors are to furnish a joint report of their opinion to the Governor in Council. The remuneration of each inspector is to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and the expenses are to be paid out of the funds of the society. |
| 2373. | 6th November.—The <i>Game Act</i> 1912 increases the maximum penalty for killing or destroying imported game or native game out of season from £2 to £10. The penalty for using swivel or punt guns for a second offence is fixed at not less than £5 nor more than £50, and for having such guns in possession the penalty for a first offence is not to exceed £20 and not less than £5, nor more than £50 for any subsequent offence. Power is given to search for and seize game in illegal possession, and to seize swivel or punt guns whether being used or not. Authority is given to destroy game injuring crops, vineyards, or orchards. Proclamations may be issued by the Governor in Council prohibiting the selling or exposing for sale of any specified native game for any period, prescribing the maximum number of native game which a person may kill on one day or within a certain period, and also the conditions under which native game may be kept in possession. |
| 2374. | 16th November.—The <i>Wyndham Racecourse Act</i> 1912 empowers a committee of management to hold race meetings to the number of two each year on certain land reserved for a racecourse in the township of Wyndham. |
| 2375. | 16th November.—The <i>Melbourne Lands Exchange Act</i> 1912 provides for the exchange of a piece of land vested for certain purposes in the councillors and citizens of the City of Melbourne for a piece of land owned by the Metropolitan Gas Company. |
| 2376. | 16th November.—The <i>Spirit Merchants' Licences Act</i> 1912 amends the law relating to spirit merchants' licences. |
| 2377. | 16th November.—The <i>Dunolly State School Site Act</i> 1912 enables the Board of Land and Works and the municipality of Dunolly to transfer a portion of a certain piece of land vested as a site for public gardens at Dunolly to the Minister of Public Instruction. |
| 2378. | 16th November.—The <i>Natimuk and Gorohe Railway Construction Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1893 by authorizing a deviation in the route of the Natimuk and Gorohe railway. |
| 2379. | 25th November.—The <i>Pounds Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1890. |
| 2380. | 25th November.—The <i>Pea Rifles and Saloon Guns Act</i> 1912, to commence on a day to be proclaimed by the Governor in Council, restricts the use of pea rifles and saloon guns by young persons, i.e., under the age of 18 years. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2381. | 25th November. | —The <i>Developmental Railways Act</i> 1912 provides for the construction of railways leading to districts in which, owing to remoteness from the existing railway system or from a seaport or owing to difficulty of access by reason of natural obstacles, the closer settlement and cultivation of alienated and Crown lands are retarded. |
| 2382. | 2nd December. | —This Act applies £590,777 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1912-13. |
| 2383. | 2nd December. | —The <i>Public Service Act</i> 1912, to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, provides for the reclassification of the public service by the Public Service Commissioner assisted by an inspector. A schedule to the Act shows the salaries to be paid from the 1st January, 1913, to officers in the Professional and Clerical Divisions of the Public Service. |
| 2384. | 2nd December. | —The <i>Vehicles Act</i> 1912 imposes a penalty not exceeding £20 for taking or using a vehicle (including motor car or cycle) without the consent of the owner. |
| 2385. | 2nd December. | —The <i>Richmond Land Act</i> 1912 enables the municipality of the City of Richmond to convey and transfer to the Crown certain land vested in them. |
| 2386. | 7th December. | —The <i>Factories and Shops Act</i> 1912 consolidates the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. |
| 2387. | 7th December. | —The <i>Geelong Land Act</i> 1912 provides that certain land occupied by the Comunn Na Feinne be sold, and that the proceeds be invested in other land, any surplus moneys to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue. |
| 2388. | 7th December. | —The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1912 allocates the excess of receipts over expenditure for 1911-12 amounting to £91,662, and the unexpended balance under the <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1905, viz., £20,678, making a total of £112,340, as follows:—Towards Melbourne. Hospital building, £10,000; towards construction of sand-pumping dredge for Port Phillip and other ports, £18,720; increases in salaries of State school teachers, £18,000; and State schools buildings and land, £65,620. |
| 2389. | 7th December. | —The <i>Beech Forest and Crowe's Railway Construction Trust Act</i> 1912 indemnifies the members of the Trust for not repaying moneys obtained by overdraft of current account within two years of the constitution of the Trust. |
| 2390. | 7th December. | —The <i>Gheringhap to Maroona Railway Construction Trust Act</i> 1912 indemnifies the members of the Trust for not repaying moneys obtained by overdraft of current account in certain banks within two years of the constitution of the Trust. |
| 2391. | 7th December. | —The <i>Fisheries Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1890 by giving the authorities more power in dealing with offenders against the law. The maximum penalty for breaches of the Act is increased from £20 to £50. |
| 2392. | 7th December. | —The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1912 empowers the Board to borrow, with the consent of the Governor in Council, an additional sum of £1,000,000. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 2393. | 7th December. | —The <i>Prahran Mechanics' Institute Act 1912</i> , to be read with the Act of 1899, authorizes the governing body of the institution to borrow the sum of £17,500 with the object of purchasing land and erecting a building thereon so as to extend its usefulness. A sinking fund, to be invested in Government stock, of at least 1½ per cent. of the amount borrowed, is to be established, and in the event of any default in payment, a receiver may be appointed to manage and maintain the property. |
| 2394. | 7th December. | —The <i>Melbourne Land Act 1912</i> vests in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners land granted to the Commissioners of Savings Bank situated at the corner of Market-street and Flinders-lane, Melbourne, and transfers to the Crown certain other land vested in the Harbor Trust Commissioners and situated to the west of Spencer-street and near the River Yarra. |
| 2395. | 7th December. | —The <i>City of Ballarat Free Library and Reading Rooms Act 1912</i> enables the trustees to borrow a sum not exceeding £5,000 to pay off existing liabilities of the institution. A sinking fund, to be invested in Government stock, of at least 1½ per cent. of the amount borrowed is to be established, and power is given to appoint a receiver to manage and maintain the property if there be any default in payments to the sinking fund. |
| 2396. | 7th December. | —The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act 1912</i> , to be read with the Act of 1910, increases the amount that the Trust may borrow on overdraft from £5,000 to £25,000, and increases the total amount that may be borrowed from £300,000 to £500,000. |
| 2397. | 7th December. | —The <i>Thornbury Land Act 1912</i> authorizes the Governor in Council to grant a lease for 21 years of certain land in the County of Bourke, known as the Thornbury Estate, to the Glen Iris Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Company. |
| 2398. | 7th December. | —The <i>Fitzroy State School Site Act 1912</i> enables the trustees of a certain piece of land vested as a site for a Licensed Victuallers' Asylum to transfer the same to the Minister of Public Instruction upon payment of the sum of £750. |
| 2399. | 7th December. | —The <i>Senate Elections (Times and Places) Act 1912</i> , to be read with the Act of 1903, extends the time for the return of writ from sixty to ninety days, and the hours of polling from seven to eight o'clock. The day of polling is to be on a Saturday. |
| 2400. | 7th December. | —The <i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1912</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, gives the trustees power to lease land for thirty years instead of fourteen years, and lessees with the consent of the trustees may obtain new leases for the longer term. Provision is made to fix the rent of leases periodically, and, if the trustees think fit, to accept the surrender of leases. Improvements on time-expired, forfeited, or surrendered leases are to become the property of the trustees, and are chargeable to the incoming lessee. These payments may be made available to the outgoing lessee. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 2401. | 7th December. | —The <i>Inter-State Destitute Persons Relief Act</i> 1912 provides for the relief of persons whose relatives liable to support them reside in other States of the Commonwealth. |
| 2402. | 7th December. | —The <i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1912, to be read with the Act of 1905, declares that the annual licence fee for a one-cow dairy be 2s. 6d. |
| 2403. | 11th December. | —The <i>Victorian Government Stock Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1896 regarding the dates when stock may be redeemed, and the rate of interest chargeable on the stock. |
| 2404. | 11th December. | —The <i>Victorian Government Debentures Regulation Act</i> 1912 prescribes the form in which debentures are to be issued. |
| 2405. | 11th December. | —The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1912, to be read with the Act of 1910, continues the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250. The Commissioner is empowered to levy double tax where returns are not rendered, but may remit this if no intention to defraud the revenue be proved. |
| 2406. | 11th December. | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1890 relating to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons. |
| 2407. | 11th December. | —The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1912 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1913, the annual endowment of £100,000 payable to municipalities. |
| 2408. | 11th December. | —The <i>Cocoroc Land Sale Act</i> 1912 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Cocoroc, and confers on the Governor in Council the power to sell it to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. |
| 2409. | 11th December. | —The <i>Castlemaine Temperance Hall Act</i> 1912 provides for the sale of a portion of a certain piece of land reserved as a site for a Temperance Hall at Castlemaine. |
| 2410. | 11th December. | —The <i>Railway Deficiency Rate Abolition Act</i> 1912 sanctions the abolition of deficiency rates in connexion with certain lines of railways shown in a schedule to the Act. |
| 2411. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Health Act</i> 1912 amends the law regarding vaccination certificates. |
| 2412. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Bendigo Land Act</i> 1912 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the City of Bendigo. |
| 2413. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Teachers Act</i> 1912, to be read with the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1890, deals principally with the rates of payment (which are contained in a schedule to the Act) to State school teachers. |
| 2414. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Tallangatta to Cudgewa Railway Construction Act</i> 1912 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Tallangatta to Cudgewa. |
| 2415. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1912 authorizes the appointment of a board to deal with the construction and maintenance of country roads. |
| 2416. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Tallangatta Land Act</i> 1912 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land at Tallangatta. |
| 2417. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Swan Hill to Piangil Railway Construction Act</i> 1912 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Swan Hill to Piangil. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2418. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Chillingollah to Manangatang Railway Construction Act 1912</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Chillingollah to Manangatang. |
| 2419. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Sea Lake towards Pier-Millan Railway Construction Act 1912</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Sea Lake towards Pier-Millan. |
| 2420. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Wonthaggi Land Act 1912</i> relates to the leasing and sale of Crown lands in the Township of Wonthaggi. |
| 2421. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Alexandra Park Act 1912</i> , to be read with the Act of 1904, vests certain lands on the south of the River Yarra in the Board of Land and Works and City of Melbourne jointly. A contribution of £250 by the Melbourne City Council and £1,000 by the Board of Land and Works is to be paid for the completion of the improvements in Alexandra Park and the responsibility for lighting the gardens in the future is placed on the Melbourne City Council. |
| 2422. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Police Offences Act 1912</i> amends and consolidates the law relating to police offences. |
| 2423. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Railway Funds Act 1912</i> repeals the Acts of 1907 and 1909. From 1st July, 1912, surplus railway revenue is to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue and is not to be paid into Railway Reserve Funds. An amount of £72,420 standing to the credit of these funds is to be expended as follows :—Payment to the Railway Rolling-stock Replacement Fund, £50,000; building Agricultural High Schools, £8,500; and building High Schools and Elementary High Schools, £13,920. |
| 2424. | 23rd December. | —The <i>South Australian and Victorian Border Railways Act 1912</i> ratifies an agreement entered into between the Governments of Victoria and South Australia for the construction and working of certain border railways (including the construction of a railway from Heywood to Mumbannar). |
| 2425. | 23rd December. | —The <i>Oddfellows' Alms-houses Act 1912</i> empowers the trustees of certain land granted for alms-houses in connexion with the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows to borrow a sum not exceeding £2,000 on the security of the property. |
| 2426. | 23rd December. | —This Act applies £3,274,769 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13 and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £7,594,480 to the service of the Government. |
| 2427. | 31st December. | —The <i>Income Tax Act 1912</i> , to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1913, payable on incomes earned in 1912. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other |

Act No. Date.

- than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d., and life insurance companies at the rate of 8d. in the £1. Beneficiaries in trust estates are entitled to deduction on income from stock, debentures, or bonds. Interest on stock sold under the *Savings Bank Act* 1912, or from any debentures or bonds under the *Savings Banks Acts* issued after the commencement of this Act, is exempt from taxation.
2428. 31st December.—The *Victorian Government Loan Act* 1912 gives authority to borrow £2,000,000 to be expended on the construction of railways.
2429. 31st December.—The *Victorian Loan Act* 1912 authorizes the raising of £1,000,000, to be expended on railways and tramways, irrigation and water supply works, purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities, construction of plant and machinery for the State coal mine, and on any other public works directed by Parliament.
2430. 31st December.—The *Railway Loan Application Act* 1912 sanctions the issue and application of £3,651,724 available out of loan funds to be expended on railways, tramways and other works.
2431. 31st December.—The *Water Supply Loans Application Act* 1912 sanctions the issue and application of £479,400 available under Loans Acts for irrigation and water supply works in country districts.
2432. 31st December.—The *Railways Advances Act* 1912 authorizes the temporary application of £200,000 from "The Public Account" for the purpose of substituting heavy rails for light rails on certain lines of railway.
2433. 31st December.—The *Elmore to Cohuna Railway Construction Act* 1912 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Elmore to Cohuna.
2434. 31st December.—The *Hamilton to Cavendish Railway Construction Act* 1912 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Hamilton to Cavendish.
2435. 31st December.—The *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act* 1912, to be read with the Act of 1890, amends the law relating to the legitimization of illegitimate children after the marriage of the parents.
2436. 31st December.—The *Boilers Inspection Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1906.
2437. 31st December.—The *Supreme Court Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1890 as regards the provision for the admission of managing clerks to practise as barristers and solicitors, and the power of the Supreme Court to make rules regulating the service in Victoria of process issuing out of foreign courts.
2438. 31st December.—The *Closer Settlement Act* 1912 amends the Acts relating to land settlement.
2439. 31st December.—The *Custody of Infants Act* 1912 amends the law relating to the guardianship and custody of infants.
2440. 31st December.—The *Conveyancing Act* 1912, to come into operation on 1st January, 1913, further amends the Act of 1904.
2441. 31st December.—The *Rainbow towards Nypo Railway Construction Act* 1912 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Rainbow towards Nypo.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2442. | 31st December. | —The <i>Linton to Skipton Railway Construction Act</i> 1912 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Linton to Skipton. |
| 2443. | 31st December. | —The <i>Mineral Springs Act</i> 1912 provides for the permanent reservation of mineral springs on Crown lands. |
| 2444. | 31st December. | —The <i>Lifts Regulation Act</i> 1912 amends the section of the Act of 1906 relating to the right of appeal against the decision of the inspector ordering the stoppage of the working of a lift considered dangerous to human life. |
| 2445. | 31st December. | —The <i>Reserves on Private Property and Improvement Charges Act</i> 1912 amends the law relating to the laying out of streets, lanes, or passages on private property. |
| 2446. | 31st December. | —The <i>Licensing Districts Act</i> 1912 alters the provision in former Acts for determining the number of inhabitants in licensing districts. The method to be adopted is that each municipal clerk shall furnish the Minister a return showing the total number of male persons enrolled as ratepayers in each licensing district included in the municipality, and the number of inhabitants is assumed to be five times such male ratepayers. During the month of February in each year the numbers of inhabitants of each licensing district so ascertained are to be published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> . The mode of making <i>pro rata</i> assessment of lost licence-fees where houses have been closed by the Licences Reduction Board is changed. |
| 2447. | 31st December. | —The <i>Factories and Shops Act</i> 1912 (No. 2), to be read with Act No. 2386 1912, confers additional powers on the Hotel Employés Board. The children of an employer are not affected by the determination of a Special Board. Power is given to the Governor in Council to make regulations fixing yearly holidays in certain cases, and employers are to give those employed a holiday on such occasions. |
| 2448. | 31st December. | —The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act</i> 1912 issues and applies £164,000 out of loan funds for public works. |
| 2449. | 31st December. | —The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act</i> 1912, to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, re-constitutes the Melbourne Harbor Trust. The number of commissioners is reduced from seventeen to five. The chairman and other members are to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Other than the chairman, one member is to be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500, and the attendance fee of the other commissioners is fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not to exceed £250 in any year. The borrowing power of the Trust is increased from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The payment to the Consolidated Revenue is not to be greater than £60,000 per annum for five years from 1st January, 1913. |

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors
of Victoria.

The following return shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of the State, since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889	15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robin- son, G.C.M.G. (acting)	6th November, 1886	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. { (acting)	16th November, 1889	27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	27th March, 1895 ...	24th October, 1895
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898 ...	21st October, 1898
	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ...	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ...	27th July, 1908
	26th July, 1909 ...	10th August, 1909
	2nd February, 1910	9th February, 1910
	18th February, 1910	24th February, 1910
	28th July, 1910 ...	8th August, 1910
	19th May, 1911 ...	24th May, 1911
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ...	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ...	In office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 25th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1859.

The following list shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851, up to the establishment of responsible government in 1855:—

Ministers of the Crown 1851 to 1855.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale..	Colonial Secretary ..	15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Charles Hotson Ebdon ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell ..	Attorney-General ..	
Redmond Barry ..	Solicitor-General ...	13th April, 1852
James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collector of Customs	
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Croke ..	Solicitor-General ...	21st July, 1852
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ...	30th September, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	1st July, 1853
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	12th December, 1854

Ministries
1855 to 1913.

In the following list will be found the names of the Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875 ...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	In office	

On 18th May, 1912, the Hon. John Murray placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who intrusted the formation of a Government to the Hon. William Alexander Watt. The following are the names of and the offices held by the Ministers in 1913:—

STATE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Watt, William Alexander ...	Premier and Treasurer.
Murray, John ...	Chief Secretary.
Graham, George ...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.

Watt
Ministry:

STATE MINISTRY—continued.

Name.	Office.
Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ...	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Edgar, Wm. Haslam, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McKenzie, Hugh ...	President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Peacock, Sir A. J., K.C.M.G. ...	Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Billson, Alfred Arthur ...	Minister of Railways, Mines, and Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Thomson, John ...	Honorary Minister.
Cameron, James ...	Honorary Minister.
Hagelthorn, F., M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister, in charge of Immigration matters.
Baillieu, W. L., M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1913.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. A. Hicks	1913
	Hon. J. Sternberg	1916
East Yarra ..	Hon. E. Miller	1913
	Hon. J. Balfour	1916
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. Pearson	1913
	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1916
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)	1913
	Hon. J. McWhae	1916
Melbourne East ..	Hon. A. McLellan	1913
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1916
Melbourne North..	Hon. W. J. Evans	1913
	Hon. D. Melville	1916
Melbourne South..	Hon. A. Robinson	1913
	Hon. T. H. Payne	1916
Melbourne West ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works)	1913
	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1916
Nelson ..	Hon. J. D. Brown (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1913
	Hon. T. Beggs	1916
Northern ..	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott	1913
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)	1916
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Little	1913
	Hon. A. O. Sachse	1916
North-Western ..	Hon. F. Hagelthorn (Honorary Minister)	1913
	Hon. R. B. Rees	1916

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1913—*continued*.
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued*.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.					Date of Retirement.
Southern ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	..	..	..	..	1916
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. W. A. Adamson	..	..	..	..	1916
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. H. F. Richardson	..	..	..	..	1916
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. F. W. Brawn	..	..	..	..	1916
Western ..	Hon. E. J. White	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. W. S. Manifold	..	..	..	..	1916

Clerk of the Legislative Council: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk Assistant: H. H. Pearson.

Usher, Accountant, and Clerk of Committees: W. R. Heywood.

Clerk of the Papers: P. T. Pook.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ...	... G. C. Webber.
Albert Park ...	... Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale ...	... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.
Ballaarat East ...	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West ...	... M. Baird.
Barwon ...	... J. F. Farrer.
Benalla ...	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ...	... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East ...	... A. J. Hampson.
Bendigo West ...	... D. Smith.
Boroondara ...	... Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung ...	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton ...	... O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick ...	... J. R. Jewell.
Bulla ...	... Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton ...	... R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon ...	... H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood ...	... M. Hannah.
Dalhousie ...	... R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong ...	... W. S. Keast.
Daylesford ...	... Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas ...	... Hon. J. Thomson (Honorary Minister).
Eaglehawk ...	... T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne ...	... A. A. Farthing.
Essendon ...	... Hon. W. A. Watt (Premier and Treasurer).
Evelyn ...	... Hon. E. H. Cameron.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1913—*continued*.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Fitzroy ...	... J. W. Billson.
Flemington ...	... E. C. Warde.
Geelong ...	... W. Plain.
Gippsland East ...	... Hon. J. Cameron (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland North ...	... J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South ...	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West ...	... Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Glencelg ...	... H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley ...	... Hon. George Graham (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Grenville ...	... D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower ...	... H. Angus.
Hampden ...	... D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn ...	... Hon. George Swinburne.
Jika Jika ...	... J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara ...	... J. W. Pennington.
Korong ...	... Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan ...	... J. Menzies.
Maryborough ...	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ...	... A. Rogers.
Mornington ...	... Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne ...	... G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens ...	... Hon. A. A. Billson (Minister of Mines, Forests, and Railways).
Polwarth ...	... J. G. Johnstone.
Port Fairy ...	... J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne ...	... G. Sangster.
Prahran ...	... Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond ...	... E. J. Cotter.
Rodney ...	... Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Lands).
St. Kilda ...	... R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	... R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	... J. Gray.
Toorak ...	... N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	... M. K. McKenzie.
Walhallia ...	... S. Barnes.
Wangaratta ...	... Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	... J. Gordon.
Warrenheip ...	... E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool ...	... Hon. John Murray (Chief Secretary).
Williamstown ...	... J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: H. H. Newton, J.P.

Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Private Bills: W. R. Alexander.

Clerk of the Papers, Clerk of Committees, and Serjeant-at-Arms: J. M. Worthington.

Reader and Clerk of the Record: W. R. Barstow.

Accountant and Clerk: P. F. Conlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter: E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls-General and Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria:—

		CONSULS-GENERAL.		
<i>Country.</i>				<i>Names.</i>
Argentine Republic	Tillock, James T.	
Austria-Hungary	Scheidel, Dr. B. (Acting).	
Belgium	Lauwers, E.	
Brazil	Dunn, E. W. T.	
China	Yung Liang Hwang.	
Colombia	Lyle, M.	
Denmark	Were, F. W.	
Ecuador	Gundelach, M. S.	
France	Chayet, M.	
Germany	Kiliani, Richard.	
Greece	Love, James R.	
Honduras	Walsh, Frederic.	
Italy	Ferrando, G. (Acting).	
Japan	Miki Saito.	
Netherlands	Bosschart, W. L.	
Norway	Römcke, Otto.	
Paraguay	Royle, F. A.	
Peru	Paxton, J. M.	
Russia	D'Abaza, A. N.	
Turkey	Ryan, Dr. Charles.	
United States	Bray, J. P.	

CONSULS.

Austria-Hungary	...	...	Stöving, Georg.	
Belgium	...	...	Vanderkelen, F.	
Chili	...	...	Driffield, Lancelot G.	
Ecuador	...	...	Phillips, Edwin.	
France	...	...	Pigeonneau, G.	
German Empire	...	...	Adena, W. F. C.	
Greece	...	...	Curtain, R. J.	
Guatemala	...	...	De Bavay, Auguste.	
Mexico	...	...	McKinley, Alexander.	
Netherlands	...	...	Assche, O. Van.	
Nicaragua	...	...	Medina, R.	
Panama	...	...	Phillips, Edwin.	
Peru	...	...	Loyer, J. F.	
Portugal	...	...	Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G.	
Servia	...	...	Oldham, A. E.	
Spain	...	...	Cave, Henry (Acting).	
Sweden	...	...	Waern, J. D.	
Swiss Confederation	...	...	Stahel, G.	
Turkey	...	...	Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.).	
United States	...	...	Magelssen, W. C.	
Uruguay	...	...	Walters, H. A.	
Venezuela	...	...	Paxton, J. Maitland.	

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

VICE-CONSULS.

Country.		Names.
Argentine Republic	...	Gollin, A.
Brazil, United States of	...	Sheppard, H. A.
Denmark	...	Holdenson, R. J.
"	...	Belcher, E. N.
Germany	...	Amschel, J.
Norway	...	Bentzon, S.
"	...	Martin, G.
Paraguay	...	Bloomfield, A. S.
Russia	...	Sleigh, H. C.
Sweden	...	Bechervaise, E.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the Judiciary and other officers not under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Officers of Parliament are given above, in conjunction with members of the Houses. Those in the Departments of Trade and Customs, Post and Telegraph, and Defence are given under the section dealing with the Commonwealth, of which those Departments form a part:—

Chief Justice	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	...	Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges	...	W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes		T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	...	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	Hon. P. McBride.
Auditor-General	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	...	Dr. B. B. Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police	...	A. G. Sainsbury.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	...	J. W. Stranger.
Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne	...	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*State Rivers and Water Supply
Commissioners—

Chairman	...	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	...	...	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	...	...	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.

Lands Purchase and Management Board—

Chairman	...	...	Thos. Kennedy.
Member	...	...	Thos. Hastie.
Member	...	...	F. E. Lee.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	...	...	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk	...	...	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector	...	...	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	...	...	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Explosives	...	...	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	...	F. B. Lincoln.
Government Medical Officer	...	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	...	...	A. M. Laughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	...	...	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories	...	...	Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy.
Inspection of Stores	...	...	Inspector, A. B. Stanhope.
Marine Board	...	...	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	...	...	Superintendent (Vacant).
Neglected Children and Reform- atory Schools	...	...	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	...	...	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	...	...	Inspector-General (Vacant).
Police	...	...	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Premier	...	...	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	...	...	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	...	...	M. A. Minogue.
Accountant	...	...	H. C. H. Agg.
Chief Clerk	...	...	T. E. Meek.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	...	...	J. H. Kerr.
Inspector of Charities	...	...	H. C. Malcolm.
Tender Board	...	...	Secretary, J. G. White.
Income Tax	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, R. M. Weldon.
Land Tax	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, W. B. House.
Government Printer	...	...	A. J. Mullett.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	...	...	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	...	...	A. Fussell, M.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector	...	...	T. W. Bothroyd, M.A.
Training College	...	...	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 19 others.
Coroner, &c.	...	...	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Registrar of Probates, J. Carter.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	...	...	H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c.	...	...	H. A. Templeton.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	...	...	J. Macgibbon.
Surveyor-General	...	...	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	W. H. Gregson.
Closer Settlement	...	...	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.
Curator, Botanic Gardens	...	...	J. Cronin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	E. T. Drake.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect	...	...	G. W. Watson.
Chief Engineer	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Electric Inspector and Electrician	...	...	F. W. Chambers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Secretary for Mines	...	...	W. Dickson.
Director of Geological Survey	...	...	E. J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk (Mines)	...	...	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	...	...	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	...	W. Thorn.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	T. W. H. Holmes.
Assistant Medical Inspector	...	...	Dr. E. Robertson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	...	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Government Analytical Chemist	...	...	P. R. Scott.
Entomologist	...	...	C. French.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Secretary	...	...	...	W. Dickson.
Conservator	...	...	...	H. R. Mackay.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	A. W. Crooke.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

Commissioners	...	...	...	W. Fitzpatrick (Chairman), C. E. Norman, L. J. McClelland.
Acting Secretary	...	...	...	E. B. Jones.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	...	...	...	M. E. Kernot.
Deputy General Passenger and Freight Agent	...	...	...	W. E. N. Keast.
General Superintendent of Transportation	...	...	...	C. Macaw.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	...	...	...	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	...	...	...	E. C. Blazey.
Chief Accountant	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Assistant Accountant	...	...	...	T. F. Brennan.
Auditor of Receipts	...	...	...	W. G. Ritchie.
Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer...	...	...	...	W. Shannon.
Workshops Manager	...	...	...	P. Alexander.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works	...	...	...	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works	...	...	...	W. R. Rennick.
Engineer of Way	...	...	...	E. H. Ballard.
Telegraph Superintendent	...	...	...	W. A. Holmes.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master	...	...	...	E. S. Wardell.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	...	...	...	Major M. L. Bagge.
First Assayer	...	...	...	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	...	...	...	A. M. Le Souëf.
First Clerk	...	...	...	W. M. Robins.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1912:—

PROFESSORS.

Office.		Name.
Mathematics	...	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
Anatomy and Pathology	...	Allen, H. B., M.D., B.S.
Engineering	...	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology	...	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	...	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.
English Language and Literature	...	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
Chemistry	...	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	...	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	...	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

PROFESSORS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Law	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.D.
Music	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology ...	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy ...	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Agriculture	Cherry, T., M.D., M.S.

LECTURERS.

Equity	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
Wrongs	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology ...	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening)	Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc.
French	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German	von Dechend, W.
Surgery	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine ...	Maudsley, H., M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women...	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy	Upjohn, W. G. D., M.D., B.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery ...	Stapley, W., M.D., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
„ Medicine	Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
„ Hygiene	Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
„ Parasitology	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Botany	Rees, Miss Bertha.
Classics (Evening)	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	Higgin, A. J., F.I.C.
Civil Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Electrical Engineering	Brown, E. B., M.Sc.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
„	Wrigley, L. J., M.A.
„	Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc.
„	Mitchell, Miss S. E., B.A.
English (Evening)	Strong, A. T., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	Smith, T. J., M.A.
History (Evening)	Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Office.				Name.
Chemistry	...	...	...	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Rivett, A.C.D., B.Sc.
Biology	...	...	...	Hall, T. S., M.A., D.Sc.
Biology	...	...	...	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	...	Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.
Physiology and Histology	...	...	...	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
Bio-Chemistry	...	...	...	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Geology	...	...	...	Summers, H. St. John, M.Sc.
Physiology	...	...	...	Thwaites, A. H., M.Sc.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	...	...	...	Martin, F. B., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	...	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Chemistry	...	...	...	Green, Miss Leila, M.Sc.
Pathology	...	...	...	Fowler, R., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	...	Lamble, G. M.D., B.S.
Surveying	...	...	...	Lupson, J. T.
Engineering, Design and Drawing	...	...	...	Kernot, W. N., B.C.E.
Petrology	...	...	...	Grayson, H. J.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	...	Rossiter, A. L., M.S.
Bacteriology	...	...	...	Thomas, Miss Elsie L., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	...	Gross, Miss Rachel H., M.B., B.S.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	...	...	...	Bainbridge, J. P., F.I.A.V., F.C.I.S.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	James, J. F. C.
Librarian	...	...	...	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, W. Strong, J.P., H. C. Elliott, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.
 J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicolson, J.P., J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
 J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.
 A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.
 E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P., representing the City of Richmond.
 S. Jacoby, J.P., H. B. Gibbs, representing the City of St. Kilda.
 F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
 H. Henningsen, J.P., representing the City of Hawthorn.
 J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
 W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon.
 T. Carroll, representing the City of Malvern.
 T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
 Robert Beckett, J.P., representing the Town of Camberwell.
 P. St. John Hall, representing the Town of Caulfield.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—continued.

Commissioners—continued.

E. A. Atkins, representing the Town of Kew.
 A. E. Woolhouse, representing the Town of Northcote.
 Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.
 W. H. Treganowan, J.P., representing the Town of Williamstown.
 Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Town of Coburg.
 J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
 C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.

Secretary	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	...	...	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer	...	...	C. Kussmaul.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners—

Chairman	...	...	G. F. Holden.
Representative of shipping interests	...	...	W. T. Appleton.
Representative of exporters	...	...	J. A. Boyd.
Representative of importers	...	...	W. M. McPherson.
Representative of primary producers	...	...	D. McLennan.
Secretary	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	...	...	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer	...	...	A. C. Mackenzie.
Harbor Master	...	...	W. G. Vincent.
Inspector of Dredging and Transport	...	...	D. Kerr.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners—	...	...	J. Hill (Chairman); E. J. Becher- vaise, R. McGregor.
Secretary	...	...	J. Dudley.
Engineer	...	...	(Vacant).
Inspecting Engineer	...	...	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	...	...	Captain George A. Molland.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	B. Burnett Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	...	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council.
		Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*Members—*continued.*

			Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group.
			Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group.
			Councillor J. H. Curnow, J.P., Eastern Country Boroughs.
			Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs.
			Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires.
			Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Secretary ...	...	...	... T. W. H. Holmes, J.P.
Senior Clerk ...	...	...	... A. P. Kane.
Inspectors and Engineers ...	...	...	... J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspectors	...	...	... E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., and J. John- ston, M.D.
Analyst ...	...	...	... A. E. Creswell.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

President ...	...	...	W. D. Garside.
Vice-President ...	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Members ...	...	...	C. Hallett, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, C. E. Jarrett, H. Bel- frage, J. Ogilvie, J. G. Little.
Examiner in Navigation and Seaman- ship			H. Goodham.
Examiner in Pilotage ...	...	...	D. Russell.
Counsel ...	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary ...	...	...	J. G. McKie.

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

President ...	...	...	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members ...	...	...	J. A. Roberts, A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, J. L. Stalker, R. Wills.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Chairman ...	...	...	Robert Barr.
Members ...	...	...	Chas. L. Andrews, B.A., LL.B. Thomas F. Cumming.
Secretary ...	...	...	C. W. Nethersole.
Accountant ...	...	...	W. H. Banks.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Members	Hon. S. Mauger (Chairman). W. R. Anderson, P.M. Rev. J. H. Ingham.
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county, to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been made from time to time in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; and, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, and places of recreation; also to make arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires

pound may be constituted a shire. There are 61 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 147 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

Townships.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

Municipal
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Municipal
electors.

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £50 ...	One vote.
“ “ “ “ “ £50 to £100 ...	Two votes.
“ “ “ “ “ £100 and upwards ...	Three votes.

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £25 ...	One vote.
“ “ “ “ “ £25 to £75 ...	Two votes.
“ “ “ “ “ £75 and upwards ...	Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to

enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression "land" includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which for many years ranked next in importance to the metropolis, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the State, are not subject to the Local Government Acts, except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910.

Rateable property.

Rates—general, separate, &c.

Improvement charge.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1912—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the Northern and Federal Territories, and its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed :—

AREA OF STATES.						Sq. Miles.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	87,884
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	309,472
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	670,500
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	380,070
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	975,920
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	26,215
Territories—						
Northern	...	...	...	...	...	523,620
Federal	...	...	...	...	...	900
Total Australia	...	...	...	...	...	2,974,581

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australian States, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, and the Government House at Perth :—

POSITION OF STATES' CAPITAL CITIES.

State.	Capital City.								
	Name.			Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
				°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria	...	Melbourne	...	37	49	53	144	58	32
New South Wales	...	Sydney	...	33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland	...	Brisbane	...	27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia	...	Adelaide	...	34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia	...	Perth	...	31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania	...	Hobart	...	42	53	25	147	19	57

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Site.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government

at Dalgety, New South Wales ; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908* :—

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be in the district of Yass-Canberra, in the State of New South Wales. Yass-Canberra.

The territory to be granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, within which the seat of government shall be, should contain an area not less than nine hundred square miles, and have access to the sea.

The government of the Territory is provided for by the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Act constituting the Commonwealth was passed by the Imperial Parliament and proclaimed in Australia on 1st January, 1901. Its leading features are as follows :— Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Constitution indissoluble, and to come in force by Imperial Proclamation.

The Parliament is to consist of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Governor-General appointed to act for the King. Parliament.

Senate to consist of six members from each State ; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Senators are elected for six years, but, after a general election, the tenure of office is so arranged that half the number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as for House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once. Senate.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. The *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* provides that all persons not under 21 years of age who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural born or naturalized subjects, are entitled to vote at elections for the Federal Parliament. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member — (a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years. House of Representatives.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old-age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, and transferred State departments, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the jurisdiction of the Parliament. Powers of Parliament.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment : Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited. Money Bills.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of the total members of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law. Dead-locks.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments.

Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State. Executive.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed. Departments transferred.

High Court of Australia established ; appellate and original jurisdiction. Judicature.

Finance and Trade.

Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties on the production or export of goods.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision, which was in force for ten years, has been succeeded by a payment annually by the Commonwealth to the States of 25s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population. A special grant of £500,000 to the State of Tasmania is provided for by Act No. 13 of the Federal Parliament assented to on 6th November, 1912. The payments are to extend over ten years, commencing with £95,000 in 1912-13, decreasing by £10,000 a year until 1921-22, when a final payment of £5,000 will be made.

Water rights.

Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

Inter-State Commission.

Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

State Debts.

Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

Protection to States.

Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

Federal Capital.

Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.

Alteration of Constitution.

Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

The representation of the States in the Federal House of Representatives in each Parliament is shown hereunder:—

	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.
New South Wales	26	26	27	27	27
Victoria	23	23	22	22	21
Queensland	9	9	9	9	10
South Australia	7	7	7	7	7
Western Australia	5	5	5	5	5
Tasmania	5	5	5	5	5
Total Members, House of Representatives	75	75	75	75	75

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.**Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.**

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened in Melbourne on 9th May, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.S., who was authorized as His Majesty's High Commissioner by letters patent. Besides the Duke and Duchess and suite, the Governor-General, and Members of Parliament, there was present at this memorable function an assemblage of 12,000 people—embracing official representatives from other British Colonies, the Foreign Consuls, Admirals and Captains of visiting war ships (British and Foreign), Commonwealth and State Government officials, representatives of Provincial bodies, societies, and institutions, as well as leading Australian citizens and visitors.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1912.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1912 :—

- No. 1. 8th July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1912-13 grants and applies £882,768 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13.
- No. 2. 3rd August.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1912-13 grants and applies £1,503,574 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13.
- No. 3. 7th August.—The *Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Act* 1912 provides that, in addition to private lands, the Commonwealth Government may acquire public parks, recreation grounds, roads, or lands reserved for any purpose if required in connexion with the construction of the railway.
- No. 4. 19th August.—The *Royal Commissions Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1902. The principal clauses relate to the refusal of witnesses to answer questions, non-attendance of witnesses, and giving false testimony. Drastic penalties are provided for these offences.
- No. 5. 4th September.—The *Defence Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1903-1911. Instead of committing to gaol persons who have neglected or refused to undergo training, power is given to commit such transgressors to the military authorities. It is an offence to supply any cadet whilst in uniform with intoxicating liquors.
- No. 6. 4th September.—The *Audit Act* 1912 amends the method of dealing with the receipt and custody of moneys in connexion with the Australian Navy, and also the auditing of naval expenditure.
- No. 7. 4th September.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1912-13 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,789,092 for the service of the year 1912-13 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 8. 10th October.—The *Maternity Allowance Act* 1912 provides for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. When the birth of a child is registered the person effecting the registration can obtain an order for £5 in favour of the mother, and on this being presented at an old-age pension office a money-order is sent to the mother or to the person authorized by her to receive it. No receipt is required by the Treasurer. Application must be made within three months after date of birth. The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein, but not to Asiatics or aboriginal natives of Australia, Papua, or the Islands of the Pacific. The penalty for false representation is a fine of £100, or one year's imprisonment.
- No. 9. 10th October.—The *Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Survey Act* 1912 authorizes the survey of a route for a line of railway in the Northern Territory from Pine Creek to the Katherine River.

- No. 10. 10th October.—The *Naval Agreement Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1903 by providing that the Governor-General may, from time to time, arrange with the Imperial Government for the reduction of the British Naval Force on the Australian Station, and also for the reduction of the subsidy payable under the Naval Agreement.
- No. 11. 11th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1912-13 grants and applies £2,252,661 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13.
- No. 12. 29th October.—The *Sugar Bounty Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1905-1910 in relation to the rates of wages and conditions of employment of those engaged in the sugar industry. If the Minister finds that these are below the standard prescribed by any Commonwealth or State industrial authority the whole or any part of the bounty payable may be withheld.
- No. 13. 6th November.—The *Tasmanian Grant Act* 1912 authorizes the payment of £500,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the State of Tasmania. The payments are to extend over ten years, commencing with £95,000 in 1912-13, decreasing by £10,000 per year until 1921-22, when the final payment of £5,000 will be made.
- No. 14. 6th November.—The *Designs Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1906 by extending the operation of the measure, on a date to be fixed by proclamation, to the Territory of Papua. The certificate of the registration of a design which in the original Act remained in force for five years, may, on application to the Registrar, be extended for two further periods of five years each.
- No. 15. 6th November.—The *Quarantine Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1908 by increasing the powers of the administrators of the law.
- No. 16. 6th November.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1912 appropriates out of the Consolidated Revenue a sum of £3,000,000 for invalid and old-age pensions.
- No. 17. 6th November.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1906-1910.
- No. 18. 6th November.—The *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1912 repeals the Act of 1905 and alters that of 1901.
- No. 19. 6th November.—The *Trade Marks Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1905.
- No. 20. 20th November.—The *Copyright Act* 1912 relates to the registration, &c., of copyright. The Act of 1905 is repealed, but the Copyright Office and the registers of copyright are retained. The British Copyright Act, with modifications, is adopted; and there is provision for reciprocal protection of copyright in any part of the British Dominions.
- No. 21. 24th December.—The *Naval Defence Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1910-1911.
- No. 22. 24th December.—The *Loan Act* 1912 authorizes the raising and expending of the sum of £529,526 for the acquisition of property in Perth, Western Australia, and to redeem loans raised by the Government of South Australia on account of the Northern Territory and the Port Augusta railway.

- No. 23. 24th December.—The *Beer Excise Act* 1912 alters the Act of 1901 in the definition of the measurements used in vessels containing beer.
- No. 24. 24th December.—The *Bills of Exchange Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1909.
- No. 25. 24th December.—The *Sugar Excise Repeal Act* 1912, to commence on a date to be fixed by proclamation, repeals the excise duty on sugar.
- No. 26. 24th December.—The *Sugar Bounty Abolition Act* 1912, to commence on a date to be fixed by proclamation, repeals the *Sugar Bounty Act* 1905-1912.
- No. 27. 24th December.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1908-1909 in relation to blind persons and the punishment of offences.
- No. 28. 24th December.—The *Manufactures Encouragement Act* 1912, to be read with the Act of 1908, extends the time when the bounty may be claimed on the manufacture of galvanized iron, wire netting, wire, iron, or steel pipes or tubes to 30th June, 1914. The conditions of employment and rates of wages paid to those engaged in the manufacture of articles on which bounty is claimed must be fair and reasonable; if otherwise, the whole or any part of the bounty may be withheld.
- No. 29. 24th December.—The *Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act* 1912 relates to compensation to workmen employed in the service of the Commonwealth for injuries suffered in the course of their employment.
- No. 30. 24th December.—The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1912 makes a minor alteration in the Act of 1901-1910.
- No. 31. 24th December.—The *Judiciary Act* 1912 increases the number of Judges in the High Court from five to seven. The other alteration in the original Act refers to the decision to be given in case of difference of opinion.
- No. 32. 24th December.—The *Wood Pulp and Rock Phosphate Bounties Act* 1912 provides for bounties on wood pulp and rock phosphate and rewards for the discovery of rock phosphate.
- No. 33. 24th December.—The *Inter-State Commission Act* 1912 provides for the appointment of a Commission to consist of three members—the chairman to receive £2,500 a year, and each of the other Commissioners £2,000 a year—to investigate trade matters between the States and any other question which in the opinion of the Commission ought, in the public interest, to be investigated.
- No. 34. 24th December.—The *Bounties Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1907, increasing the amount that may be paid as bounty on the production of certain goods from £339,000 to £359,000. The time is extended from five to ten years from 1st July, 1907, in respect of which the bounty may be paid on flax and hemp, jute, linseed (flax seed), rice (uncleaned), tobacco leaf for the manufacture of high-grade cigars, preserved fish, and dried or candied fruit exported. For two years from 1st January, 1914, combed wool or tops exported is to be appraised for bounty at the rate of 1d. per lb. for the first 1,000,000 lbs. made by any one manufacturer, and 3d. per lb. for each lb. in excess of 1,000,000 lbs.

- No. 35. 24th December.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1912 (No. 2) provides for the distribution of a pamphlet containing arguments for and against the proposed alterations in the Constitution. These arguments are to be authorized by a majority of the members of each party in both Houses of the Federal Parliament.
- No. 36. 24th December.—The *Officers' Compensation Act* 1912 provides for compensation to be paid on retirement or on decease of certain officers of the Commonwealth.
- No. 37. 24th December.—The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1912 makes a great many technical amendments in the Act of 1910-11.
- No. 38. 24th December.—The *Immigration Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1901-1910. The list of diseases and disabilities which may prevent immigrants entering the Commonwealth has been widened. Provision has been made for the establishment of medical bureaux at places outside the Commonwealth for the purpose of medically examining intending immigrants. If within three years of landing in the Commonwealth an immigrant is found to be suffering from or affected with any disease or disability he is deemed a prohibited immigrant, unless it is proved that he was free from such when he entered the Commonwealth.
- No. 39. 24th December.—The *Lands Acquisition Act* 1912 validates certain notifications of the acquisition of land by the Commonwealth.
- No. 40. 24th December.—The *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act* 1912 amends the Act of 1911.
- No. 41. 24th December.—The *Further Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1910-11 appropriates a further sum of £153,186 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11.
- No. 42. 24th December.—The *Further Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1910-11 appropriates a further sum of £58,492 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 43. 24th December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1912-13 grants and applies £4,977,653 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1912-13, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £9,616,656, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 1st January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a

vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., who continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On 18th September, 1908, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth. He retired on 31st July, 1911, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., the present Governor-General.

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as follows:—

Governors
of Austral-
asian
States.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24 May, 1911
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899.
New South Wales ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.	14 March, 1913
Queensland ...	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	2 Dec., 1909
South Australia ...	Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	29 March, 1909
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ...	Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	17 March, 1913
Tasmania ...	Sir William Ellison Macartney	1913
New Zealand ...	Lord Islington, K.C.M.G.	22 June, 1910
Fiji ...	Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.	25 July, 1912
Papua ...	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Nov., 1908
Northern Territory ...	Professor John Anderson Gilruth	16 April, 1912
Federal Territory ...	Colonel David Miller, V.D., I.S.O. (Acting)	1913

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

First
Common-
wealth
Ministry.

At the Proclamation ceremony the members of the first Commonwealth Ministry were sworn in. The following were their names and the respective offices filled by them:—

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs: The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.

Attorney-General: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Trade and Customs: The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.

Minister for Defence: The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G. Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.

Postmaster-General: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. Succeeded in January, 1901, by the Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

Honorary Ministers: Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), The Honorable Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Changes
in the
Ministry.

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., K.C., from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., to the Bench of the High Court of Australia, the Ministry was re-constituted, with the Hon. A. Deakin as Prime Minister.

Ministries
since the
proclama-
tion of the
Common-
wealth.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth the administrations, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, have been as follows:—

Ministry.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Number of Days in Office.
1. Barton Administration ...	1st Jan., 1901	24th Sept., 1903	997
2. Deakin " ...	24th Sept., 1903	26th April, 1904	216
3. Watson " ...	27th April, 1904	17th Aug., 1904	113
4. Reid-McLean " ...	18th Aug., 1904	4th July, 1905	321
5. Second Deakin " ...	5th July, 1905	13th Nov., 1908	1,228
6. Fisher " ...	13th Nov., 1908	2nd June, 1909	201
7. Deakin-Cook " ...	2nd June, 1909	29th April, 1910	331
8. Second Fisher " ...	29th April, 1910	Still in office	...

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have not remained in office on an average for much longer than one year. The composition of the Second Fisher Ministry is as under:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.

Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.

Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. J. Thomas.

Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. K. O'Malley.

Postmaster-General: The Hon. C. E. Frazer.

Minister for Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.

Minister for Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.

Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.

Honorary Ministers: Senator E. Findley and the Hon. E. A. Roberts.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1912.

THE SENATE.

President ... The Hon. H. Turley.
Chairman of Committees... The Hon. D. J. O'Keefe.

Victoria—

Barker, S.
Blakey, A. E. H.
Findley, Hon. E.
*Fraser, Hon. S.
*McColl, Hon. J. H.
*Russell, E. J.

New South Wales—

Gardiner, A.
*Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir
Albert J., K.B., V.D.
McDougall, A.
*Millen, Hon. E. D.
Rae, A.
*Walker, Hon. J. T.

Western Australia—

Buzacott, R.
de Largie, Hon. H.
Henderson, G.
*Lynch, P. J.
*Needham, E.
*Pearce, Hon. G. F.

Queensland—

*Chataway, T. D.
Givens, T.
*Sayers, R. J.
Stewart, Hon. J. C.
*St. Ledger, A. J. J.
Turley, Hon. H.

South Australia—

Guthrie, R. S.
McGregor, Hon. G.
*Shannon, J. W.
Story, W. H.
*Symon, Hon. Sir J. H., K.C.M.G.
*Vardon, J.

Tasmania—

*Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon.
C. St. C.
*Clemons, Hon. J. S.
*Keating, Hon. J. H.
Long, Hon. J. J.
O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
Ready, R. K.

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1913; the remaining members on 30th June, 1916.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker ... The Hon. Charles McDonald.
Chairman of Committees... The Hon. Alexander Poynton.

VICTORIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Anstey, F. ...	... Bourke.
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G. ...	... Kooyong.
Brennan, F. ...	... Batman.
Deakin, Hon. A. ...	... Ballarat.
Fairbairn, G. ...	... Fawkner.
Fenton, J. E. ...	... Maribyrnong.
Harper, Hon. R. ...	... Mernda.
Irvine, Hans W. H. ...	... Grampians.
Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C. ...	... Flinders.
Maloney, William . .	... Melbourne.
Mathews, J. ...	... Melbourne Ports.
McDougall, J. K. ...	... Wannon.
Moloney, Parker J. ...	... Indi.
Ozanne, A. T. ...	... Corio.
Palmer, A. C. ...	... Echuca.
Quick, Hon. Sir J., LL.D., K.B. ...	... Bendigo.
Salmon, Hon. C. C. ...	... Laanecoorie.
Sampson, S. ...	... Wimmera.
Scullin, J. H. ...	... Corangamite.
Tudor, Hon. F. G. ...	... Yarra.
Wise, G. H. ...	... Gippsland.
Wynne, Hon. A. ...	... Balaclava.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1912—continued.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Bennett, H. B. ...	Werriwa.
Brown, Hon. T. ...	Calarc.
Cann, G. ...	Nepean.
Carr, E. S. ...	Macquarie.
Catts, J. H. ...	Cook.
Chanter, Hon. J. M. ...	Riverina.
Chapman, Hon. Austin ...	Eden-Monaro.
Charlton, M. ...	Hunter.
Cook, Hon. Joseph ...	Parramatta.
Foster, F. J. ...	New England.
Fuller, Hon. G. W. ...	Illawarra.
Greene, W. M. ...	Richmond.
Howe, R. ...	Dalley.
Hughes, Hon. W. M. ...	West Sydney.
Johnson, W. Elliot ...	Lang.
Johnson, W. J. ...	Robertson.
Kelly, W. H. ...	Wentworth.
Lyne, Hon Sir W. J., K.C.M.G. ...	Hume.
Riley, E. ...	South Sydney.
Ryrie, G. de Laune ...	North Sydney.
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C. ...	Parkes.
Spence, Hon. W. G. ...	Darling.
Thomas, Hon. J. ...	Barrier.
Thomson, John ...	Cowper.
Watkins, Hon. D. ...	Newcastle.
Webster, W. ...	Gwydir.
West, J. E. ...	East Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Bamford, Hon. F. W. ...	Herbert.
Edwards, Hon. R. ...	Oxley.
Finlayson, W. F. ...	Brisbane.
Fisher, Right Hon. A., P.C. ...	Wide Bay.
Groom, Hon. L. E. ...	Darling Downs.
Higgs, Hon. W. G. ...	Capricornia.
McDonald, Hon. C. ...	Kennedy.
Page, Hon. J. ...	Maranoa.
Sinclair, H. ...	Moreton.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Archibald, W. O. ...	Hindmarsh.
Foster, Hon. R. W. ...	Wakefield.
Glynn, Hon. P. McM. ...	Angas.
Gordon, D. J. ...	Boothby.
Livingston, J. ...	Barker.
Poynton, Hon. A. ...	Grey.
Roberts, Hon. E. A. ...	Adelaide.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1912—*continued*.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued*.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G.	Swan.
Fowler, Hon. J. M. ...	Perth.
Frazer, Hon. C. E. ...	Kalgoorlie.
Hedges, W. N. ...	Fremantle.
Mahon, Hon. H. ...	Coolgardie.

TASMANIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Atkinson, L. ...	Wilmot.
Jensen, Hon. J. A. ...	Bass.
McWilliams, W. J. ...	Franklin.
O'Malley, Hon. K. ...	Darwin.
Smith, W. H. Laird ...	Denison.

Parliamentary Officers.

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. E. Upward, Clerk Assistant; G. H. Monahan, Usher of the Black Rod.

House of Representatives.—C. Gavan Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the House; W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.

Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F. Lumsden, Second Reporter

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice ...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice ...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
" ...	The Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.
" ...	The Hon. Henry Bourne Higgins, K.C.
" ...	Frank Gavan Duffy, K.C.
" ...	Charles Powers.
" ...	The Hon. George Edward Rich.
Associate to Chief Justice ...	N. McGhie.
" " Justice Barton ...	F. M. Gibson.
" " " Isaacs ...	Miss Nancy Isaacs.
" " " Higgins ...	M. B. Higgins.
" " " Duffy ...	D. G. Duffy.
" " " Powers ...	E. L. Best.
" " " Rich ...	A. L. Campbell.
Principal Registrar ...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal ...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary ...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk ...	J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Clerk ...	P. Howe.
Chief Clerk ...	E. Woodrow.
Chief Electrical Engineer ...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist ...	H. A. Hunt.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued*.POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—*continued*.*Deputy Postmasters-General.*

Victoria	...	...	C. E. Bright.
New South Wales	...	...	E. J. Young.
Queensland	...	...	H. B. Templeton.
South Australia	...	...	R. W. M. Waddy.
Western Australia	...	...	F. Whysall.
Tasmania	...	...	H. L. D'Emden.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Electrical Engineer	...	...	A. A. Dircks.
Chief Clerk	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	J. Mason.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	T. G. Brent.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	T. Howard.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	H. J. Huller

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

Comptroller-General	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.
Chief Clerk	...	...	R. McK. Oakley.
Chief Surveyor	...	...	G. E. Hudson.
Director of Quarantine	...	...	Vacant.
Analyst	...	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	...	...	H. C. Dannevig.

State Collectors.

Victoria	...	...	P. Whitton.
New South Wales	...	...	S. Mills.
Queensland	...	...	W. H. Barkley.
South Australia	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	...	...	O. S. Maddocks.
Tasmania	...	...	J. Barnard.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	...	...	S. H. Rowe.
Accountant	...	...	A. R. Fenton.
Inspector of Excise	...	...	C. H. Green.
Inspector, 1st Class	...	...	S. Symons.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	M. L. Shepherd.
Auditor-General	...	...	J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk	...	...	G. H. Gatehouse.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary ...	...	...	...	A. A. Hunt.
Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	F. J. Quinlan.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	R. R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	Vacant.
Secretary to Representatives of the Government in the Senate	G. S. Knowles, B.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	G. H. Castle.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Secretary ...	...	...	...	Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant ...	...	...	...	H. L. Walters.
Director-General of Works	...	...	...	Lieut.-Col. P. T. Owen.
Works Director, Victoria ...	...	...	...	T. Hill.
Commonwealth Statistician ...	...	...	...	G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S.
Chief Electoral Officer ...	...	...	...	R. C. Oldham.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	...	...	...	D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria ...	...	...	...	W. B. Edwards.
Secretary ...	...	...	...	W. J. Clemens.
Registrar ...	...	...	...	H. S. McTaggart.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions)	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions)	J. R. Collins.
Accountant	C. J. Cerutti.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions for Victoria	A. B. Weire.
Official Secretary to the Governor-General*	Major G. C. T. Steward.

LAND TAX OFFICE.

Commissioner of Land Tax	G. A. McKay.
Secretary	R. Ewing.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	G. Townsend.
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* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

Secretary for Defence	...	...	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Chief Clerk	...	...	T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant	...	...	J. B. Laing.
Senior Clerk	...	...	M. M. Maguire.

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Adjutant-General	...	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G.
Quartermaster-General	...	Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Chief of Ordnance	...	Col. R. Wallace, R.A.G.A., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.
Finance Member	...	J. B. Laing.
Commonwealth Representative on the Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section)	...	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G.
Director of Operations	...	Major C. B. B. White, R.A.G.A., P.S.C.
Director-General of Medical Ser- vices	...	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Personnel	...	Capt. T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.
Director of Military Training	...	Capt. D. J. Glasfurd.
Director of Army Signals	...	Capt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade	...	Major P. H. Sadler.
Director of Equipment	...	Major J. K. Forsyth.
Director of Supply and Transport and Chief Instructor of Army Service Corps Training	...	Capt. J. T. Marsh, A.S.C.
Director of Artillery	...	Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A.
Director of Engineers	...	Lieut. T. Murdoch, R.A.E. (Acting).
Director of Works	...	Capt. H. O. Clogstoun, R.A.
Inspecting Ordnance Officer	...	Capt. S. M. Anderson, R.F.A.
Assistant Chief Instructor of Field Artillery	...	Major H. B. L. Gipps, R.A.G.A.
Director Rifle Associations and Clubs	...	Capt. W. H. Osborne, Engrs.
Director of Physical Training	...	Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Bjelke Petersen.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Inspector-General	...	Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B.
Staff Officer to Insp.-General	...	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Patterson.
Attached	...	Capt. (temporary) J. L. Whitham.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

Military Commandant	...	Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General	...	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hawker.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster- General	...	Major R. Dowse.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade	...	Capt. J. G. Griffith, Indian Army.
Staff Officer for Field Artillery	...	Lieut. A. T. Macarthur (Acting).
Staff Officer for Garrison Artillery	...	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.G.A.
Staff Officer for Engineers	...	Major W. E. Manser, R.E.
Principal Medical Officer	...	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer	...	Major E. A. Kendall, A.V.C.
Staff Officer for Veterinary Services	...	Capt. C. D. Strong.
Paymaster	...	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	...	J. J. F. Lahiff.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Commandant, 2nd Military District (N.S.W.)	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.
Commandant, 3rd Military District (Victoria)	Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General
Commandant, 1st Military District (Queensland)	Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O.
Commandant, 4th Military District (South Australia)	Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Commandant, 5th Military District (Western Australia)	Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. G. G. H. Irving.
Commandant, 6th Military District (Tasmania)	Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. W. J. Clark, R.A.G.A.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Treasurer.
The First Naval Member.
The Second Naval Member.
The Inspector-General of the Military Forces.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The Consulting Military Engineer.

Secretary.

The Secretary for Defence.

And such other officers of the Citizen Forces and expert advisers as from time to time for any meeting of the Council, are summoned by the President to that meeting.

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Regular Members.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).
The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).
The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).
The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).
The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

Hony. Captain T. Griffiths.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.**

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

President	...	...	The Minister of State for Defence, { Senator the Hon. George Foster ; Pearce.
First Naval Member	...	...	Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second Naval Member	...	...	Captain Constantine H. Hughes- Onslow.
Third Naval Member	...	...	Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Member (also acts as Naval Secretary)			Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. Eldon Manisty.

Administrative Staff.

Director of Naval Works	...	H. Herbert Fanstone, C.E.
Director of Navy Accounts	...	Hon. Fleet Paymaster Albert Martin.
Director of Naval Stores, Victualling, and Contracts		Fleet Paymaster Alfred M. Treacey.
Senior Clerk	...	Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie, A.F.I.A.

CITIZEN NAVAL FORCES.

Office of Director of Naval Reserves.

Director of Naval Reserves	...	Captain Frederick Tickell, C.M.G. <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor-General.</i>
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Sydney District.

District Naval Officer	...	Commander Frederick H. C. Brownlow, <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor-General (Sydney).</i>
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Melbourne District.

District Naval Officer	...	Captain John Tracy Richardson (Williamstown).
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Brisbane District.

District Naval Officer	...	Commander George A. H. Curtis (Brisbane).
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Port Adelaide District.

District Naval Officer	...	Commander (Acting) Oliver L. A. Burford (Port Adelaide).
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Fremantle District.

District Naval Officer	...	Captain Chapman J. Clare, C.M.G. (Fremantle).
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Hobart District.

District Naval Officer	...	Captain Walton Drake (Hobart).
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DEFENCES.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Bearing in mind the smallness of the population—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions—when compared with the vast extent of the Australian continent, which covers an area of 2,948,366 square miles, and possesses a coast-line of 12,210 miles, combined with the advent of new naval powers in the Pacific—it is obvious that any voluntary system of service would be inadequate for the defence of the continent. To provide for an efficient defence, nothing short of a universal system of training would suffice, and such a system has been adopted by Australia. Compulsory Training.

The following shows briefly the service required under the Scheme of Universal Training at present in force:—

JUNIOR CADETS.

From the ages of twelve to fourteen each boy is required to undergo a certain amount of training in schools. This consists of physical training, and a little elementary marching drill, &c., and is chiefly carried out by the school teachers. Junior cadets are not formed into any military organizations, nor is any uniform supplied or worn.

SENIOR CADETS.

During January of the year in which boys reach the age of fourteen years, they are required to be registered for military training. After registration, the boys, if residing in an area in which training is carried out, are medically examined, and, if passed as "fit for training," are required to undergo sixty-four hours' instruction each year, which is divided into whole-day, half-day, and night drills, parades being held as far as possible to suit the convenience of the lads in the locality. There is no continuous training required from the boys, and the whole of the work is carried out in the locality of their homes.

Senior Cadets are organized in companies and battalions. Uniform is provided, but they are not liable to be called out to fight. No payment is made to Senior Cadets for attendance at drills. Service in the Senior Cadets last until the 30th June in the year in which the boys reach the age of eighteen years. Boys liable for training, who reside in a sparsely-populated district, *i.e.*, in a district which, on account of the difficulties of providing efficient instruction owing to

the scattered nature of the population, has been proclaimed an exempt area, are required to register, but are granted a certificate exempting them from attendance whilst residing in the area.

CITIZEN FORCES.

Between the 1st January and the 30th June of the year in which boys reach the age of eighteen, they are again medically examined, and if passed as "fit," they are on the 1st July transferred to the Citizen Forces. As far as possible they are allotted to the "arm" they elect to join, but if transferred to the Artillery or Engineers, they are required to undergo an equivalent of twenty-five days' training each year, of which seventeen must be in a camp of continuous instruction; in other arms the period is sixteen days, of which eight are in camps of continuous training.

Service in the Citizen Forces of the Commonwealth is practically the same as service in the Territorial Force of Great Britain, with the exception that the training is compulsory for persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, divided into whole-day parades, half-day parades, night parades, arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the trainees.

The only training which requires a trainee to be absent from his home overnight is the short period spent in camp each year (seventeen days for Artillery and Engineers, eight for other arms), the other parades being as far as practicable carried out on holidays, Saturday afternoons, and evenings.

Pay is granted for attendance at parades of the Citizen Forces. Recruits, *i.e.*, those undergoing training during the first year, are paid at the rate of 3s. per day, 1s. 6d. per half-day, and 9d. per night drill. During the second and subsequent years' training, the rates are:—For privates, 4s. per day, 2s. per half-day, 1s. per night drill; for corporals, 9s. per day, and equivalent for half-day and night drills; and for sergeants, 10s. per day, and equivalent for half-day and night drills; and so on according to rank.

An additional allowance is made to married members receiving less than 8s. per day, for attendance at camp, as follows:—

		8-day camp.	17-day camp.
(a) For wife (living at home) ...	...	10s.	20s.
(b) For each child ...	...	5s.	10s.

A similar allowance as in (a) is paid to a soldier who is the sole support of a widowed mother. The total amount earnable each year being limited to the allowance for twenty-five days for Artillery and Engineers, and sixteen days for other arms. Promotion to each rank in the Citizen Forces is by competitive examination from those on the next lower grade. All must start on the bottom as privates. The privates compete for promotion to corporal, the corporals for promotion to sergeant, the sergeants and higher non-commissioned ranks for promotion to lieutenant, and so on. Uniform and equipment is provided.

The remarks under the heading of Senior Cadets regarding exemption from training from those who live in sparsely-populated districts apply equally to the Citizen Forces.

Service in the Citizen Forces lasts until 30th June of the year in which the trainee reaches the age of twenty-six years. Members of the Citizen Forces are liable for service within the Commonwealth only.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

To provide a supply of thoroughly well-trained officers capable of undertaking the duties of administration and instruction of the Citizen Forces, a Military College has been established somewhat on the lines of West Point in the United States. The College course is free—entrance to the College being by competitive examination, which is open to all who fulfil certain prescribed conditions. No charges of any description are made to parents of successful candidates for admission.

The establishment of the Military Forces under the Universal Training Scheme provides for approximately 175,000 men.

The establishment of the year 1912-1913 is—

Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	2,802
Militia (Citizen Forces)	...	...	...	...	...	45,440
Unattached List and Reserve of Officers	...	...	...	...	...	1,290
						<hr/> 49,532
In addition there are members of Rifle Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	50,621
Senior Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	92,277

The Militia (Citizen Forces) will be increased, some 20,000 each year (consequent on the transfer of Senior Cadets on reaching their eighteenth year, to the Citizen Forces) until 1920, when the maximum establishment will be reached; thereafter, although the usual quota of trainees will join, there will be a corresponding decrease due to time-expired men.

MILITARY FACTORIES.

Military
Factories.

To make Australia as far as possible independent of other countries for the supply of military stores, factories have been established by the Commonwealth for—

- (a) The manufacture of cordite,
- (b) The manufacture of rifles, small arms,
- (c) The manufacture of harness, saddlery, and all kinds of leather equipment,
- (d) The manufacture of clothing,

and a factory for the manufacture of cloth is about to be established.

Universal
Training—
Registrations
of
Cadets.

The registrations for training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of November, 1912, are shown hereunder:—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

Senior Cadets.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.	Total Medical Examinations.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit or Temporarily Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Total number Liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
Queensland ..	24,015	13,732	12,361	90.0	1,371	10.0	11,529	12,361	12,098
New South Wales ..	52,156	36,342	34,220	93.0	2,622	7.0	17,636	34,220	33,271
Victoria ..	45,325	31,422	28,840	91.8	2,582	8.2	16,014	28,840	28,453
South Australia ..	14,293	10,086	9,212	91.3	874	8.7	4,916	9,212	8,976
Western Australia ..	7,117	4,790	4,342	90.6	448	9.4	2,673	4,342	4,235
Tasmania ..	6,089	3,436	3,161	92.0	275	8.0	2,768	3,161	3,107
Commonwealth ..	148,945	100,308	92,136	91.9	8,172	8.1	55,526	92,136	90,190

Citizen Forces.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1912, FOR TRAINING IN THE MILITIA FORCES.

Military District.	Total registrations.	Total medically examined.	Number medically fit and conditionally fit.	Percentage medically examined who are fit and conditionally fit.	Number unfit and temporarily unfit.	Percentage medically examined who are unfit and temporarily unfit.	Total exemptions granted in training areas.	Number remaining to be medically examined or exempt.	Total number liable for training.	Total number actually in training.
1st (Q.) ..	5,571	2,683	2,127	79·3	556	20·7	3,334	110	2,127	2,105
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	12,524	7,723	6,485	84·0	1,238	16·0	5,599	440	6,485	6,438
3rd (Vic.) ..	10,903	6,568	5,407	82·3	1,161	17·7	5,198	298	5,407	5,283
4th (S.A.) ..	3,565	2,058	1,780	86·5	278	13·5	1,615	170	1,780	1,734
5th (W.A.) ..	1,613	836	731	87·4	106	13·6	789	102	731	731
6th (Tas.) ..	1,414	702	589	84·0	113	16·6	762	63	589	563
Total ..	35,590	20,570	17,119	83·2	3,451	16·8	17,288	1,188	17,119	16,854

The medical examinations of Junior Cadets in the Commonwealth show that those who are unfit, or temporarily unfit, represent a very small percentage of the whole. This is made manifest by the following tabulation :—

Medical examinations of Junior Cadets.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

Junior Cadets.

Military District.	Total Number Medical Examinations.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.
Queensland ..	5,467	5,304	97·0	163	3·0
New South Wales ..	15,839	15,398	97·2	441	2·8
Victoria ..	14,068	13,919	98·9	149	1·1
South Australia ..	3,208	3,091	96·4	117	3·6
Western Australia	2,346	2,253	95·9	93	4·1
Tasmania ..	1,202	1,179	98·0	23	2·0
Commonwealth ..	42,130	41,144	97·7	986	2·3

Common-
wealth
Military
Forces
in Victoria
1912-13.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1912-13:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF
VICTORIA, 1912-13.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarters Staff ...	7	26	27
„ Pay Department—Civilians...	...	12	12
Australian Field Artillery, No. 2			
Battery ...	5	103	108
Ordnance Department ...	...	64	64
Instructional Staff ...	16	137	153
Physical Training Staff ...	3	...	3
Rifle Range Staff ...	...	11	11
Armament Artificers ...	...	11	11
Royal Australian Garrison Artillery ...	10	211	221
Royal Australian Engineers ...	9	85	94
Army Medical Corps ...	1	10	11
Rifle Clubs Staff ...	...	4	4
Army Service Corps ...	3	38	41
Crew, Launch <i>Mars</i> ...	...	5	5
Total (Permanent) ...	54	711	765
MILITIA.			
Port Phillip Defences ...	1	...	1
Light Horse—			
5th Light Horse Brigade ...	69	1,144	1,213
7th „ „ ...	69	1,144	1,213
29th Light Horse Divisional ...	20	346	366
Field Artillery ...	33	767	800
Garrison Artillery ...	14	272	286
Engineers ...	27	578	605
Infantry ...	297	7,508	7,805
Australian Intelligence Corps ...	21	...	21
Army Service Corps ...	20	201	221
Army Medical Corps ...	62	342	404
Army Veterinary Corps ...	12	...	12
Area Officers ...	65	...	65
Total (Militia) ...	710	12,302	13,012
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ...	...	26	26
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ...	10	...	10
Volunteer Automobile Corps ...	8	...	8
Total (Volunteers) ...	18	26	44
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)	782	13,039	13,821

Under the Defence Act Rifle Clubs form portion of the Reserve Rifle Clubs. of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth. There is a larger number of Rifle Clubs in the 3rd Military District (Victoria) than in any other. On the 30th September, 1912, there were 333 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1911-12 for the whole Commonwealth totalled 70 per cent.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1912.

District.	Number of Rifle Clubs.	Number of Members.	Number of State Rifle Associations.	Number of District Rifle Club Unions.
1st Military District (Queensland) ..	211	9,322	2	15
2nd Military District (New South Wales) ..	286	12,804	1	11
3rd Military District (Victoria) ..	333	17,196	1	18
4th Military District (South Australia) ..	121	5,220	1	8
5th Military District (Western Australia) ..	138	4,324	1	7
6th Military District (Tasmania) ..	46	1,703	1	5
Commonwealth	1,135	50,560	7	64

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Although during 1912 progress on the vessels undergoing construction in Great Britain for the Commonwealth's Fleet Unit was retarded by causes beyond the builders' control, sufficient was done to enable the dates upon which the vessels may be expected to arrive in Australian waters, to be anticipated with a degree of certainty. Hence the early months of 1913 should see the realization of the programme entered into at the Imperial Conference of 1909, whereby the Commonwealth undertook the task of providing a Fleet Unit. Particulars of the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are as follows:—

Battle-cruiser *Australia* (builders, John Brown and Co. Ltd., Glasgow), 19,200 tons; 44,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines; speed, 26 knots; length, 578 feet; beam, 79 ft. 6 in.; draught, 28 feet; coal capacity, 1,000-2,500 tons; oil, 500 tons; armament, eight 12-in. guns (50 calibres) in pairs in turrets, one forward, one aft, two diagonal amidships; sixteen 4-in. guns, two 21-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour complete belt, 7 inches amidships; complement, 900; keel laid, 23rd June, 1910; launched, 25th October, 1911; date of trials, January, 1913; anticipated date of delivery, April, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, July, 1913.

Second-class Protected Cruiser *Melbourne* (builders, Cammell, Laird and Co. Ltd., Birkenhead), 5,600 tons; 22,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines, speed, 26 knots; length, 430 feet; beam, 48 ft. 6 in.;

draught, 15 feet; coal capacity, 1,000 tons; armament, eight 6-in. guns (50 calibres) in shields, four 3-pounder, two torpedo tubes, 21-in., submerged broadside; armour, deck, 2 inches; complement, 376; keel laid, 4th August, 1911; launched 30th May, 1912; steam trials, September, 1912; arrived in Melbourne, March, 1913.

Second-class Protected Cruiser *Sydney* (builders, The London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Glasgow), sister ship to the *Melbourne*, keel laid, 11th February, 1911, launched 29th August, 1912; anticipated date of trials, March 1913; anticipated date of delivery, May, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, July, 1913.

Second-class Protected Cruiser *Brisbane* (builders, Commonwealth Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney), sister ship to the *Melbourne*; date of laying keel, 25th January, 1913; anticipated date of delivery, February, 1915.

Second-class Protected Cruiser *Encounter* (lent by the Admiralty for training purposes), 5,880 tons; I.H.P., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; length, 355 feet; beam, 56 feet; draught, 21 feet; coal capacity, 500-1,225 tons; armament, eleven 6in. guns (45 calibres) in shields, nine 12-pounder, two 18-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour, deck 3 inches; complement, 400.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Ocean-going Torpedo Destroyer *Parramatta*, 700 tons; S.H.P., 13,000; turbine engines, three screws; speed, 26 knots; length, 245 feet; beam, 24 ft. 3 in.; draught, 8 ft. 9 in.; armament, one 4-in. gun, three 12-pounder, three 18-in. torpedo tubes; complement, 72.

Yarra and *Warrego*, sister ships to the *Parramatta*.

Derwent, *Swan*, and *Torrens*, all of similar dimensions, &c., to the *Parramatta*, are being built at the Commonwealth Dockyard.

SUBMARINES.

A.E.1 (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), 800 tons; length, 176 feet; beam, 22 feet; speed above, 17 knots; below, 10 knots; armament, three torpedo tubes; complement, 15; keel laid 14th November, 1911; anticipated date of delivery, May, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, June, 1913.

A.E.2 (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), sister submarine to above; keel laid, 10th February, 1912; anticipated date of delivery, May, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, June, 1913.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING SHIPS.

Pioneer, 2,130 tons; I.H.P., 7,000; speed, 16 knots; armament, eight 4-in., eight 4-pounder, 2 maxims, 2 torpedo tubes; complement, 224.

Protector, 920 tons; I.H.P., 1,600; speed, 14 knots; armament, four 6-in. guns, four 3-pounder; complement, 58.

Gayundah, 360 tons; I.H.P., 400; speed, 10 knots; armament, one 6-in. B.L., one 4.7 Q.F., two 12-pounder Q.F.; complement 42.

Paluma (Gunnery School tender), sister ship to the *Gayundah*; armament, two 5-in. guns, one 4.7 gun; complement, 20.

Boys' Training Ship, *Tingira*, 1,800 tons; moored in Rose Bay, Port Jackson; establishment provides for complement of 100 ranks and ratings, and 300 boys.

Torpedo Boats *Countess of Hopetoun* and *Childers*.

Depôt ship to act as parent ship to the submarines will be constructed in Great Britain under Admiralty supervision.

In addition to the shipbuilding programme, many of the recommendations laid down in Admiral Sir R. Henderson's report are being given effect to. As regards the important question of the manning of the Fleet Unit, the Commonwealth was allowed two years in which to provide 878 ranks and ratings out of a total of 2,501 required. This task has been practically accomplished with six months to spare, and with very few exceptions the men are of Australian birth. The success attending recruiting speaks eloquently for the popularity of the Naval Service.

The actual expenditure on the construction of the Fleet Unit up to the end of the 1912 financial year, was £1,875,999, and the total cost is estimated at £4,250,000. The maintenance of the fleet in 1911-1912 amounted to £248,738, and in 1912-1913, when additional vessels will have to be provided for, the cost will be £659,378, whilst in 1913-1914, with the complete unit in commission, the cost of maintenance, including reserves, instructional staff, cadets, materiel, and repairs, but exclusive of depreciation, is estimated at £1,086,000.

The *Tingira* has been acquired and fitted up as a Boys' Training Ship, and from the boys trained in this school-ship, will be drawn the fleet's future seamen, petty officers, and warrant officers, and under the scheme which is being perfected to facilitate promotion from the lower deck, a certain number of commissions will be available for the most capable and deserving of the warrant officers.

The site of the Royal Australian Naval College has been fixed at Jervis Bay, New South Wales; until it is ready for occupation the college is located at Osborne House, Geelong. The boys to fill the first twenty-eight cadetships have been selected, and the official opening took place on 1st March, 1913. No charges are made to parents of cadets.

A commencement has been made with naval works, and preliminary work is being vigorously pushed on at Flinders (Port Western), Cockburn Sound, and Port Stephens, and in connexion with the construction of these fleet bases, dredgers and plant, estimated to cost £100,000, are being provided. A Gunnery and Torpedo School is being equipped at Williamstown at a cost of £12,000.

On 1st July, 1913, the whole of H.M. Naval Establishments at Sydney will be transferred to the Commonwealth.

The total strength of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth (including Permanent Forces, Reserves, and Cadets) on the 31st December, 1912, was as follows:—

Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going)	...	...	...	1,340
Reserve (M)	...	...	...	776
Reserve (O) and Cadets	...	...	...	3,932
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	6,048

FINANCE.

Under the terms of the Act establishing a constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria, all taxes, imposts, rates, and duties, and all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown, from whatever source arising within the Colony, are to form one consolidated revenue, to be appropriated by the Legislature for the public service of the Colony. The summary of these transactions for the financial year 1911-12 is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1911-12.

						£
Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,009,796
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,999,342
						<hr/>
Surplus for the year	...	...	...	...	...	10,454
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	304,629
						<hr/>
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1912	...	...	...	...	...	294,175
						<hr/>

The Revenue and Expenditure Account is a statement of cash transactions, the revenue representing actual receipts less refunds, and the expenditure actual payments made during the year.

The buoyant revenue of recent years has been more than sufficient to meet the demands of ordinary expenditure, and it has been possible to devote considerable sums out of ordinary revenue to paying off the

liabilities of former years, and to forming sinking funds to meet outstanding loans. Such appropriations for the past nine years are shown in the succeeding statement.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES, ETC., ETC.,
1903-4 TO 1911-12.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.				Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue defi- ciency of former years.	To Land Sales by Auction Fund.	In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.)	Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1904 ...	175,000	33,020	25,000	81,277	314,297
1905 ...	172,000	29,693	25,000	122,835	349,528
1906 ...	550,000	41,114	25,000	139,671	755,785
1907 ...	666,391	38,346	25,000	163,864	893,601
1908 ...	452,234	39,163	25,000	163,296	679,693
1909 ...	7,507	45,216	25,000	145,716	223,439
1910 ...	18,012	43,319	25,000	165,527	251,858
1911 ...	10,346	41,643	25,000	166,864	243,853
1912 ...	10,454	14,988	25,000	190,909	241,351
Totals (9 years)	2,061,944	326,502	225,000	1,339,959	3,953,405

* Full particulars of the Redemption Funds will be found further on in this "part."

In addition to the above appropriations there were in the financial years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1912, large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature.

State
revenue
and expen-
diture.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1912. On 1st July, 1911, the total revenue deficiency was £304,628 16s. 8d., and in the course of the year it was reduced by £10,454 5s. 10d., leaving

the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1911-12 at £294,174 10s. 10d., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1911-12.

Revenue.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Excise and Inland	1,214,510	11 4	Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/11	304,628	16 8
Territorial ...	285,799	18 5	Special Appropriations	2,854,169	8 1
Public Works ...	5,588,371	14 11	Chief Secretary ...	854,010	12 4
Ports and Harbors	129,830	8 6	Minister of Public Instruction	898,923	1 0
Fees ...	390,021	9 3	Attorney-General...	80,905	18 8
Fines ...	14,126	6 4	Solicitor-General ...	61,197	1 7
Mallee Land Account	73,133	12 5	Treasurer ...	320,600	9 1
Miscellaneous ...	646,344	16 3	Commissioner of Crown Lands	265,924	3 3
Commonwealth balances received	1,667,657	0 0	Commissioner of Public Works	533,482	14 11
Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/12	294,174	10 10	Minister of Mines	57,485	17 5
			Minister of Forests	54,060	10 1
			Minister of Water Supply	96,061	16 3
			Minister of Agriculture	168,000	5 1
			Minister of Health	37,919	3 9
			Minister of Railways	3,551,804	11 10
			Mallee Land Account	73,133	12 5
			Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services"	91,662	5 10
Total ...	10,303,970	8 3	Total ..	10,303,970	8 3

The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1912, was, as shown in the above statement, £294,175. This deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached its maximum amount of £2,711,436 on 30th June, 1896, since which date it has been steadily reduced year by year, with one or two exceptions, to its present amount.

The following is a return of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria for the last ten years:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1902-3 TO 1911-12.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143
1908	8,314,490	7,862,246
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157
1912	10,009,796	9,999,342

NOTE.—The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and the revenue and expenditure given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The particulars for 1911-12 are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	9,936,662	9,845,000
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to		
Loan Redemption purposes ...	73,134	73,134
Surplus Revenue appropriated to		
“Revenue Services” ...	..	91,662
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit ...	...	10,454
Total	10,009,796	9,999,342

Details of the sources of the revenue for the last five financial years are given in the following statement:—

Heads of
State
revenue.

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Revenue.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government...	2,449,243	1,929,542	1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties	304,830	418,418	358,173	433,104	448,233
Income Tax ...	317,354	304,464	338,585	395,998	443,248
Land Tax ...	89,496	85,559	114,357	210,640	293,823
Stamp Duties ...	222,923	220,693	233,016	257,199	276,836
Other ...	134,160	138,310	141,603	159,859	158,649
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	3,873,855	4,189,501	4,450,782	4,887,560	5,237,466
Water Supply ...	218,755	225,911	234,698	263,711	255,081
State Coal Mine ...	...	...	22,249	166,174	199,267
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	...	...	...	...	138,941
Other ...	5,020	5,362	4,716	5,145	16,712
Land—					
Sales ...	205,393	224,232	216,902	219,789	211,952
Rents ...	122,911	134,194	135,174	133,129	148,113
Interest, &c. ...	51,091	56,549	65,871	79,363	125,807
Other Sources ...	319,449	314,949	359,588	375,260	387,961
Total ...	8,314,480	8,247,684	8,597,992	9,204,503	10,009,796
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	6 12 0	6 9 10	6 13 3	7 0 10	7 9 8

The revenue for 1911-12 represents an increase of £805,293 over that for the previous year, and of this amount the railways supplied £349,906. The contribution to the State revenue by the Federal Government in 1910-11 and 1911-12 is founded on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s. per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties. The revenue of the Railway Department maintains the high standard of recent years, the receipts for 1911-12 exceeding those of any previous year. The increase in the revenue from land tax is due to the operation of the State *Land Tax Act* 1910, particulars of which will be found on page 138.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

Federal and
State
Finance.

The financial relations existing between the Commonwealth and the several States were, until the 31st December, 1910, such as were provided by Section 87 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, viz., that during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise decide, a proportion not exceeding one-fourth of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of Customs and Excise should be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure, the balance of three-fourths to be paid to the States.

It was, however, enacted by the *Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Act* 1910 that, on and after 31st December, 1910, Section 87 (Braddon clause) of the Constitution should cease to have effect so far as it affected the power of the Commonwealth to apply any portion of the net revenue of Customs and Excise towards its expenditure, and so far as it affected the payment of any balance by the Commonwealth to the several States, or the application of such balance towards the payment of interest on the debts of the several States which might be taken over by the Commonwealth; and further, that the Commonwealth should, during the period of ten years beginning 1st July, 1910, and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise provide, pay to each State by monthly instalments, or apply to the payment of interest on any State debts which might be taken over by the Commonwealth, an annual sum amounting to 25s. per head of the number of the people of the State.

By the same Act provision was also made that during the period of ten years beginning 1st July, 1910, and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise provide, the Commonwealth should pay to the State of Western Australia by monthly instalments, an annual sum which in the first year should be £250,000, and in each subsequent year should be progressively diminished by the sum of £10,000, and that one-half of the amount of such payments should be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to population. The sum so debited to a State may be deducted from the amount payable to such State in pursuance of the Act.

By the *Tasmania Grant Act* 1912 the sum of £500,000 has been granted out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth for the purposes of financial assistance to the State of Tasmania. Payments of this sum are to extend over a period of ten years, and commence in 1912-13 with the amount of £95,000, and thereafter successively diminished by £10,000 each year, so that in 1921-22 the final payment will be £5,000.

INCOME TAX.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and Income tax. although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the gross income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any mining company or company in liquidation. By the original Act, incomes of certain public, local, religious, provident, &c., bodies or societies were exempt from taxation, also the official salary of the Governor, and the incomes of mutual life offices with head offices in Australia, and of any company, person, or firm taking out licences under the "Stamps Act," so far only as regards any fire, fidelity, guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance business of such company, person, or firm, also incomes of non-residents of Victoria from stock, debentures, or bonds of the Victorian Government or of any public or municipal trust or body. An exemption to the extent of £200 was allowed except in the case of absentees. The rate of tax is fixed annually by an "Income Tax Rate Act," and from 1895 to 1902 both inclusive was 4d. in the £1 on the first £1,200 of the taxable amount (allowing for £200 exemption), 6d. on the next £1,000, and 8d. on all over £2,200 on income from personal exertion, and double these rates on income from property. The rate of tax for 1903, based on the incomes of the previous year, was fixed by Act No. 1819, as follows :—(a) Personal Exertion—net incomes up to £125 exempt; from £126 to £500, 4d. (with £100 exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies); over £500, 4d. on first £500 (no exemption), 1d. extra on every £500 or portion

thereof up to £2,000; and 8d. on all over £2,000. (b) Property—double these rates. This Amending Act also made companies taxable as persons, except mining companies, the shareholders of which include in their returns the dividends received. Special provision was made for the assessment and taxation of life assurance companies, which were taxed at a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1, on 30 per cent. of the premiums received. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following were the rates under this Act:—Incomes from personal exertion—3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to £1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d.; incomes from property, double these rates; life assurance companies, 1s. in the £1. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were fixed by Act No. 1938, as follows:—Incomes from personal exertion were taxed 3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d.; tax on income from property, double these rates. The minimum income taxable was £157, the exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500. The tax on the income of life assurance companies was 8d.; that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every £1 of the taxable amount. Interest on Government stock, bonds, and debentures held by residents was exempted as in the case of non-residents, and the exemption of mining companies repealed. The taxable amount of the income of a mining company is the total amount of the dividends declared and debenture interest paid during the year. The exemption of the profits from trade of provident societies and other associations was also repealed. The rates and exemption for 1906 were the same as those for 1905; but for 1907, whilst the rates were the same as those for 1905 and 1906, the minimum income taxable was £201 with an exemption of £100 up to £500. The rates of tax in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 were again respectively 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. on personal income up to £500, £1,000, £1,500, and over £1,500, with double rates on income from property, 8d. on the taxable income of life assurance companies, and 7d. on that of all other companies, but the exemption allowed was £150 on incomes, other than those of companies, between £201 (the minimum income taxable) and £500. In the years 1908, 1909, and 1910 there was also allowed a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers, except companies. In 1913 all incomes derived from interest accruing from any stock sold under the

Savings Bank Act 1912 or from any debentures or bonds under the *Savings Banks Acts* issued after the commencement of the said Act are exempted from taxation.

The following is a statement of the assessments, taxpayers, taxable income, and tax payable from personal exertion and property during the five years ending with 1912:—

INCOME TAX: 1908 TO 1912.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of Assessments:					
Personal exertion ...	32,578	32,268	35,659	33,307	34,912
Property ...	6,993	7,757	8,516	9,124	9,501
Total ...	39,571	40,025	44,175	42,431	44,413
Distinct taxpayers ...	35,464	35,902	39,532	37,618	39,525
Taxable Income—	£	£	£	£	£
Personal exertion ...	14,012,508	13,178,528	15,333,062	15,863,382	17,429,095
Property ...	2,869,537	2,952,756	3,184,689	3,487,610	3,831,231
Total ...	16,882,045	16,131,284	18,517,751	19,350,992	21,260,326
Tax Payable—					
Personal exertion ...	229,814	212,597	256,539	303,099	339,588
Property ...	75,374	77,670	83,840	111,222	123,357
Total ...	305,188	290,267	340,379	414,321	462,945
Per taxpayer ...	£ s. d. 8 12 1	£ s. d. 8 1 8	£ s. d. 8 12 2	£ s. d. 11 0 3	£ s. d. 11 14 3
Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable In- comes derived from—					
Personal exertion...	d. 3·94	d. 3·87	d. 4·01	d. 4·59	d. 4·67
Property...	d. 6·30	d. 6·31	d. 6·32	d. 7·65	d. 7·73

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table, it must be remembered that, although the rates of tax, the amount of the minimum taxable income, and the amount of exemption allowed were the same for each year, yet that for the years 1908, 1909, and 1910 a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers except companies was allowed. It must also be borne in mind that since 1910 land-owners have been exempted from income tax on all income from live stock, wool, meat, milk, dairy produce, fruit, grain, fodder,

and other crops arising or accruing to them from any land the unimproved value of which does not exceed £5,000; and that they have been allowed a reduction in the rate of tax on incomes similarly earned from land with unimproved values ranging from £5,000 to £9,000. The number of individual taxpayers in 1912, however, is equal to the number in 1910, and the amount of the total tax payable in the later year exceeds that payable in 1910 by £122,566, the most conspicuous of the classes in extent of increase being the commercial, and the most prominent of the occupations, merchants and graziers.

The following return shows particulars of rates of taxation, assessments, taxable incomes, and taxes payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged:—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1912—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1911.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £ on Incomes derived from		Number of Assessments.		Taxable Income from—		Tax Payable on—	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.
	d.	d.			£	£	£	£
Up to £500 ...	3	6	26,955	7,557	4,108,258	1,012,869	52,983	25,359
£501 to £1,000	4	8	5,044	1,265	3,442,529	872,472	48,843	23,822
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10	1,219	295	1,467,294	353,027	24,435	11,030
Over £1,500 ...	6	12	1,694	384	8,411,014	1,592,863	213,327	63,146
Total ...	...	...	34,912	9,501	17,429,095	3,831,231	339,598	123,357

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £17,429,095, and that from property to £3,831,231, after allowing for exemptions of £4,256,850, and thus the total net incomes of those assessed in 1912 on incomes of the previous year amounted to £25,517,176, or an average of £646 for each taxpayer. The average incomes of taxpayers in the four previous years were:—1908, £597; 1909, £563; 1910, £530; and 1911, £623.

Occupations
of income
taxpayers.

In the succeeding tables the occupations of income taxpayers are exhibited, the summary table immediately following showing the percentage of each class paying the tax, and the proportion of the whole amount contributed by each.

OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1912.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Taxpayers.			Amount of Tax.				
	Total.	Percentage of Taxpayers.	Percentage of each class in Population.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Percentage of Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
				£	£	£		£ s. d.
1. Professional	6,847	17·32	15·63	31,618	6,935	33,553	8·33	5 12 7
2. Domestic ...	1,923	4·87	3·09	10,702	1,709	12,411	2·68	6 9 1
3. Commercial	11,948	30·23	13·04	82,965	14,488	97,453	21·05	8 3 1
4. Transport...	1,719	4·35	4·38	5,142	484	5,626	1·21	3 5 5
5. Industrial...	6,570	16·62	3·50	36,849	5,638	42,487	9·18	6 9 4
6. Primary producers ...	3,973	10·05	2·75	28,162	16,546	44,708	9·66	11 5 0
7. Indefinite...	5,163	13·06	64·11	3,175	62,883	66,058	14·27	12 15 10
8. Companies	1,382	3·50	...	140,975	11,674	155,649	33·62	112 12 6
Total ...	39,525	100·00	...	339,588	123,357	462,945	100·00	11 14 3

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms 30½ per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 16 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, amongst whom are included those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, make up 10 per cent. of the taxpayers, but 25 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial—contributes over 16½ per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 32½ per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing 17½ per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only 7½ per cent. of the bread-winners. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with 15½ per cent.; the commercial comes next, with 13 per cent.; then transport, with 4½ per cent; and last of all primary producers, with 2½ per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded 33½ per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming 13 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded 14½ per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming 30½ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 21 per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming 10 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 9½ per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming 16½ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 9 and one-fifth per cent. of the tax; and the professional class, forming 17½ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 8½ per cent. of the tax.

The next table deals with the sources of the incomes of taxpayers for all the principal occupations under the heads of personal exertion and property.

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1912.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
1. Professional.								
Civil Servants	1,094	2	54	1,150	£ 3,330	£ 219	£ 3,549	£ s. d. 3 1 8
Clergymen ...	593	2	20	615	1,467	117	1,524	2 9 6
Legal Practitioners ...	573	5	170	748	6,808	2,299	9,107	12 3 6
Medical Practitioners ...	503	10	190	703	7,442	2,238	9,680	13 15 4
Police ...	309	...	8	317	454	31	485	1 10 7
Teachers ...	1,044	...	33	1,077	2,252	98	2,350	2 3 7
Various ...	1,973	17	247	2,237	9,925	1,933	11,858	5 6 0
	6,089	36	722	6,847	31,618	6,935	38,553	5 12 7
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers...	1,318	4	264	1,586	9,479	1,443	10,922	6 17 8
Various ...	298	4	35	337	1,223	266	1,459	4 8 4
	1,616	8	299	1,923	10,702	1,709	12,411	6 9 1
3. Commercial.								
Agents ...	681	7	217	905	7,057	1,500	8,557	9 9 1
Brokers ...	171	1	42	214	4,203	437	4,640	21 13 7
Butchers ...	436	3	82	521	2,327	639	2,966	5 13 10
Clerks ...	3,198	3	267	3,466	12,274	1,670	13,944	4 0 8
Drapers ...	366	2	72	440	5,398	1,430	6,828	15 10 4
Grocers ...	312	1	46	359	1,290	284	1,574	4 7 8
Merchants ...	1,060	8	352	1,420	27,978	4,637	32,615	22 19 4
Salesmen ...	2,513	5	152	2,670	10,571	854	11,425	4 5 6
Storekeepers...	476	2	109	587	2,885	623	3,511	5 19 7
Various ...	1,078	31	267	1,376	8,982	2,411	11,393	8 5 7
	10,289	63	1,596	11,948	82,965	14,488	97,453	8 3 1
4. Transport.								
Carriers ...	263	...	54	317	1,649	167	1,816	5 14 7
Engaged in Postal Service	273	...	6	279	500	19	519	1 17 0
Engaged in Railways	878	...	16	894	1,574	25	1,599	1 15 9
Engaged in Shipping	192	1	36	229	1,419	273	1,692	7 7 9
	1,606	1	112	1,719	5,142	484	5,626	3 5 5

**SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1912—continued.**

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
5. Industrial.					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Carpenters ...	448	13	126	587	3,055	569	3,624	6 3 5
Engine-drivers ...	93	...	...	93	97	...	97	1 0 10
Engineers ...	417	2	53	472	2,325	179	2,504	5 6 1
Managers ...	584	2	57	643	2,330	246	2,576	4 0 1
Manufacturers ...	660	5	222	887	13,412	1,442	14,854	16 14 11
Printers ...	543	...	45	588	2,696	2,085	4,781	8 2 7
Various ...	3,013	3	284	3,300	12,934	1,117	14,051	4 5 1
	5,758	25	787	6,570	36,849	5,638	42,487	6 9 4
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ...	258	15	43	316	952	167	1,119	3 10 9
Farmers ...	1,440	126	467	2,033	8,952	3,826	12,778	6 5 8
Graziers ...	380	113	423	916	15,528	11,796	27,324	29 16 7
Various ...	293	18	50	361	1,351	491	1,842	5 2 0
	2,371	272	983	3,626	26,783	16,280	43,063	11 17 6
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	33	...	3	36	185	16	201	5 11 8
Miners ...	29	...	4	33	206	75	281	8 10 3
Mining Managers ...	125	1	5	131	341	74	415	3 3 4
Various ...	130	...	17	147	647	101	748	5 1 9
	317	1	29	347	1,379	266	1,645	4 14 9
	2,658	273	1,012	3,973	28,162	16,546	44,708	11 5 0
7. Indefinite.	656	4,147	360	5,163	3,175	32,883	66,058	12 15 10
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance ...	...	21	...	21	...	13,419	13,419	639 0 0
Mining ...	69	...	...	69	8,258	...	8,258	119 13 7
Other ...	1,253	39	...	1,292	132,717	1,255	133,972	103 13 10
	1,322	60	...	1,382	140,975	14,674	155,649	112 12 6
Total ...	30,024	4,613	4,888	39,525	339,588	123,857	462,945	11 14 3

Of the total taxpayers, 75.9 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 11.7 per cent. from property, and 12.4 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion

ranged from 65.4 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 93.4 per cent. of those engaged in transport. Personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 6.5 per cent. of those engaged in transport to 27 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means and of no occupation, and pensioners, has 12.7 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 80.3 per cent. from property, and 7 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 95.7 per cent. obtained their incomes from personal exertion, and 4.3 per cent. from property. Seventy-three and one-third per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the percentage being as low as 4.8 for indefinite occupations, and for the other classes ranging from 62.2 for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 90.6 in the case of companies, and 91.4 in the case of those engaged in transport.

The taxable incomes of taxpayers in conjunction with occupations are shown in the following statement:—

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1912.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
1. Professional.								
Civil Servants ...	999	132	19	1,150	£ 1,904	£ 1,213	£ 432	£ 3,549
Clergymen ...	577	30	8	615	967	289	277	1,524
Legal Practitioners ...	409	202	137	748	888	2,065	6,154	9,107
Medical Practitioners	258	283	162	703	710	2,995	5,975	9,680
Police ...	309	7	1	317	405	64	16	485
Teachers ...	999	69	9	1,077	1,500	626	224	2,350
Various ...	1,608	415	124	2,237	3,422	4,028	4,408	11,858
	5,249	1,138	460	6,847	9,796	11,271	17,486	38,553
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers ...	1,031	413	142	1,586	2,237	4,026	4,659	10,922
Various ...	271	51	15	337	492	513	484	1,489
	1,302	464	157	1,923	2,729	4,539	5,143	12,411
3. Commercial.								
Agents ...	608	192	105	905	1,364	1,972	5,221	8,557
Brokers ...	94	65	55	214	234	655	3,751	4,640
Butchers ...	387	114	20	521	805	1,074	1,087	2,966
Clerks ...	2,926	366	164	3,456	5,052	3,569	5,323	13,944
Drapers ...	284	85	71	440	580	813	5,435	6,828
Grocers ...	290	52	17	359	546	515	513	1,574
Merchants ...	663	342	415	1,420	1,260	3,470	27,885	32,615
Salesmen ...	2,263	279	128	2,670	4,123	2,593	4,709	11,425
Storekeepers ...	430	116	41	587	972	1,170	1,369	3,511
Various ...	956	277	143	1,376	2,020	2,864	6,509	11,393
	8,901	1,888	1,159	11,948	16,956	18,695	61,802	97,453

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1912—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
4. Transport.					£	£	£	£
Carriers	235	56	26	317	427	536	853	1,816
Engaged in Postal Service	267	12	...	279	412	107	...	519
Engaged in Railways	863	25	6	894	1,175	210	214	1,599
Engaged in Shipping	147	61	21	229	243	666	783	1,692
	1,512	154	53	1,719	2,257	1,519	1,850	5,626
5. Industrial.								
Carpenters	446	97	44	587	864	940	1,820	3,624
Engine-drivers	93	...	...	93	97	...	...	97
Engineers	376	57	39	472	611	547	1,346	2,504
Managers	531	88	24	643	1,040	848	688	2,576
Manufacturers	491	198	198	887	1,035	1,978	11,841	14,854
Printers	509	45	34	588	831	435	3,515	4,781
Various	2,785	351	164	3,300	4,686	3,371	5,994	14,051
	5,231	836	503	6,570	9,164	8,119	25,204	42,487
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers	265	45	6	316	524	422	173	1,119
Farmers	1,467	452	114	2,033	3,477	4,540	4,761	12,778
Graziers	380	233	283	916	1,086	2,999	23,239	27,324
Various	285	56	20	361	589	645	608	1,842
	2,397	806	423	3,626	5,676	8,606	28,781	43,063
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	29	3	4	36	70	34	97	201
Miners	28	...	5	33	44	...	237	281
Mining Managers	117	11	3	131	181	100	134	415
Various	118	16	13	147	207	154	387	748
	292	30	25	347	502	288	855	1,645
	2,689	836	448	3,973	6,178	8,894	29,636	44,703
7. Indefinite.	3,737	948	478	5,163	13,770	16,778	35,510	66,058
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance	7	1	13	21	61	23	13,335	13,419
Mining	14	13	42	69	131	256	7,871	8,258
Other	575	169	548	1,292	2,760	3,503	127,709	133,972
	596	183	603	1,382	2,952	3,782	148,915	155,649
Total	29,217	6,447	3,861	39,525	63,802	73,597	325,546	462,945

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 73.9 per cent. were under £500, 16.3 per cent. between £501 and £1,000, and 9.8 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 13.8, 15.9, and 70.3 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations, that contributing the largest amount of tax was the commercial class, in which 1,420 merchants were responsible for £32,615, of which £27,885 came from 415 persons, whose incomes for the previous year exceeded £1,000 each. Clerks, who comprised nearly one-third of this class, came next to merchants, but as 85 per cent. of their number had taxable incomes under £500, their tax amounted to only three-sevenths of that of the merchants, although in number the clerks were as 2.4 to one merchant. Next to that from the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of whom were graziers and farmers. The graziers' contribution amounted to £27,324 from 916 persons, of whom 283 had incomes exceeding £1,000 each during 1911, and were taxed to the extent of £23,239.

LAND TAX.

Land Tax.

The State Land Tax Act of 1910 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for 1911 and 1912 was one half-penny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, and the same rate has been reimposed for 1913. No tax is chargeable when the unimproved value does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds, £500. The new land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former land tax, under which only the lands of estates over 640 acres in extent and over £2,500 in value were taxed, and such lands were valued on a purely pastoral basis, varying from £1 to £4 per acre according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

The following statement shews the number of taxpayers, the amount of tax payable, and other particulars relating to the assessments for the year 1911.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Progressive Unimproved Values.		Number of Taxpayers.	Total or Capital Value.	Unimproved Value.	Exemptions.	Mortgage rebate of Tax.	Amount of Tax.
£	£		£	£	£	£	£
Under 250	250	1,147	1,654,240	138,280	3,024	13	267
251 to 300	300	6,795	5,910,208	2,006,168	1,453,400	88	1,064
301 to 450	450	13,424	14,744,578	5,002,550	1,661,468	540	6,368
451 to 500	500	3,581	4,821,009	1,696,726	82,230	207	3,155
501 to 750	750	11,309	18,742,319	6,911,798	..	828	13,578
751 to 1,000	1,000	7,646	16,240,476	6,613,506	..	757	13,024
1,001 to 1,250	1,250	5,201	13,530,245	5,757,082	..	602	11,395
1,251 to 1,500	1,500	3,943	11,976,651	5,351,853	..	461	10,691
1,501 to 2,000	2,000	5,462	19,996,743	9,347,373	..	549	18,929
2,001 to 2,500	2,500	3,595	15,987,100	7,937,356	..	162	16,378
2,501 to 3,000	3,000	2,744	14,732,568	7,473,336	..	50	15,521
3,001 to 3,500	3,500	1,502	9,142,219	4,807,647	..	..	10,017
3,501 to 5,000	5,000	3,075	23,611,794	12,627,030	..	..	26,308
5,001 to 7,500	7,500	1,980	21,579,825	11,809,377	..	..	24,604
7,501 to 10,000	10,000	778	11,654,617	6,609,320	..	..	13,770
10,001 to 12,500	12,500	405	7,905,610	4,461,724	..	..	9,295
12,501 to 15,000	15,000	286	5,681,566	3,192,844	..	..	6,652
15,001 to 17,500	17,500	181	5,237,718	2,855,673	..	..	5,949
17,501 to 20,000	20,000	110	3,652,181	2,010,090	..	..	4,188
20,001 to 22,500	22,500	80	3,241,059	1,660,356	..	..	3,459
22,501 to 25,000	25,000	58	2,396,793	1,361,960	..	..	2,538
25,001 to 30,000	30,000	107	4,865,101	2,887,002	..	..	6,015
30,001 to 35,000	35,000	65	3,643,201	2,045,127	..	..	4,261
35,001 to 40,000	40,000	50	2,946,838	1,868,736	..	..	3,596
40,001 to 45,000	45,000	36	2,654,790	1,528,761	..	..	3,185
45,001 to 50,000	50,000	27	1,908,358	1,267,767	..	..	2,641
50,001 to 60,000	60,000	46	3,727,345	2,456,979	..	..	5,119
60,001 to 70,000	70,000	41	4,188,034	2,644,868	..	..	5,510
70,001 to 80,000	80,000	20	2,542,313	1,402,268	..	..	2,921
80,001 to 90,000	90,000	18	2,408,000	1,518,805	..	..	3,164
90,001 to 100,000	100,000	16	2,384,390	1,520,114	..	..	3,167
100,001 to 125,000	125,000	14	2,929,757	1,454,565	..	..	3,030
125,001 to 150,000	150,000	16	3,880,730	2,116,845	..	..	4,410
150,001 to 200,000	200,000	10	2,527,420	1,604,938	..	..	3,344
Over 200,000	200,000	12	5,250,335	3,922,477	..	..	8,172
—		73,730	278,291,676	137,871,741	3,231,022	4,257	276,272

The assessments given in this table are based on the ownership of land as at 31st December, 1910, and are corrected to 30th June, 1912. The classification is on the unimproved values, and the values are in all cases those placed on the land by the owners (taxpayers) themselves. The assessments under £250 are assessments on the balances of the interest of owners, portions of whose estates in land are assessed as joint assessments or as parts of trust assessments.

The Assessment Roll at 31st December, 1912, shewed the following particulars:—

Assessment.	Taxpayers.	Net Assessment of Tax.
1911 ...	74,036	£278,280
1912 ...	74,801	£277,704

No further particulars of the 1912 assessment are available, and those of the 1911 assessment, it should be noticed, have been revised to a date six months later than the information given in the detailed table for the same year.

In addition to the State land tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth land tax which was assented to on 16th November, 1910.

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

Common-
wealth Land
Tax Act
1910.

The Federal Land Tax is a graduated progressive tax levied on the unimproved values of all lands within the Commonwealth save those which are exempt from taxation under the Act. The Act provides that the tax shall be levied in and for the financial year beginning on the 1st day of July, 1910, and each financial year thereafter. The tax when the owner is not an absentee, after allowing for an exemption of £5,000, is 1d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is equal to an average rate of 1½d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £15,001, 2d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £30,001, 2½d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £45,001, 3d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £60,001, and 3½d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £75,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £75,000 the rate of tax is 6d. in the £1.

When the owner is an absentee no exemption is allowed, and the tax is 1d. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and 2d. on the first £1 above £5,000, after which it increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is equal to an average rate of 2½d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £20,001, 3d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £35,001, 3½d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £50,001, 4d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £65,001, and 4½d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £80,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £80,000 the rate of tax is 7d. in the £1. The definition of unimproved value is the capital sum which the fee-simple of the land might be expected to realize if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller would require, assuming that the improvements (if any) thereon or appertaining thereto, and made or acquired by the owner or his predecessor in title had not been made.

The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1910-11 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 4,990, of which 4,218 belonged to resident, and 772 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates as returned by the taxpayers was £58,388,930, and as ascertained by the Department, £50,539,109. The exemption of £5,000 allowed to resident taxpayers and other statutory deductions amounted to £20,425,929, leaving a taxable balance of £30,113,180, on which the tax payable amounted to £361,427, the tax on town properties being £139,808, and that on country properties £221,619.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following return shows the financial working of the Railways during the last five years, inclusive of the cost of pensions and gratuities. The figures have been taken from the Railway Report and they represent the actual business done each year, not the receipts and expenditure brought to account by the Treasury, within the year. Working expenses in 1907-8 include belated repairs, and expenditure on account of previous years, together amounting to £47,058, also a sum of £3,311 for the replacement on the electric street railway, of rolling-stock, car-shed, &c., which were destroyed by fire.

Financial
working
of the
Railways.

RAILWAY BALANCES, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	3,883,742	4,189,065	4,455,748	4,909,062	5,233,979
Working Expenses ...	2,347,254	2,418,514	2,721,405	3,001,492	3,323,767
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	103,064	105,415	106,330	107,831	131,319
Net Receipts ...	1,433,424	1,665,136	1,628,013	1,799,739	1,778,893
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,483,807	1,430,093	1,472,916	1,516,764	1,513,102
Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	- 50,383	+235,043	+155,097	+282,975	+265,791

Compared with the preceding year the gross receipts for 1911-12 have increased to the extent of £324,917, and working expenses, pensions, &c., to the extent of £345,763; whilst the surplus for 1911-12 after allowing for interest on cost of construction is less than that for 1910-11 by £17,184.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provisions in the *Railways Act 1907*. These provisions require the Railway Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, the receipts of the fund comprised £26,170 on account of the above provisions, and a special payment of £25,400, which is included in the ordinary railway working expenses of the year; whilst the payments made from the fund were £13,922 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employes injured; £9,178 as compensation on account of injuries to or death of employes; and £6,757 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

The amounts paid on account of compensation, damages, claims, costs, &c., in each of the last ten years and the number of persons killed or injured in the same years, also the yearly averages for the same period are as follows:—

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1902-3 TO 1911-12.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims, Costs, &c.	Passengers.				Employees whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employees proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings, Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
	£												
1903 ...	8,593	...	11	1	133.	...	21	9	261	27	28	37	454
1904 ...	2,269	...	34	2	190	...	43	5	245	20	29	27	541
1905 ...	2,544	...	8	4	165	...	35	5	214	16	24	25	446
1906* ...	24,060	...	162	5	139	...	43	8	262	35	24	48	630
1907 ...	7,810	...	14	6	165	...	32	8	252	32	35	46	498
1908† ...	9,509	45	434	2	203	...	29	6	263	26	41	79	970
1909 ...	128,154†	...	9	5	155	...	12	10	232	30	43	45	461
1910 ...	8,528	...	11	2	101	...	7	6	205	13	29	21	353
1911‡ ...	146,135	10	526	8	99	...	31	5	148	26	25	49	829
1912 ...	23,100	...	13	9	117	...	44	23	146	35	42	67	362
Yearly Average ...	36,070	5.5	122.2	4.4	146.7	...	29.7	8.5	222.8	26.0	32.0	44.4	553.4

* Including Belgrave Accident.

† Including Sunshine Accident, claims for which were not fully paid on 30th June, 1908.

‡ Including Richmond Accident.

With regard to payments referred to in the table, it must be pointed out that for the six years ended 30th June, 1908, they only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control"; but that for the remaining four years they include compensation paid on account of injuries sustained by employes whilst on duty, such payments being £2,685 in 1908-9, £4,669 in 1909-10, £7,021 in 1910-11, and £9,178 in 1911-12.

It may be of some interest to examine the probability of accident to passengers, and accepting the last ten years' figures as a guide the average annual ratio of those killed or injured is compared with the latest available ten years' experience of different countries, in the return which follows:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER AND RATIO OF PASSENGERS KILLED OR INJURED ON THE RAILWAYS IN VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES OVER A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

Country.	Average Annual Number of Passengers in 10 years.		Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Austria	13·8	319·7	·71	16·39
Belgium	11·4	423·6	·69	25·67
France	24·6	354·6	·55	7·88
Germany	102·7	496·7	·93	4·49
Norway	1·1	1·5	1·00	1·36
Victoria	9·9	268·9	1·34	36·34
New South Wales	3·5	76·7	·81	17·84
Holland	3·3	17·4	·87	4·58
Switzerland	11·4	82·3	1·41	10·16
Sweden	7·8	11·6	1·86	2·76
Japan	23·7	262·9	1·99	22·09
Hungary	19·0	98·2	2·00	10·34
United States	381·2	8,927·0	5·12	119·99
Spain	20·8	97·1	5·47	25·55
Canada (Steam Railways)	30·0	238·6	12·00	95·44
Russia	145·2	762·7	12·10	63·56

STATE EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows for the last five years the principal heads of State expenditure from Consolidated Revenue:—

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor	7,055	9,644	10,372	9,158	11,519
Parliament and Ministry	73,611	77,470	83,354	79,944	80,291
Civil Establishment ...	205,610	219,539	215,413	234,787	264,289
Pensions and Gratuities	325,283	345,346	345,489	349,777	372,533

Heads of State expenditure.

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :
1907-8 TO 1911-12—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal ...	157,219	155,051	160,507	181,497	182,271
Police ...	291,464	292,161	304,294	320,663	329,312
Penal Establishments and Gaols ...	51,299	50,733	52,008	50,397	50,814
<i>Education, &c.</i>					
State Schools, &c. ...	689,142	799,391	835,504	876,204	986,633
Technical Schools ...	26,839	24,827	29,463	37,693	36,871
University ...	28,408	29,582	33,484	38,357	43,223
Libraries, &c. ...	32,679	35,749	56,314	55,794	53,343
Art and Science ...	13,558	10,531	9,124	9,828	15,345
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ...	33,850	36,277	34,613	32,469	30,731
Public Health ...	23,282	29,504	29,738	37,799	45,513
Charitable Institutions, &c. ...	400,290	391,833	412,017	454,455	470,588
<i>Crown Lands, &c.</i>					
Crown Lands ...	93,954	104,205	138,357	127,220	189,906
Agriculture and Stock	135,702	125,914	153,453	171,253	195,576
Mining ...	57,290	79,524	144,075	247,882	268,779
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ...	2,294,749	2,353,844	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714
Water Supply ...	72,819	80,646	82,545	87,801	105,905
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ...	67,990	70,331	79,240	90,343	89,741
Roads and Bridges ...	72,194	19,172	30,382	18,248	12,780
Municipal Endowment, &c. ...	105,056	157,289	159,792	132,845	131,554
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" ...	...	146,823	...	...	91,662
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	39,163	45,216	43,319	41,643	14,988
Works and Buildings, n.e.i. ...	87,073	85,359	71,072	110,255	82,645
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ...	1,922,061	1,873,609	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks	63,154	48,221	32,771	24,373	23,849
Redemption Funds, &c. ...	170,657	170,716	190,527	191,864	215,909
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Fire Brigades ...	19,788	21,712	22,100	23,170	24,875
Old age Pensions ...	233,573	270,827	4,364	1,395	...
Immigration ...	745	1,200	2,971	40,341	68,183
Miscellaneous ...	46,689	57,931	40,651	38,034	36,802
Total ...	7,862,246	8,240,177	8,579,986	9,194,157	9,999,342
Per Head of Population ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	6 4 9	6 9 8	6 13 0	7 6 8	7 9 6

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1911-12 shows an increase of £805,185. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £325,283; State schools—education and buildings, £110,000; appropriation to "Revenue Services," £91,662; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £68,966; and Crown Lands, £62,686. The most important decreases are Works and Buildings, n.e.i., £27,610; and Land Sales by Auction Fund, £26,655.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The bestowal of pensions or superannuation allowances was abolished on the 24th December, 1881, in the case of persons, except Supreme Court Judges and police, entering the Public Service after that date.

Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.

During the year 1911-12, 3,111 pensions, amounting to £314,345 were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,895 under special appropriations, amounting to £303,767; and 216 from annual votes, amounting to £10,578. One hundred and ninety-eight compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £29,188; and £29,000 was paid, as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement summarizes the number and amount of payments made in the last financial year:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1911-12.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department ...	1,008	92,622	23	1,148	1,031	93,770
Railways ...	1,194	97,819	169	8,276	1,363	106,095
Defence... ..	12	823	...	...	12	823
Lunacy	53	4,729	...	...	53	4,729
Under Constitution Act ...	3	3,375	...	...	3	3,375
County Court Judges ...	2	1,250	...	...	2	1,250
Commissioners of Audit ...	2	707	...	...	2	707
Officers of Parliament ...	5	986	...	...	5	986
Public Service Board ...	2	950	...	...	2	950
Under Act 1988	1	283	...	...	1	283
Under Civil Service Act 160	346	64,460	...	...	346	64,460
„ Public Service Act 773	140	19,546	...	...	140	19,546
Commonwealth Service— Officers of transferred Departments	127	16,217	...	...	127	16,217
Various allowances ... ..	...	...	24	1,154	24	1,154
Total Pensions and Superannuation Al- lowances	2,895	303,767	216	10,578	3,111	314,345
Compensations and Gra- tuities	19	3,505	179	25,683	198	29,188
Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund	...	2,000	...	27,000	...	29,000
Total Amount Paid ...	...	309,272	...	63,261	...	372,533

In 1911-12 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—335 pensions, amounting to £43,875, and 24 gratuities, amounting to £10,198. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. The annual subsidy and the grant from the consolidated revenue amounted to £29,000 in 1911-12.

Pensions are payable only to those members of the police force who joined the force prior to the 25th November, 1902.

In the year 1911-12, 34 pensions amounting to £3,194, and £32 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, towards which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

No expenditure was incurred by the State in 1911-12 on account of old-age pensions, as the responsibility in connexion therewith has been undertaken by the Commonwealth. Full particulars regarding old-age and invalid pensions are given in part "Social Condition" of this work.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £810 in 1911-12.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year 1911-12 the State expended on public instruction generally the sum of £1,172,709. This amount excludes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings, but includes the

Old-age
pensions.

South
Africa
Contingent
pensions.

Expenditure
on
instruction.

expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities, although these may be considered as almost entirely belonging to the education of a past generation rather than as a portion of the cost of instruction of the children of the present day. The expenditure in detail for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12, according to the report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Expenditure on—	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Instruction</i>	556,369	585,291	637,797	669,678	710,982
<i>Training of Teachers—</i>					
Training College	6,135	6,628	7,244	7,412	9,889
High Schools	8,573	11,421	15,775	22,037	19,118
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	322	1,293	2,836	3,687
<i>Administration</i>	40,109	41,217	42,258	44,114	47,053
<i>Buildings—</i>					
Expended by the Public Works Department from Annual Votes	96,427	136,455	100,349	99,072	135,387
Expended by Boards of Advice... " School Committees	4,311	3,999	4,490	3,840	...
Rents	3,901	4,345	3,955	3,995	12,191
Higher Elementary, High and Agricultural High Schools ...	2,344	14,268	9,281	8,777	5,100
Minor Buildings, Repairs, &c.	...	3,865	481	1,364	...
<i>Miscellaneous Items—</i>					
Melbourne University* ...	28,408	29,582	33,484	38,357	43,223
Technical Schools	26,839	27,039	32,216	41,030	42,541
Agricultural High Schools, &c., (except Buildings)... ..	1,290	1,974	3,562	5,386	23,715
Free Kindergarten Union ...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	90,278	90,954	92,548	93,894	95,770
Exhibitions and Scholarships...	5,451	5,471	6,011	6,848	7,270
Supervision of Housing of Teachers	391	381	231	...	...
Classification of State-school Teachers—Salary of Classi- fier, &c.	200	198	197	200	200
Inspector of Registered Teachers and Schools ... ..	...	195	488	468	468
Awards and Costs, Refunds, &c.	618	11	...	110	100
Coronation Medals ... ..	...	...	...	2,000	36
Total	871,644	963,616	991,640	1,052,418	1,172,709

* Including buildings.

Expenditure
on primary
instruction.

The foregoing statement deals with public instruction generally, and includes items of expenditure on secondary and technical education; but the following statement relates to expenditure on primary State school education only—that is, the cost to the State of the “free, compulsory, and secular” system, the subjects of which are set out in the schedule of Act No. 1777, as follows:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, and, where practicable, gymnastics and swimming; also, for children over nine years of age, lessons in health and temperance from standard works; and, for girls, needlework, cookery, and domestic economy:—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY INSTRUCTION: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Items.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Instruction—</i>					
Salaries, &c., of Teachers ...	507,019	535,703	582,560	618,551	652,322
Instruction in Drawing, &c. ...	486	...	...	...	...
Travelling Expenses of Teachers	2,936	2,780	3,254	3,140	5,537
Conveyance of Children to School	2,974	3,031	3,000	3,000	4,407
Printing, Stores, Cadets, Cookery, and Manual Training Expenses	9,639	10,441	15,130	12,396	13,540
Maintenance of Schools—Clean- ing, Stationery, Fuel, &c.	32,889	32,916	33,184	32,082	34,937
Night Schools—Salaries, &c. ...	426	420	669	509	239
Total Instruction ...	556,369	585,291	637,797	669,678	710,982
<i>Training of Teachers—</i>					
<i>Training College—</i>					
Salaries ...	1,643	2,084	2,222	2,299	2,564
Maintenance ...	120	120	120	120	158
Stores, Stationery, &c. ...	356	381	665	577	965
Students' Board and Allow- ances	4,016	4,043	4,237	4,416	4,702
Allowances to Manual Arts and Domestic Arts Students	...	...	...	...	1,500
University Practising School	...	...	656	1,807	2,547
Allowances to Trainees ...	...	...	303	279	265

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY INSTRUCTION: 1907-8 TO 1911-12—
continued.

Items.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<i>Training of Teachers—continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
High Schools—					
Salaries	7,118	10,125	13,682	18,084	15,027
Maintenance	325	362	467	653	483
Stores, Stationery, &c. ...	765	671	996	1,152	1,215
Cookery and Manual Training Expenses	365	263	287	374	448
Allowance to Manual Arts' Students	...	...	343	1,774	1,945
Instruction in Drawing ..	...	322	334	750	875
Total Training ...	14,708	18,371	24,312	32,285	32,694
<i>Administration—</i>					
Salaries, &c., of Office and Inspectorial Staffs	31,792	32,381	33,331	34,877	36,244
Salaries, &c., of Truant Officers	4,146	3,915	3,869	3,832	3,833
Stores and Incidental Expenses	1,729	2,058	1,930	2,304	2,620
Postage and Telegrams ...	2,435	2,496	3,097	3,100	4,356
Boards of Advice Elections ...	7	367	31	1	...
Total Administration ...	40,109	41,217	42,258	44,114	47,053
<i>Buildings—</i>					
Expended by Public Works Department	96,427	136,455	100,349	99,072	135,387
Expended by Boards of Advice	4,311	3,999	4,490	3,840	...
„ School Committees	...	...	...	...	12,191
Rents	3,901	4,345	3,955	3,995	5,100
High Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	469
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	3,865	481	1,364	...
Total Buildings ...	104,639	148,664	109,275	108,271	153,147
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	90,278	90,954	92,548	93,894	95,770
Supervision of Housing of Teachers	391	381	231	...	...
Classification of Teachers ...	200	198	197	200	200
Awards, &c.	618	11	...	110	...
Total Expenditure ...	807,312	885,087	906,618	948,552	1,039,846

Of the increase in expenditure on public instruction in 1911-12, as compared with the preceding year (£120,291), primary instruction is responsible for £91,294, the most notable variations occurring in the items buildings and teachers' salaries, which show increases of £44,876 and £33,771 respectively.

The following return shows the total cost and cost per head of primary instruction during the last twelve years:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIA:

1900-1 TO 1911-12.

Year.	Cost to the State.		Scholars in Average Attendance.	Cost per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
	Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.		Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1900-01 ...	699,418	663,378	147,818	4 14 8	4 9 9
1901-2 ...	767,352	685,406	150,939	5 1 8	4 10 10
1902-3 ...	713,445	674,076	150,268	4 14 11	4 9 8
1903-4 ...	696,627	677,125	145,500	4 15 8	4 13 1
1904-5 ...	702,632	670,591	143,362	4 18 0	4 13 7
1905-6 ...	710,550	671,367	142,216	4 19 11	4 14 5
1906-7 ...	752,867	686,105	147,270	5 2 3	4 13 2
1907-8 ...	807,312	702,673	143,551	5 12 6	4 17 11
1908-9 ...	885,087	736,423	146,106	6 1 2	5 0 10
1909-10 ...	906,618	797,343	145,968	6 4 3	5 9 4
1910-11 ...	948,552	840,281	146,464	6 9 6	5 14 9
1911-12 ...	1,039,846	886,699	151,247	6 17 6	5 17 3

This table reveals the steady upward tendency in the cost of instruction per head of scholars, the columns in which buildings are excluded being the better for comparative purposes, as the expenditure on buildings has been very heavy in recent years, averaging 14s. 7d. per head of scholars in 1907-8, 20s. 4d. in 1908-9, 14s. 11d. in 1909-10, 14s. 9d. in 1910-11, and 20s. 3d. in 1911-12; whereas in 1903-4 it averaged only 2s. 7d. per head of scholars.

TRUST FUNDS.

Trust funds.

The following are the amounts to the credit of the trust funds, and the manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last five financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS: 1908 TO 1912.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	1,340,559	963,052	845,040	740,040	640,040
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	1,847,032	2,269,532	3,376,962	3,309,962	3,477,319

TRUST FUNDS: 1908 TO 1912—continued.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	236,294	236,072	279,748	289,418	330,090
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	364,174	450,338	541,548	634,459	733,858
Railway Stores Suspense Account	144,307	119,503	146,815	153,746	203,658
Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	45,109	65	79,452	6,141	27,885
Railway Rolling-stock Replacement Fund	38,323	13,467	126,579	132,968	46,291
Licensing Act 1906 Compensation Fund	58,500	42,894	45,129	40,386	43,217
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	48,823	53,043	55,227	55,740	68,024
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund	56,905	58,119	58,212	58,155	57,941
Unused Roads and Water Frontages Fund	31,369	45,075	49,564	55,155	58,781
Municipal Sinking Funds	663,431	666,492	680,408	711,950	712,805
Assurance Fund (Land Titles)	231,530	240,918	250,273	183,046	192,371
Intestate Estates ...	91,751	93,098	80,895	73,952	78,504
Lunatic Patients' Estates	42,883	41,406	41,859	41,684	47,140
Trustee and Assurance Companies	109,950	114,950	119,950	126,390	131,390
Closer Settlement Fund	17,192	34,475	19,408	79,638	38,098
Other Funds ...	454,161	459,120	479,107	662,718	1,514,253
Total ...	5,822,293	5,901,619	7,276,178	7,355,548	8,401,665
How Invested :—					
In State Debentures and Stock	2,640,747	2,454,562	2,466,520	2,599,128	2,853,954
In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c.	3,181,546	3,447,057	4,809,658	4,756,420	5,547,711

The accumulated revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1912, £294,175, has been met from the last item in the above return.

The Municipalities' Loans Extension Act was passed in 1898 to relieve any municipality which desired relief from further contributions to its loan sinking fund. The amount already to the credit of the sinking fund of any municipality which takes advantage of the Act is allowed to accumulate with interest, and at the maturity of the loan the Government will, by the sale of inscribed stock, pay the difference between the amount at credit of the fund and the amount of the loan to be redeemed, the municipality repaying to the Government, in half-yearly instalments, the amount so paid. The amount of stock inscribed under the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act, which was not sold on 30th June, 1912, was £1,067,412. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years; on 30th June, 1912, it was £712,805.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for the last five years is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11. (Estimated.)	1911-12. (Estimated.)
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ...	2,507,704	2,204,638	2,366,701	3,191,787	3,566,891
Excise Duties ...	704,434	657,330	682,310	831,976	892,929
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	834,367	856,632	937,820	977,032	1,049,362
Land Tax ...	...	...	...	366,543	357,279
Miscellaneous ...	17,231	31,561	67,930	113,662	153,539
Total ...	4,063,736	3,750,161	4,054,761	5,481,000	6,020,000
EXPENDITURE.					
Trade and Customs ...	69,939	75,127	70,582	72,030	74,994
Postmaster-General ...	840,653	904,578	965,484	1,077,260	1,208,848
Defence ...	406,548	325,764	457,526	2,436,138	2,893,501
New Expenditure ...	368,783	455,784	581,094		
Miscellaneous ...	105	1,473	5,162		
Paid over to the State ..	2,449,243	1,929,542	1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657
Total ..	4,135,271	3,692,268	4,002,126	5,205,000	5,845,000

As the Federal Treasurer has abandoned the practice of recording the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure according to the State in which it was earned or incurred since 30th June, 1910, it has been necessary to estimate the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for 1910-11 and 1911-12. The figures relating to Customs and Excise duties for these two years are by comparison with earlier years somewhat high, as they represent the total amounts collected within the State, less drawbacks and refunds, whereas in

the earlier years, in addition to the deductions on account of drawbacks and refunds, the duties collected on goods which were subsequently transferred to another State were debited to the exporting and credited to the importing State.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total Government revenue and expenditure within the State of Victoria is shown by combining State and Commonwealth receipts and expenditure. The figures relating to the principal items are given in the following table, those for 1910-11 and 1911-12 being subject to the qualification mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Common-
wealth and
State
finance.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	3,212,138	2,861,968	3,049,011	4,023,763	4,459,820
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	834,367	856,632	937,820	977,032	1,049,362
Railways ...	3,873,855	4,189,501	4,450,782	4,887,560	5,237,466
State Taxation ...	1,068,763	1,167,444	1,185,734	1,456,800	1,620,839
Other sources ...	939,850	992,758	1,107,128	1,722,776	1,994,652
Total Revenue ...	9,928,973	10,068,303	10,730,475	13,067,931	14,362,139
EXPENDITURE.					
Customs and Excise ...	69,939	75,127	70,582	72,030	74,994
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	840,653	904,578	965,484	1,077,260	1,208,848
Railways ...	2,294,749	2,353,844	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714
Public Instruction* ...	744,389	853,800	898,451	952,254	1,066,727
Public Debt—					
Interest and Expenses	1,922,061	1,873,609	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198
Redemption ...	170,657	170,716	190,527	191,864	215,909
Other Expenditure ...	3,505,826	3,771,229	3,782,117	5,429,514	6,157,295
Total Expenditure	9,548,274	10,002,903	10,659,828	12,781,585	14,176,685

* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

In 1900-1901, when the State Tariff was in force, the Customs and Excise revenue was £2,558,290, and under the Commonwealth Tariff this was not exceeded until 1906-7, when an increase of £161,141 was shown. The revenue from this source in 1900-1901 was exceeded by £653,848 in 1907-8, by £303,678 in 1908-9, and by £490,721 in 1909-10. The figures for 1910-11 and 1911-12 are somewhat overstated for reasons mentioned in the preceding page, and show when compared with 1900-1 increases of £1,465,473 and £1,901,530 respectively, which probably are in excess of the actual increases to the extent of one-half.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Common-
wealth,
State, and
local
finance.

A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and of the loan expenditure of the Federal Government in Victoria, also of the State Government and of the municipal and local bodies during the last five years will be found in the following table. From the totals of revenue and expenditure the amounts received by one body from another have been deducted :

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
1908 TO 1912.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal ..	4,063,739	3,750,161	4,054,761	5,481,000	6,020,000
State ..	5,797,099	6,252,932	6,610,842	7,522,061	8,277,269
Municipal ..	1,452,621	1,496,215	1,582,291	1,661,287	1,784,003
Harbor Trusts ..	237,294	231,038	320,713	326,841	308,319
Melbourne and Me-					
 tropolitan Board					
 of Works ..	512,106	522,183	543,768	565,287	613,345
Fire Brigades Boards	27,049	26,331	28,251	29,687	33,418
Total ..	12,089,905	12,278,860	13,140,626	15,586,163	17,036,354
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	4,135,271	3,692,268	4,002,126	5,205,000	5,845,000
State ..	5,344,865	6,245,425	6,592,830	7,511,715	8,266,815
Municipal ..	1,505,188	1,503,159	1,598,293	1,713,325	1,889,593
Harbor Trusts* ..	238,048	290,264	263,518	311,745	445,472
Melbourne and Me-					
 tropolitan Board					
 of Works ..	506,583	499,903	508,861	525,164	575,266
Fire Brigades Boards	26,234	26,941	26,378	30,762	38,393
Total ..	11,756,189	12,257,960	12,992,006	15,297,711	17,060,539

* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
1908 TO 1912—*continued.*

—	Financial Year ended in—				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	..	..	..	..	193,446
State ..	783,538	1,098,360	1,209,505	2,657,271	2,974,149
Municipal ..	157,255	153,985	155,607	190,574	311,956
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	368,066	593,930	387,877	413,404	420,091
Fire Brigades Boards	244	3,203	155	72	418
Total ..	1,309,103	1,849,478	1,753,144	3,261,321	3,900,060
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total</i> ..	13,065,292	14,107,438	14,745,150	18,559,032	20,960,599
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 9 11 11	£ s. d. 9 13 3	£ s. d. 10 3 8	£ s. d. 11 18 4	£ s. d. 12 14 9
Ordinary Expenditure ..	9 6 7	9 12 11	10 1 4	11 13 11	12 15 1
Loan Expenditure	1 0 9	1 9 1	1 7 2	2 9 10	2 18 4

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1911-12 amounted to £660,475, and the proportion of this amount shewn in the table above as being chargeable to Victoria, has been calculated on a population basis.

The total revenues in Victoria of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities, and other corporations amounted to over seventeen millions sterling in the financial year 1912, exceeding the revenues of the previous year by £1,450,191, or 9 per cent. The ordinary expenditure in 1912 exceeded that of 1911 by £1,762,828, or 12 per cent., whilst the expenditure of loan moneys in 1912 exceeded that in 1911 by £638,739, or 20 per cent. The increase in

the revenue represents 16s. 5d., that in the ordinary expenditure £1 1s. 2d., and that in the expenditure of loan moneys 8s. 6d. *per capita*.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans raised
and
redeemed.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1912, with the exception of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures taken over, which are not treated in the Treasury accounts as a loan raised by the State:—

CASH RECEIPTS AND LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1912.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received	100,515,654	8	9
Discount and expenses after deducting pre- miums received	1,960,051	12	8
Securities issued	102,475,706	1	5
Securities redeemed	41,889,489	18	8
Loans outstanding	60,586,216	2	9*

* There are, in addition to this amount, the overdue debentures for £1,000 and an advance of £150,000 by the South Australian Government, which are referred to further on.

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £100,515,654, securities representing £102,475,706 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 1s. 9d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Loans
floated
in London.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest was £70,418,376 after conversion operations. The amount paid off by means of new loans was £31,045,307, and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £1,607,198; while £373,743 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1912, of £37,392,128, consisting of debentures amounting to £239,900, and inscribed stock £37,152,228. The following

statement gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent:—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON: 1859 TO 1912.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net proceeds.)	
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£ Debentures.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	5 14 0
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	5 9 10
1860	"	23	1,337,500	6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1
"	1884	"	812,500				
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	103 1 6½	101 18 6½	5 17 0
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	6 1 1
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98 4 2½	97 1 2½	5 4 3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5
1876	1901	"	{ 500,000 .	4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	4 8 1
"	"	"	{ 2,500,000				
1878	1904	26	457,000	4	"	"	"
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4½	97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11
Stock.							
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600	4	98 5 7	97 2 8½	4 3 3
"	"	"	{ 1,363,400				
1885	1919	34	{ 3,180,620	4	98 18 6½	97 15 9½	4 2 5
"	"	"	{ 819,380				
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	3 15 5
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	3 18 9
1888	"	32	1,600,000	4	108 1 1½	106 18 0½	3 12 9
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3½	102 14 10	101 11 11½	3 8 5
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1
1891	1921-6	30-35	{ 850,000	3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6
"	"	"	{ 2,150,000				
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3½	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10
1902	"	27-47	1,000,000	3	95 16 6½	93 8 3½	3 7 6
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	3½	{ 91 14 9½	89 8 0	4 3 8
1906	"	23-43	587,808				
1907	"	22-42	702,140	3½	100 0 0	98 19 1	3 11 5
1909	"	20-40	1,500,000	3½	97 3 11½	94 15 8½	3 17 7
1910	"	19-39	538,352	3½	99 2 6	97 10 0	3 13 8
Treasury bonds.							
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0
1898	1900	2	500,000	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 0
1903	1906	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8½	96 18 10	5 2 7
Total	..	..	69,852,270				
Paid off	..	..	32,086,405				
Transferred to Melbourne register	..	..	873,743				
Outstanding	..	..	37,392,128				

The figures in the last column represent the rates of interest payable by the State for the actual amount of money which was obtained after the deduction of all expenses that had been incurred in connexion with the flotation, and with allowance for redemption at par on maturity.

The nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate paid by the Government has varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but money was secured in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in 1885 at $4\frac{1}{8}$, in 1888 at $3\frac{5}{8}$, and in 1889 at less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the rate was further increased to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds issued in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., being the lowest rate realized on loans raised in London, while for loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; for one in 1902 the rate was $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., for one in 1909 it was $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and in 1910 portion of a loan falling due was converted at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on stock sold.

Loans
floated in
Melbourne.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £27,992,718. Of this amount £2,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £2,468,030 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £22,795,345, on 30th June, 1912, consisting of debentures, £11,153,267; inscribed stock, £4,908,218 and Treasury bonds, £6,733,860. In addition, inscribed stock for £373,743 has been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, and £150,000 has been temporarily advanced by the Government of South Australia, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £23,319,088. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last fourteen years the local debt has been increased by 20½ millions sterling. This increase has been brought about principally by the replacing of London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes, &c. The following is a statement of these loans, showing the amounts originally

raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1912:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1912.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Percent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures.</i>							
13 & 23	1854	6	1855-75	735,000	...	735,000	...
40	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	...	299,100	...
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	...	2,900	...
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	...	...	746,795
1440	1896	3	1912-22	63,000	...	...	63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	14,162	12,988	972,850
1753	1901	3	1923-32	483,200	3,948	93,552	385,700
1816	1903	3½	1907-8	93,869	...	93,869	...
1901	1904	3	1934-54	457,000	...	333,126	123,874
		3½	1921	447,980	...	...	447,980
		3½	1922	300,000	...	...	300,000
		3½	1926-42	186,300	...	20,300	166,000
		3½	1925-40	60,000	...	...	60,000
		3½	1926-40	160,000	...	...	160,000
		3½	1927-32	72,100	...	...	72,100
1962	1904	3½	1927	150,000	...	...	150,000
		3½	1928	77,000	...	...	77,000
		3½	1929	162,650	...	...	162,650
		3½	1930	182,000	...	...	182,000
		3½	1931	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000
		3½	1931-46	15,400	...	...	15,400
		4	1936	300,000	...	...	300,000
			1926-41	285,880	...	...	285,880
1990	1905	3½	1926	100,000	...	...	100,000
			1927-42	500	...	...	500
			1927	52,000	...	...	52,000
			1926-41	9,000	...	...	9,000
			1927-42	380,000	...	...	380,000
			1928	400,000	...	...	400,000
2026	1906	3½	1930	500,000	...	...	500,000
			1931	61,648	...	...	61,648
			1931-46	150,500	...	...	150,500
			1932-46	51,500	...	...	51,500
2041	1906	3½	1928-43	3,600	...	...	3,600
			1929	16,000	...	...	16,000
			1930	100,000	...	...	100,000
2053	1906	3½	1928	75,500	...	...	75,500
			1929	40,000	...	...	40,000
2116	1907	3½	1928	345,000	...	...	345,000
			1929	154,000	...	...	154,000
			1912-20	250,000	...	50,000	200,000
2163	1909	3½	1919	130,650	...	...	130,650
			1929	4,850	...	...	4,850
			1929-44	400	...	...	400
2286	1911	3½	1921	1,788,220	...	...	1,788,220
2323	1911	3½	1922	544,275	...	...	544,275
			1932	374,395	...	...	374,395

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1912—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1912.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>							
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	2,659,613	...	...
439	1872	4	"	86,780			
741	1882	4	"	13,102			
963	1887	4	"	167,000			
1015	1889	4	"	130,000			
1341	1893	4	"	750,000			
1369	1895	4	"	150,000			
1468	1896	3	1917*	249,131			
1564	1898	3	"	2,290,482			
1623	1899	3	"	500,000			
1552	1898	3	"	49,196	...	471,312	2,868,366
1602	1898	3	"	211,135	...	24,947	186,188
1749							
1859	1900	3	"	14,162	...	...	14,162
1753	1901	3	"	3,948	...	...	3,948
1962	1904	3½	"	326,406	...	...	326,406
1990	1905	3½	"	113,735	...	...	113,735
2026	1906	3½	"	480,385	...	...	480,385
2041	1906	3½	"	136,680	...	...	136,680
2053	1906	3½	"	46,026	...	...	46,026
2116	1907	3½	"	1,000	...	...	1,000
2161	1909	3	"	181,648	...	...	181,648
2163	1909	3½	"	80,000	...	17,009	62,991
2218	1910	3½	"	26,000	...	...	26,000
2240	1910	3½	"	150,000	...	7,050	142,950
2286	1911	3½	"	11,800	...	...	11,800
2323	1911	3½	"	27,203	...	...	27,203
2308	1911	4	1931†	278,730	...	...	278,730
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1574	1898	3½	1901	500,000	...	500,000	...
1800	1902	3½	1907	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...
			1915	500,000	...	...	500,000
			1916	2,767,000	...	...	2,767,000
1982	1905	3½	1917	3,014,860	...	...	3,014,860
			1921	352,000	...	...	352,000
			1922	100,000	...	...	100,000
Overdue debentures ...				1,000	...	...	1,000
Total, floated in Melbourne				31,145,221	3,151,503	5,197,373	22,796,345
Transferred from London Register ...				...	...	...	373,743
Advance by Government of South Australia ...				...	...	...	150,000
Total, payable in Melbourne				...	...	...	23,320,088

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

† Or at any time thereafter, at option of either party, upon twelve months' notice.

Of the total loans raised in Victoria (exclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, *i.e.*, the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £710,000, or the total authorized from 1868 to 1870 was at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£28,097,221) was at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, £1,392,525 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., £220,000 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., £16,653,444 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and £5,053,119 at 3 per cent.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years:—

Expenditure
from Loans.

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Works.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	249,646	544,433	657,666	1,230,381	1,703,453
Water Supply	276,583	313,616	286,823	311,709	259,281
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings	254,833	189,473	198,946	956,900	889,000
Wire Netting .. ..	..	45,850	10,734	43,648	21,116
State Coal Mine .. ..	..	..	35,906	65,278	48,369
Construction of Roads, &c. ..	23	237	50	183	..
Other Public Works ..	2,453	4,751	19,380	49,172	52,930
Total	783,538	1,098,360	1,209,505	2,657,271	2,974,149
Per Head of Population	s. d. 12 5	s. d. 17 3	s. d. 18 9	£ s. d. 2 0 8	£ s. d. 2 4 6

With the exception of that in the last two years the loan expenditure of the State since 1891 has been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly. The following statement shews the average annual amount expended in each decade since 1881:—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM.

	£
10 years ended 30th June, 1891 ...	2,270,128
10 years ended 30th June, 1901 ...	755,194
10 years ended 30th June, 1911 ...	976,497
Year ended 30th June, 1912, ...	2,974,149

Purposes for
which
Loans were
raised.

The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1912, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over and £150,000 temporarily advanced by the Government of South Australia, was £99,012,194; but a total of £38,299,978 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £4,075,228 out of the general revenue, and £34,224,750 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1912, was reduced to £60,712,216. The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1912.	Annual Interest Payable.
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.		
	£	£
Railways and Tramways	44,171,137	1,576,753
Waterworks—Melbourne	1,688,663	61,040
" Country	7,262,801	252,651
Harbors	190,000	6,650
Graving Dock	316,102	10,773
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ...	90,564	2,732
Closer Settlement	3,767,250	132,973
Development of Mining	258,518	8,614
Total Revenue-yielding Works	57,745,035	2,052,186
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	705,130	24,069
Defence Works	151,469	5,044
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,219,903	39,783
Other	890,679	29,666
Total other Permanent Works	2,967,181	98,562
Net Borrowings	60,712,216	2,150,748

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £22,487, of which £3,215 is for railways, £2,170 for country water supply, £446 for the State coal mine, and £16,656 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding, 95 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

Due date of
Loans.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, exclusive of an advance of £150,000 by the Government of South Australia, of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £60,561,216, and of this sum £11,393,167 was in the form of debentures; £37,152,228 of inscribed stock (London Register); £5,281,961 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,733,860 of Treasury bonds. The

following are the dates on which these loans are repayable, those repayable in Melbourne and London being indicated :—

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1912, AND DATES
WHEN REPAYABLE.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
1296	1st April, 1913-23 ...	4	746,795	...	746,795
1440	" 1912-22 ...	3	63,000	...	63,000
1659	1st July, 1921-30 ...	3	972,850	...	972,850
1753	1st Jan., 1923-32 ...	3	385,700	...	385,700
1901	" 1934-54 ...	3	123,874	...	123,874
	1st April, 1921 ...	3½	447,980	...	447,980
	" 1922 ...	3½	300,000	...	300,000
	24th May, 1926 ...	3½	3,000	...	3,000
	2nd April, 1926-29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	28,900	...	28,900
	December, 1926-1941 ...	3½	29,500	...	29,500
	1st Feb., 1927-1942 ...	3½	104,600	...	104,600
	April, 1927 ...	3½	150,000	...	150,000
	29th Nov., 1925-40 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	160,000	...	160,000
1962	1st Nov., 1927-32 ...	3½	41,400	...	41,400
	2nd Dec., 1927-32 ...	3½	30,700	...	30,700
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	77,000	...	77,000
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	2,650	...	2,650
	31st Dec., 1929 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st July, 1930 ...	3½	82,000	...	82,000
	1st Oct., 1930 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st March, 1931-46 ...	3½	15,400	...	15,400
	1st April, 1931 ...	3½	800,000	...	800,000
	1st Oct., 1931 ...	3½	200,000	...	200,000
	14th March, 1936 ...	4	300,000	...	300,000
	1st April, 1926-41 ...	3½	285,880	...	285,880
1990	18th Oct., 1926 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st April, 1927-42 ...	3½	500	...	500
	1st October, 1927 ...	3½	46,000	...	46,000
	1st July, 1927 ...	3½	6,000	...	6,000
	1st Oct., 1926-41 ...	3½	9,000	...	9,000
	16th April, 1927-42 ...	3½	280,000	...	280,000
	1st July, 1927-42 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	" 1928 ...	3½	400,000	...	400,000
	1st Oct., 1930 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
2026	1st Jan., 1931 ...	3½	61,648	...	61,648
	24th October, 1931-1946 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	29th Dec., 1931, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	50,500	...	50,500
	7th Feb., 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	50,500	...	50,500
	1st May, 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	1,000	...	1,000

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1912, AND DATES WHEN
REPAYABLE—*continued.*

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>					
			£	£	£
2041	1st Jan., 1928-43 ...	3½	3,600	...	3,600
	„ 1929 ...	3½	16,000	...	16,000
	1st Oct., 1930 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
2053	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	75,500	...	75,500
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	40,000	...	40,000
2116	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	345,000	...	345,000
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	154,000	...	154,000
	1st Aug., 1912, to 1st Feb., 1920 ...	3½	200,000	...	200,000
2163	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	130,650	...	130,650
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	4,850	...	4,850
	1st Oct., 1929-44 ...	3½	400	...	400
2286	1st April, 1921... ..	3½	788,220	...	788,220
	1st May, 1921 ...	3½	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
2323	1st April, 1922 ...	3½	544,275	...	544,275
	„ 1932 ...	3½	374,395	...	374,395
<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>					
760	1st Oct., 1913 ...	4	9,000*	3,991,000	4,000,000†
805	„ 1919 ...	4	28,000*	3,972,000	4,000,000
845	„ 1920 ...	4	30,000*	5,970,000	6,000,000
989	„ 1923 ...	3½	14,200*	6,985,800	7,000,000
1032					
1196					
1217	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	9,000*	4,991,000	5,000,000
1560	„ 1929-49 ...	3	253,383*	4,211,331	4,464,714
	1st October 1929-49 ...	3½	30,160*	4,770,997	4,801,157
1562	1st Jan., 1929-49 ...	3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
2167	1st Oct., 1929-49 ...	3½	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
<i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne).</i>					
1468					
1552-					
1564	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	2,868,366	...	2,868,366
1623					
1602					
1749	„ „ „	3	186,188	...	186,188
1659	„ „ „	3	14,162	...	14,162
1753	„ „ „	3	3,948	...	3,948
1962	„ „ „	3½	326,406	...	326,406
1990	„ „ „	3½	113,735	...	113,735
2026	„ „ „	3½	480,385	...	480,385
2041	„ „ „	3½	136,680	...	136,680
2053	„ „ „	3½	46,026	...	46,026
2116	„ „ „	3½	1,000	...	1,000

* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1912, was £3,760,100.

**TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1912, AND DATES WHEN
REPAYABLE—continued.**

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne)</i> —continued.		£	£	£
2161	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	181,648	...	181,648
2163	" " "	3½	62,991	...	62,991
2218	" " "	3½	26,000	...	26,000
2240	" " "	3½	142,950	...	142,950
2286	" " "	3½	11,800	...	11,800
2308	1st June, 1931, or after	4	278,730	...	278,730
2323	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3½	27,203	...	27,203
	<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>				
1982	1st July, 1915 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	" 1916 ...	3½	2,767,000	...	2,767,000
	" 1917 ...	3½	3,014,860	...	3,014,860
	" 1921 ...	3½	352,000	...	352,000
	1st April, 1922... ..	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i>				
617	(Overdue since 1897) ...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Total ... ..	...	23,170,088	37,392,128	60,562,216
	<i>Temporary Advance by Government of South Australia.</i>				
...	Date not fixed	3½	150,000	...	150,000
	<i>Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.</i>				
1451	1st Jan., 1913	3½	25,000	...	25,000
	Total (including loans in aid of Revenue)... ..	...	23,345,088	37,392,128	60,737,216

In regard to due dates it may be mentioned that in several instances where they cover a series of years, the Government by giving twelve months' notice, has the option of fixing the particular year of redemption. If it be assumed that loans at the higher rates of interest will be redeemed at the earliest and those at the lower rates at the latest dates of option, or that all optional loans will be redeemed at the latest dates, the following table shows the years in which the outstanding debt will be met.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1912.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—		
	3 per cent. loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	Loans at 3½ per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	All loans are redeemed at latest date of option.
	£	£	£
Overdue and Unclaimed	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	12,500	12,500	12,500
1913	4,796,795	4,796,795	4,050,000
1914	25,000	25,000	25,000
1915	525,000	525,000	525,000
1916	2,792,000	2,792,000	2,792,000
1917	4,415,036	3,039,860	3,039,860
1918	25,000	25,000	25,000
1919	4,155,650	4,155,650	4,155,650
1920	6,012,500	6,012,500	6,012,500
1921	7,588,200	2,588,200	2,588,200
1922	1,007,275	1,007,275	1,007,275
1923	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,746,795
1925	60,000	60,000	...
1926	616,280	5,263,000	5,103,000
1927	759,200	202,000	202,000
1928	901,100	897,500	897,500
1929	6,679,057	377,500	377,500
1930	1,754,850	1,754,850	1,754,850
1931	1,506,278	1,340,378	1,061,648
1932	811,595	832,195	832,195
1936	300,000	300,000	300,000
1940 ... ..	...	28,900	248,900
1941 ... ..	...	324,380	324,380
1942 ... ..	...	485,100	485,100
1943 ... ..	...	3,600	3,600
1944 ... ..	...	400	400
1946 ... ..	...	217,400	217,400
1949	5,464,714	11,765,871	11,765,871
1954	123,874	123,874	123,874
Indefinite	3,254,312	4,629,488	4,908,218
Date not yet fixed ...	150,000	150,000	150,000
To end of 1925 ...	38,415,956	32,040,780	31,980,780
After 1925... ..	22,171,260	28,546,436	28,606,436
Date not yet fixed ...	150,000	150,000	150,000
Total	60,737,216	60,737,216	60,737,216

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice which, except in one instance, has been followed of late years of borrowing money in the State instead of going to London for it, the following particulars are of interest :—

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE : 30TH JUNE, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1912.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

On 30th June.	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.	Melbourne.	London.	Melbourne.
	£	£	£	£
1900	44,655,579	4,669,306	1,735,307	152,046
1906	43,178,681	9,901,119	1,594,490	326,696
1907	39,629,869	13,475,120	1,450,950	450,952
1908	37,533,136	15,772,351	1,367,800	531,616
1909	38,592,431	16,074,766	1,404,875	543,219
1910	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1911	37,417,128	20,566,636	1,353,208	701,154
1912	37,392,128	23,345,088	1,352,333	799,227

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with the payment of interest on them which are not common to local issues. In the last financial year the amount was £5,625, which was paid as commission; the corresponding totals in the immediately preceding years were:—25,402 in 1903-4, £15,297 in 1904-5, £12,272 in 1905-6, £11,845 in 1906-7, £11,980 in 1907-8, £6,895 in 1908-9, £6,310 in 1909-10; and £6,079 in 1910-11.

The average rate of interest on the outstanding loans of the State is substantially less than it was a few years ago; the following table, comparing the figures in 1900 (the year before Federation) with those in each of the last four years, illustrates this fact :—

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST : 1900 AND 1909 TO 1912.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rates of Interest per cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—				
	1900.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
4½ ...	5,000,000	...	...	...	...
4 ...	27,060,795	17,153,795	17,153,795	15,144,131	15,325,525
3½ ...	...	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
3½ ...	12,250,000	26,934,035	27,890,521	32,332,709	34,901,241
3¼ ...	300,000	100,000	75,000	50,000	25,000
3 ...	4,714,090	10,258,367	10,236,409	10,235,924	10,264,450
Overdue*	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	49,324,885	54,667,197	55,576,725	57,983,764	60,737,216

* Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1912 represents a saving of £172,471 per annum on the debt of £60,737,216 at 30th June, 1912.

Loans
authorized
but not
raised.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1912, amounted to £5,448,892, which sum represents the unfloated balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Under Loan Act No.	Total.		
	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1912.	Balance not raised.
	£	£	£
1440	100,000	63,000	37,000
1552	1,116,608	49,196	1,067,412
1753	500,000	483,200	16,800
1816	100,000	93,869	6,131
2041	1,250,000	256,280	993,720
2161	500,000	181,648	318,352
2163	500,000	465,900	34,100
2286	2,000,000	1,800,020	199,980
2308	2,000,000	278,730	1,721,270
2323	2,000,000	945,873	1,054,127
Total	10,066,608	4,617,716	5,448,892

The nominal rate of interest on the amount unissued is 3 per cent. on £1,439,564, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on £2,288,058, and 4 per cent. on £1,721,270.

Growth of
Funded
Debt.

The following return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to 3.54 per cent. in

1911-12. In relation to population, however, the annual interest per head substantially increased from 1855 to 1900; but since the latter year the increase has been only slight.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST: 1855 TO 1912.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest.
		Total.	Average rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	480,000	28,800	6·00	1 6 4	0 1 7
1860	5,118,100	306,405	5·99	9 10 4	0 11 5
1870	11,924,800	688,740	5·78	16 8 3	0 19 0
1880	20,056,600	1,004,436	5·01	23 11 9	1 3 7
1890	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900	48,774,885	1,867,604	3·83	40 17 4	1 11 3
1901	49,546,275	1,861,547	3·76	41 2 5	1 10 11
1902	50,408,957	1,887,877	3·74	41 10 4	1 11 1
1903	51,097,900	1,904,514	3·73	42 0 10	1 11 4
1904	51,519,962	1,876,011	3·64	42 6 11	1 10 10
1905	51,513,767	1,875,249	3·64	42 2 0	1 10 8
1906	52,904,800	1,915,499	3·62	42 15 9	1 11 0
1907	52,954,989	1,897,027	·58	42 5 10	1 10 4
1908	53,180,487	1,895,354	3·56	42 0 6	1 10 0
1909	54,567,197	1,944,844	3·56	42 12 3	1 10 5
1910	55,501,725	1,977,662	3·56	42 14 6	1 10 5
1911	57,933,764	2,052,737	3·54	43 17 9	1 11 1
1912	60,712,216	2,150,748	3·54	44 17 7	1 11 10

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue (£25,000—Act 1451), the total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, was £60,737,216, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1911-12) was £2,096,198. In 1911-12 the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted to

£2,174,852, or £78,654 more than was required to meet interest and expenses during the year on loans outstanding. It should be remembered that nearly £3,000,000 of the amount of these loans, though expended on works of a permanent character, such as defences, State schools, public offices, &c., does not earn any revenue.

SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking
Funds of
Australian
States.

On 30th June, 1912, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

State.	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	State Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria	1,131,531	1,003,627
New South Wales	653,981	331,196
Queensland	15,000	..
South Australia	561,550	28,887
Western Australia	2,918,734†	214,937
Tasmania	420,972	141,690
Total	5,701,768	1,720,337

* Figures for 1911.

† 31st March, 1912.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1912:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account	£29,485
Closer Settlement Fund	38,098
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	330,090
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	733,858
Total	£1,131,531

Mallee Land
Account.

By Act No. 1428 of 1896, the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country, or Mallee border, are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures. The amount in hand on 30th June, 1911, was £14,351, and during 1911-12 the receipts amounted to £73,134, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in this fund on 30th June, 1912, was £29,485.

By Act No. 1749 of 1901, it was provided that all moneys received by the Board of Land and Works, from lessees or purchasers of farm allotments, or purchasers of any land acquired by the Board, pursuant to the general provisions of the Act, should be paid into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called "The Farm Settlements Fund," which fund should be applied principally to the redemption of stock and debentures issued for Closer Settlement purposes, and the payment of interest thereon. Under the Closer Settlement Act of 1904, this fund was transferred to the Board appointed to administer that Act, and is called the "Closer Settlement Fund."

By Act No. 1561 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied to the purchase or repurchase, and ultimately to the redemption of consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and to the payment of expenses and costs of such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1911-12 receipts amounted to £118,610, and expenditure, due to the repurchase of £20,000 3½ per cent. stock, amounted to £19,211. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1912, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK
REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1912.
RECEIPTS.					£
Waterworks Trusts	...	...	...	...	200,093
Mallee Land Account	...	...	...	...	400,000
Revenue	...	...	...	...	272,260
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	64,705
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	89,782
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	1,026,840
EXPENDITURE.					
Purchase of Stock	...	...	...	...	292,132
Commission, &c.	...	...	...	...	850
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	292,982
Balance in the Fund	...	...	...	...	733,858
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	...	...	...	...	310,000

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £704,333 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £29,525 held in cash.

Loans Re-
demption
Fund.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of Victorian Government stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district, and sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1911-12 receipts amounted to £131,424, and £90,752 was expended on the purchase for cancellation of £91,666 stock and debentures, of which £64,557 bore interest at 3 per cent. and £27,109 at 3½ per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1912, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1912.
RECEIPTS.	
	£
From Revenue	814,255
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements	21,758
Payments by Municipalities	16,284
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust	265,000
Interest on Investments	35,149
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief	21,928
Floods relief	1,453
Seed advances	91,580
New pilot steamer	6,506
Yarrowee Channel	11,036
Wire Netting	77,887
Difference between cash invested and face value of securities	239
Total receipts	1,363,075
EXPENDITURE.	
Purchase of stock and debentures	1,032,985
Balance in the fund	330,090
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	1,046,489

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock which amounted to £248,912, and by £81,178 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Funded
debts of
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand on 30th June, 1912, showing the amounts and the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rate per cent., and the

rate *per capita*. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes :—

FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH,
AND NEW ZEALAND: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	60,712,216	44 17 7	2,150,748	1 11 10	3.54
New South Wales ..	99,938,119	57 15 6	3,527,907	2 0 9	3.53
Queensland ..	44,316,636	69 18 2	1,631,010	2 11 5	3.68
South Australia ..	29,440,113	69 19 3	1,066,793	2 10 8	3.62
Western Australia ..	26,283,523	86 18 8	910,112	3 0 3	3.46
Tasmania ..	11,226,801	59 13 8	409,608	2 3 1	3.65
The Commonwealth ..	6,371,847	..	241,304	..	3.79
Total ..	278,289,255	60 1 4	9,937,482	2 2 11	3.57
New Zealand (31.3.12)	84,353,913	81 15 7	3,112,303	3 0 4	3.69

With the exception of £700,000 Commonwealth inscribed stock purchased by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth out of General Trust Funds, the indebtedness of the Commonwealth consists of liabilities taken over from South Australia. Leaving these out of consideration, the above statement reveals that New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia pay the highest average rate of interest on their loans. The reason for this is not that their securities are considered of less value than those of the other States, but that a larger proportion of their loans was raised when the rates of interest were high.

In the following statement will be found the indebtedness per head of the various States of Australia and New Zealand at the close of each of the last five financial years :—

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1908 TO 1912.

	At end of Financial Year—				
	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	42 0 6	42 12 3	42 14 6	43 17 9	44 17 7
New South Wales ..	54 13 3	55 4 8	55 6 7	57 7 5	57 15 6
Queensland ..	70 15 8	73 4 11	70 10 1	68 9 10	69 18 2
South Australia ..	72 6 0	71 8 6	73 18 11	81 5 2	69 19 3
Western Australia ..	76 3 0	79 15 4	82 8 4	82 4 5	86 18 8
Tasmania ..	55 14 11	54 18 0	57 12 10	57 6 9	59 1 8
New Zealand ..	70 12 8	73 3 8	75 15 7	80 7 11	81 15 7

As the balances of loans raised in respect of the Northern Territory (£3,431,836), and of the Port Augusta railway line (£2,240,011) have been taken over from the State of South Australia by the Commonwealth, a considerable reduction in the indebtedness *per capita* for that State in 1911-12 is shewn in the above statement.

State and
local debts.

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1912 :—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA: 1912.

	State and Federal Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria...	60,712,216	319,175*	15,754,591	76,785,982	56 15 3
New South Wales	99,938,119	1,648,118	5,339,673	106,925,910	61 16 3
Queensland†	44,316,636	1,125,650	950,076	46,392,362	73 3 8
South Australia	29,440,113	..	191,617	29,631,730	70 8 4
Western Australia	26,283,523	121,111	1,527,930	27,932,564	92 7 9
Tasmania	11,226,801	78,197	665,376	11,970,374	62 19 11
The Commonwealth	6,371,847	..	..	6,371,847	..
Total ..	278,289,255	3,292,251	24,429,263	306,010,769	66 1 0

* Treasury Bonds have been issued for £25,000 of this amount, but it has been the practice to regard the sum represented by these bonds as part of the Unfunded Debt, as the money was borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue, and is being paid off in yearly instalments.

† Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,625,900.

The figures £306,010,769 include loans raised by the Federal and State Governments, municipal bodies, corporations, and trusts. The Victorian figures exclude the amount of the Tramways Trust loan, viz., £1,650,000, which is treated as a loan to a private company, for although the money has been borrowed by the Trust, which is composed of representatives of municipalities, on the security of municipal property, yet the interest is paid and a sinking fund provided by the Tramway Company, and the liability of the Trust thus becomes merely nominal.

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including Federal, State, municipal, and corporation debts, to the latest date at which comparison can be made. Victoria has the smallest amount of debt *per capita*, New South Wales has the next smallest, and Western Australia the largest. There are, of course, private debts to a considerable extent and private investments by British capitalists; but there is no reliable information as to the amount of this class of indebtedness.

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1912, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1911, figures for 1912 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1912 appear in the following statement :—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS : 1912.

					£	£
State Debts (Funded)—						
London Register	..	..	..	..	37,392,128	
Melbourne Register	..	..	..	..	23,319,088	
State Debts (Unfunded)	..	..	..	..	319,175	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay						
Railway—unpresented	..	..	..	..	1,000	
Total State Debts						61,031,391
Municipal					4,808,915	
Harbor Trusts	..	..	..	..	2,015,000	
Fire Brigades Board	..	..	..	..	130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works				..	9,296,053	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations					..	16,249,968
Total Debts					..	77,281,359

This sum (£77,281,359) is equal to a debt of £57 2s. 7d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1912.

DEBTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£27 3s. 6d), which is less than two-thirds of that of Victoria. The next highest is the liability of Belgium (£21 4s. 2d.), then follows the liability of the South African Union (£19 2s. 6d.), after which come the debts of Austria (£17 13s. 10d.), the United Kingdom (£15 18s. 9d.), the German States and Empire (£15 7s.), and Italy (£15 0s. 11d.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 4s. 6d. per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation and water supply works, harbors, and other public works, required for the speedy development of an entirely new country, whilst in the older countries

Debts of various countries.

of the world much of this class of work is left to private enterprise:—

GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	1912	724,806,400	15 18 9
South African Union	1911	114,237,000	19 2 6
Canada	1911	97,626,900	13 11 0
British India	1911	299,450,800	1 4 6
France	1911	1,076,104,000	27 3 6
Belgium	1910	157,436,800	21 4 2
Austria	1911	510,028,000	17 13 10
Hungary	1910	261,680,000	12 10 7
German States	1911	762,133,900	11 13 0
German Empire (Imperial)	1911	241,980,300	3 14 0
Italy	1911	521,657,000	15 0 11
Norway	1911	20,425,000	8 10 1
United States of America (Federal)	1911	208,730,000	2 4 6
United States of America (States, Territories, &c.)	1902	383,228,000	4 17 8
Sweden	1911	33,672,000	6 1 1
Russia	1910	953,185,000	5 16 4
Japan	1912	260,691,000	5 1 2

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

Taxation.

The following table shows for the last five financial years the amount of revenue collected under the various heads of taxation by the Commonwealth, the State, and local bodies:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal—					
Customs Duties... ..	2,507,704	2,204,638	2,366,701	3,191,787	3,566,891
Excise Duties	704,434	657,330	682,310	831,976	892,929
Land Tax ... ..	...	...	...	366,543	357,279
Total Federal Taxation	3,212,138	2,861,968	3,049,011	4,390,306	4,817,099
State—					
Wharfage Rates	55,389	56,683	57,616	69,511	72,705
Tonnage Dues	35,754	38,533	39,765	42,716	46,438
Licences	19,851	20,334	20,927	21,982	22,403
Probate & Succession Duties	304,830	418,418	358,173	433,104	448,283
Duties on Bank Notes	17,612	16,988	17,342	18,115	8,376
Stamp Duties	222,923	220,693	233,016	257,199	276,836
Land Tax	89,496	85,559	114,357	210,640	293,823
Income Tax	317,354	304,464	338,585	395,998	443,248
Race Clubs' percentage	5,554	5,772	5,953	7,535	8,727
Total State Taxation	1,068,763	1,167,444	1,185,734	1,456,800	1,620,539
Municipal Taxation	1,084,513	1,135,403	1,186,900	1,230,692	1,299,974
Harbor Trusts	212,320	202,634	250,240	262,622	262,203
Total Taxation	5,577,734	5,367,449	5,671,885	7,340,420	8,000,115

The relative pressure of taxation in successive years evidently depends, not on its amount or on its amount per head of population, but on the ability of the community to meet it. The figures in the above table should be read in conjunction with the wealth of the people, as indicated by the banking and probate returns and by income-tax returns, also with alterations in value of property as shown in municipal returns.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by Common wealth, State, and local bodies is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF
POPULATION: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 7 3	3 7 1	3 12 0
State	0 17 0	0 18 5	0 18 5	1 2 3	1 4 3
Local	1 0 7	1 1 1	1 2 3	1 2 10	1 3 4
Total	4 8 7	4 4 6	4 7 11	5 12 2	5 19 7

In the return following will be found, for the purpose of comparison, particulars of taxation by Government and local bodies throughout the States of Australia and in the United Kingdom:—

TAXATION BY GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES IN THE STATES OF
AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	7,549,487	5 12 10
New South Wales	10,355,792	6 1 11
Queensland	3,000,150	4 16 5
South Australia	2,089,420	4 19 11
The Northern Territory	12,562	3 17 4
Western Australia	1,626,432	5 10 7
Tasmania	739,873	3 16 7
Total	25,373,716	5 11 1
United Kingdom	236,956,000	5 4 3

In these figures, which exclude wharfage rates and harbor dues, the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1911-12, and the Local taxation for the year 1910-11, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £25,373,716, or an average of £5 11s. 1d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £3 16s. 7d. per head, prevails in Tasmania, and the Northern Territory is very close with £3 17s. 4d. per head; Queensland and South Australia are next, the former with £4 16s. 5d., and the latter with £4 19s. 11d. per head; then follow Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, with £5 10s. 7d., £5 12s. 10d., and £6 1s. 11d. per head respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 6s. 10d. per head less than in Australia, and is lower than in three of the Australian States. No adjustments on account of Inter-State transfers of dutiable goods have been made in the Customs figures used in this table, and consequently the taxation given for a State such as Victoria, which has a considerable trade in imported goods with the other States, is an overstatement; whilst in the case of a State such as Tasmania, which receives large quantities of dutiable goods through Victoria, the taxation as shewn above is an understatement. No other figures are available, however, and although those given are correct for Australia as a whole, yet they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

LICENCES.

Licences.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1912, and the amount of fees, under each head, collected during the year. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, the carriage of passengers and goods, &c., are not shown.

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE: 1912.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
<i>Excise.</i>		£	s.	d.
Distilling—				
General Distillers	4	200	0	0
Wine Distillers	5	125	0	0
Vignerons	22	110	0	0
Test Stills	35	3	13	0
Brewers	31	775	0	0
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigar- ettes, and Snuff	34	1,078	14	3
Sugar refining (Cane)	1	200	0	0
(Beet)	1	3	0	0
Glucose manufacturing	1	0	13	2

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE: 1912—*continued.*

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.
<i>Licensing.</i>		
		£ s. d.
Victuallers*	4,393	76,028 0 0
Railway Refreshment Rooms	32	800 0 0
Australian Wine	293	1,465 0 0
Clubs	131	262 0 0
Packet (passenger boat)	13	260 0 0
Grocers (single bottle)	301	3,010 0 0
Wine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon)	395	9,875 0 0
Brewers	37	37 0 0
Vignerons	28	140 0 0
Billiard Tables	148	1,045 0 0
<i>Customs.</i>		
Carriage	1,002	247 2 6
Lighter and Boat	41	10 0 0
Custom House Agents	67	322 10 0
Bond	41	4,296 0 0
<i>Explosives.</i>		
Importation	190	645 5 0
Manufacture of Rack-a-rock and Lithyte	14	3 10 0
Manufacture of other Explosives	6	7 10 0
Magazine	263	171 10 0
Fireworks, Sale of	643	32 3 0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of	1,504	376 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Auctioneers—General†	833	16,109 1 8
Gold-buyers and assayers	774	390 7 6

* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,466, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,812.

† Including 176 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £176.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1912; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1911-12 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance	16,266	0	0
Sale of Tobacco, &c.	1,622	4	3
Pawnbrokers	1,050	0	0
Hawkers	1,180	5	0
Carriers	61	1	0
Stage Carriage	175	0	0
Marine Store	155	14	0
Forwarding Agents	100	0	0
Permits to Fish	3	12	6
Race Clubs	489	0	0

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850.

Population
of Victoria
1836 to
1912

During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons; the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that the State has not only been able to retain its own people but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1912:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1912.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	200
1836 (8th Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	610,005	602,608	1,212,613	1,204,909
1902 ...	609,246	606,594	1,215,840	1,214,226
1903 ...	607,092	608,110	1,215,202	1,215,521
1904 ...	607,285	611,323	1,218,608	1,216,905
1905 ...	612,488	616,497	1,228,985	1,223,796
1906 ...	620,125	624,349	1,244,474	1,236,729
1907 ...	627,631	632,837	1,260,468	1,252,471
1908 ...	633,104	637,993	1,271,097	1,265,782
1909 ...	643,642	647,377	1,291,019	1,281,058
1910 ...	652,285	655,826	1,308,111	1,299,565
1911 ...	668,258	669,420	1,337,678	1,321,212
1912 ...	685,895	689,186	1,375,081	1,354,319

The increase in the population in 1912, viz., 37,403, was larger than in any year since 1888. The rates of increase in different years are given on page 209.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1912 are shown in the following table:—

Population,
1912.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1911	.. ..	..	..	668,258	669,420	1,337,678
Births, 1912	.. ..	18,244	17,573			
Deaths, 1912	.. ..	9,077	7,518			
Natural increase	.. ..	..	..	9,167	10,055	19,222
Migration by Sea, 1912 (as adjusted)—						
Arrivals	.. ..	70,342	49,829			
Departures	.. ..	60,613	39,891			
Gain Seawards	.. ..	..	..	9,729	9,938	19,667
Migration by Land, 1912 (as adjusted)—						
Arrivals	.. ..	27,745	19,514			
Departures	.. ..	29,004	19,741			
Loss Overland	.. ..	..	..	1,259	227	1,486
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1912	.. ..	..	..	685,595	689,186	1,375,081
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate	.. ..	..	..	163	93	196

Increase of
population,
1891-1912.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1912.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+251	3,864
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,848	60,665
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	+52	11,543
1902	14,284	11,057	3,227
1903	13,974	14,612	-638
1904	15,370	11,964	3,406
1905	15,431	5,054	10,377
1906	15,607	118	15,489
1907	16,827	833	15,994
1908	15,334	4,705	10,629
1909	17,113	+2,809	19,922
1910	16,701	+391	17,092
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,689	+2,751	7,440
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	156,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (from 3rd April)	13,138	+ 8,989	22,127
1912	19,222	+ 18,181	37,403
Total (21½ years)	361,694	127,018	234,676

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the arrivals in exceeded the departures from the State by the number against which it is placed.

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1912. The total gain recorded to the western State is 84,507.

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1912.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891	344	2,304	1,960
1892	632	2,346	1,714
1893	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898	21,687	22,504	817
1899	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
1908	8,729	8,133	- 596
1909	7,593	7,320	- 273
1910	8,256	8,553	297
1911	9,741	8,892	- 849
1912	10,255	8,853	- 1,402
Total	205,893	290,400	84,507

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 2nd April, 1911, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 54,613 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry in this State was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

Emigration
to South
Africa

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 and in 1912 this State gained from South Africa, but in the three years 1909 to 1911 there was a loss to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11.

Immigra-
tion and
Emigra-
tion, 1908
to 1912.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1908 to 1912 :—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1908	..	..	76,863	78,614	- 1,751
1909	..	..	78,744	73,768	4,976
1910	..	..	82,594	77,951	4,643
1911	..	..	102,229	85,329	16,900
1912	..	..	120,171	94,853	25,318

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1908, but there was an excess of immigrants in all the other years mentioned in the table.

Arrivals and
departures
by rail,
1908 to
1912.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic is also taken into account in framing estimates of population, and the effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return :—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
1908	..	15,975	9,745	25,720	14,636	9,639	24,275	1,339	106	1,445
1909	..	16,821	10,386	27,207	15,214	10,034	25,248	1,607	352	1,959
1910	..	17,725	11,658	29,383	17,509	11,968	29,477	216	- 310	- 94
1911	..	21,507	14,230	35,737	21,096	14,723	35,819	411	- 493	- 82
1912	..	25,223	17,741	42,964	26,367	17,946	44,313	-1,144	- 205	-1,349
Total	..	97,251	63,760	161,011	94,822	64,310	159,132	2,429	- 550	1,879

In 1912 Victoria gained by rail 21 persons from Queensland, but lost 1,032 to New South Wales and 338 to South Australia.

Gain by
immigration
from various
countries
and vice
versé.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1912 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears,

it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—										Net Immigration.	
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.		Foreign Ports.
1908	- 3,890	- 121	30	596	1,446	- 1,781	- 7	567	855	200	324	- 1,751
1909	- 2,048	505	5	273	4,088	247	36	- 112	1,419	161	460	4,976
1910	- 2,576	200	6	- 297	3,907	153	21	- 331	3,217	99	256	4,643
1911	- 331	- 12	166	849	6,284	824	71	- 332	3,563	133	685	10,990
1912	- 86	- 804	86	1,402	2,885	790	- 159	130	18,756	194	2,124	25,318
Total	- 8,901	- 232	273	2,823	18,560	233	- 38	- 78	32,810	787	3,849	50,086

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 50,086 persons, the principal gains being from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, Foreign Ports and Western Australia; New South Wales and Queensland, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1912 will be found in the following table:—

State-assisted immigration.

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1912.

Period.	Number of State-Assisted Immigrants.
1851-60	87,963
1861-70	46,594
1871-80	5,545
1881-90	2
1891-00	...
1901	...
1902	...
1903	...
1904	...
1905	...
1906	...
1907	127
1908	360
1909	652
1910	1,690
1911	6,776
1912	15,119
Total	164,828

In 1912 the nominated immigrants numbered 6,912, and the assisted 8,207. Of the former 2,361, and of the latter 3,106, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was males 7,662, and females 7,457.

On making application to the land settlement agent in the office of the Agent-General in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria as follows:—Domestic servants, £3; experienced farm labourers, £8; British lads for farm training, £7; inexperienced farm labourers (limited number), £10; other approved persons, £14, per adult fare. Assisted passages at £14 are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in Victoria. Where the nominees in the latter class of passages are the wife and children of the nominator, the net fare payable by a nominator is £4 per adult for females and £8 per adult for males—children under twelve, male or female, £2 each. In cases where the nominated passengers are not so related to the nominator, the net fare payable by nominator is £10 per adult and a proportionate amount for children.

SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Government of Victoria has for some time been endeavouring to induce settlers to take up blocks in the irrigation districts served by the works belonging to the State. Seeing that a large deficit was accruing annually from these irrigation works, and in view of the fact that no proper agricultural development was taking place in the irrigation districts, the State Government resolved that an organized effort should be made to obtain settlers from abroad, who would be prepared to occupy and develop to its utmost possibility the land in these areas. The encouragement of immigration from the United Kingdom and America has not only proved successful in aiding the settlement of the areas by oversea people, but it has greatly stimulated the demand by Victorians for irrigation farms.

In May, 1910, the Hon. Hugh McKenzie, Minister of Lands, and Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, left Melbourne as a Government delegation to

Europe and America, there to endeavour to turn the attention of intense cultivators to the opportunities existing for competent men in the irrigation lands of this State. Their efforts were entirely successful, and since their return the results of the mission have been evidenced in the relatively very large increase in the number of persons coming from other countries to make their homes in Victoria.

From America there has been an increasing—though, at first, small—number of immigrants who have been attracted chiefly by the opportunities for settlement in the irrigation areas of the State. To further enlighten American and Canadian home-seekers an officer has been appointed and stationed in America by the Government. The appointee, Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, took over his duties in July, 1912, when he left Australia for Vancouver, and his head office is now at 687 Market-street, San Francisco. As Land Settlement Agent in America for Victoria, Mr. Fricke corresponds with and interviews inquirers in America and Canada with a view of authoritatively informing them regarding this State. In Vancouver, B.C., Mr. Fricke has appointed a resident agent in Mr. B. J. Hansen, with offices at 442 Richards-street, Vancouver, B.C. More recently the Government, realizing the immense task imposed on one officer to cover the area controlled by Mr. Fricke, appointed a lecturer for a term of seven months in America. Mr. J. W. Arthur Kelly, of Echuca, accordingly left Victoria on the 8th of March, 1913, to take up his appointment in those parts. A steady and increasing flow of immigration from America is expected as a result of this policy.

The object of these delegations has in a large measure already been attained. The northern irrigation areas now present a spectacle of busy settlement, and the complete development of these lands appears to be a matter of only a very short time. This development means that, not only will the actually settled country benefit, but the cities and towns will feel the pulse of prosperity beating throughout the State, and the increased production and trade will amply justify the action of the Government.

Though the settlement of what has hitherto been only partially used lands has been the mainspring of the assisted immigration movement, other minor channels for helping those desirous of immigrating hither have been opened. The immigration of lads from the United Kingdom for farm training is encouraged by the Government, and during the year a number of such lads has been placed in suitable farming homes throughout the State. Farm labourers and domestic servants may obtain reduced rates for their passages to Victoria, whilst workmen in any trades where there is an evident shortage of skilled labour are also given the benefit of reduced fares from the United Kingdom.

The system of nomination by persons resident in Victoria of their oversea friends and relatives has been extended, so that intended immigrants may now be nominated for passages from America, and reduced fares have been arranged for these.

The expenditure on assisted immigration has increased considerably during the past three years, and amounted to £133,200 in 1911-12. The disbursements under various headings during the period stated are as under:—

EXPENDITURE ON ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1909-10 TO 1911-12.

—			1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advertising	...	...	750 7 11	1,374 11 4	2,497 19 0
Office Staff	...	...	...	2,029 6 8	2,187 15 2
Shipping Companies	...	...	860 0 0	23,634 18 2	102,928 7 11
Other	...	...	202 9 10	12,808 10 6	24,270 8 0
Refunds	185 14 0	149 8 6	1,319 7 4
Total	1,998 11 9	45,016 15 2	133,203 17 5

Population.

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CENSUS OF 1911.

The populations, enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown:—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901.					
	1901.			1911.								
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Anglesey ..	4,783	4,249	9,032	4,772	4,180	8,952	—	11	—	69	—	80
Benambra ..	4,006	3,068	7,074	3,625	2,957	6,582	—	381	—	111	—	492
Bendigo ..	28,896	29,164	58,060	26,771	27,729	54,500	—	2,125	—	1,435	—	3,560
Bogong ..	17,019	13,466	30,485	14,681	13,224	27,905	—	2,338	—	242	—	2,580
Borong ..	15,864	14,856	30,720	16,289	14,562	30,851	+	425	—	294	—	131
Bourke ..	248,387	274,546	522,933	295,309	327,502	622,811	+	46,922	+	52,956	+	99,878
Buln Buln ..	18,608	15,122	33,780	22,283	18,774	41,057	+	3,675	+	3,652	+	7,327
Croajingo- long ..	1,271	876	2,147	1,510	1,190	2,700	+	239	+	314	+	553
Dalhousie ..	10,552	9,826	20,378	8,917	8,724	17,641	—	1,635	—	1,102	—	2,737
Dargo ..	3,445	2,434	5,879	3,077	2,441	5,518	—	368	—	7	—	361
Delatite ..	10,957	9,587	20,544	11,491	10,574	22,065	+	534	+	987	+	1,521
Dundas ..	4,450	4,831	8,831	5,298	5,152	10,450	+	848	+	771	+	1,619
Evelyn ..	7,443	6,075	13,518	9,026	8,265	17,291	+	1,533	+	2,190	+	3,773
Follett ..	1,359	1,350	2,715	1,372	1,339	2,711	+	13	—	17	—	4
Gladstone ..	9,538	8,415	17,953	8,752	7,961	16,713	—	786	—	454	—	1,240
Grant ..	34,877	36,157	71,034	34,991	36,486	71,477	+	114	+	329	+	443
Grenville ..	23,780	24,416	48,146	20,503	22,567	43,070	—	3,227	—	1,849	—	5,076
Guabower ..	4,833	3,834	8,167	5,083	4,181	9,264	+	750	+	347	+	1,097
Hampden ..	5,375	4,949	10,324	6,707	6,188	12,895	+	1,332	+	1,239	+	2,571
Heytesbury ..	3,413	3,045	6,458	3,705	3,261	6,966	+	292	+	216	+	508
Kara Kara ..	8,678	7,758	16,431	8,265	7,274	15,539	—	408	—	484	—	892
Karkaroe ..	5,551	3,852	9,403	9,618	6,562	16,180	+	4,067	+	2,710	+	6,777
Lowan ..	7,327	6,868	14,190	7,082	6,231	13,313	—	245	—	632	—	877
Millewa ..	58	44	112	56	28	84	—	12	—	16	—	28
Moira ..	13,515	16,148	34,663	16,814	15,028	31,842	—	1,701	—	1,120	—	2,821
Mornington ..	14,174	12,385	26,559	19,034	16,279	35,313	+	4,860	+	3,894	+	8,754
Normanby ..	6,031	5,837	11,868	5,900	6,007	11,907	—	131	—	170	—	39
Polwarth ..	5,932	4,733	10,665	7,367	6,533	13,900	+	1,435	+	1,800	+	3,235
Ripon ..	6,941	5,748	12,689	7,464	6,448	13,912	+	523	+	700	+	1,223
Rodney ..	10,315	8,825	19,140	10,399	9,089	19,488	—	84	—	264	—	348
Talbot ..	29,390	28,008	57,398	23,567	24,364	47,931	—	5,823	—	3,644	—	9,467
Tambo ..	1,523	1,125	2,648	1,650	1,329	2,979	+	127	+	204	+	331
Tanjil ..	10,484	9,626	20,110	10,130	9,562	19,692	—	354	—	64	—	418
Tatchera ..	4,883	3,692	8,575	6,318	4,519	10,837	+	1,435	+	827	+	2,262
Vithens ..	11,032	10,993	22,025	11,430	11,297	22,727	—	398	—	304	—	702
Weeah ..	219	141	360	1,255	697	1,952	+	1,036	+	556	+	1,692
Wonnan- gatta ..	1,356	915	2,271	998	733	1,731	—	358	—	182	—	540
Migratory (County not speci- fied) ..	1,096	729	1,825	..	..	..	—	1,096	—	729	—	1,825
Outside Counties Shipping	2,067	214	2,281	4,082	723	4,805	+	2,015	+	509	+	2,524
Total ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	+	51,708	+	62,502	+	114,210

[NOTE.—Full-blooded aborigines, to the number of 271 in 1901, are included in the foregoing statement, but those enumerated in 1911, viz., 196, are excluded.

Decreases of population are shown in 16 of the 37 counties during the ten years 1901-1911. The largest of these are in the counties of Talbot, Grenville, Bendigo, Dalhousie, Bogong, and Gladstone,

where the mining industry has not been so prosperous as in former years. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, also shows a decline of about 8 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 100,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There have also been large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

Ages of the
people.

The following table shows the ages of the people in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417
5-10 ..	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904
10-15 ..	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640	63,586	62,523
15-20 ..	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719
20-25 ..	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217
25-30 ..	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651
30-35 ..	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694
35-40 ..	31,672	26,398	40,723	43,390	41,308	44,549
40-45 ..	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480
45-50 ..	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,310	41,015	38,477
50-55 ..	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420
55-60 ..	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457
60-65 ..	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316
65-70 ..	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603
70-75 ..	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972
75-80 ..	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934
80-85 ..	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387
85-90 ..	459	356	603	587	1,133	1,129
90-100 ..	168	124	160	152	301	321
100 and over ..	5	5	12	11	8	10
Unspecified ..	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780
Total ..	598,414	541,991	602,883	597,458	655,591	659,960

Population.

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AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911—continued.

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	12·63	13·61	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73
5-10 ..	10·91	11·72	11·98	11·83	10·06	9·74
10-15 ..	9·83	10·65	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53
15-20 ..	9·55	10·66	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32
20-25 ..	10·64	11·52	8·41	9·68	9·48	9·94
25-30 ..	10·56	10·19	7·56	8·87	7·96	8·48
30-35 ..	8·00	7·35	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42
35-40 ..	5·32	4·89	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79
40-45 ..	4·02	3·95	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47
45-50 ..	3·70	3·62	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87
50-55 ..	3·81	3·57	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48
55-60 ..	3·72	2·99	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81
60-65 ..	3·37	2·38	2·49	2·10	2·12	2·18
65-70 ..	1·86	1·32	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92
70-75 ..	1·21	·88	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52
75-80 ..	·53	·42	·95	·71	1·11	1·06
80-85 ..	·23	·19	·41	·35	·60	·52
85-90 ..	·08	·07	·10	·10	·18	·17
90 and over ..	·03	·02	·03	·03	·05	·05
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The sub-joined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted:—

Persons at dependent and supporting ages.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and up- wards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	34,356
Proportions per cent.								
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependents (*i.e.*, persons under

the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

Australian
born
and other
Population
in State.

Of the Victorian population at the last census date 85 per cent. were Australian born. There were only 20,630 persons living in the State who had been resident in Australia for less than five years. The following table shows the length of residence in Australia of the population in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 2ND APRIL, 1911,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.
(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines).

Length of Residence in Australia in Years.	Melbourne and Suburbs.			Remainder of State.			The Whole State.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-5 ..	7,598	4,847	12,155	6,190	2,285	8,475	13,498	7,132	20,630
5-10 ..	2,031	1,496	3,527	1,435	681	2,116	3,466	2,177	5,643
10-15 ..	2,775	1,393	4,168	1,692	625	2,317	4,467	2,018	6,485
15-20 ..	2,632	2,141	4,774	2,007	1,117	3,124	4,640	3,258	7,898
20-25 ..	8,151	7,031	16,182	5,768	2,956	8,719	14,914	9,987	24,901
25-30 ..	7,868	5,343	13,211	4,557	2,189	6,696	12,425	7,482	19,907
30-35 ..	4,267	2,976	7,243	3,250	1,545	4,798	7,517	4,524	12,041
35-40 ..	2,532	2,251	4,813	2,153	1,427	3,580	4,685	3,708	8,393
40-45 ..	2,516	3,463	6,279	3,447	2,862	6,315	6,263	6,331	12,594
45-50 ..	2,958	3,879	6,837	4,043	4,406	9,049	7,601	8,236	15,836
50-55 ..	3,432	4,905	8,387	6,040	5,435	11,525	9,522	10,330	19,812
55-60 ..	4,812	6,347	11,159	8,423	7,611	16,039	13,240	13,958	27,198
60-65 ..	893	1,274	2,172	1,554	1,599	3,244	2,552	2,864	5,416
65-70 ..	133	261	394	373	355	728	506	616	1,122
70-75 ..	109	137	267	246	223	469	346	390	736
75-80 ..	14	31	45	36	34	70	50	65	115
80-85 ..	3	5	8	11	13	24	14	18	32
85-90 ..	1	3	4	2	3	5	8	6	9
90-95 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
95-100 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 and up- wards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	2,355	4,326	7,881	5,367	4,639	10,006	8,222	9,465	17,687
Australian born ..	221,319	258,346	479,665	320,340	308,940	629,280	541,659	567,286	1,108,945
Total ..	277,956	311,015	588,971	377,635	348,945	726,580	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

Occupations
of the
people,
1901 and
1911.

The numbers of breadwinners in each class of occupation at the last two censuses, and the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE
CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

Occupation.	1901.	1911.
Breadwinners—		
Professional	35,224	43,819
Domestic	66,315	62,175
Commercial	79,043	91,611
Transport and Communication	31,516	39,238
Industrial	146,233	137,773
Primary Producers	165,147	144,384
Indefinite	19,066	3,053
Total Breadwinners	534,049	577,063
Dependents	668,355	721,127
Occupation not stated	4,937	17,361
Total Population	1,207,341	1,315,551

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last two censuses :—

Conjugal
condition,
1901 and
1911.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911.

(Exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines).

Ages.		MALES.					
		Total Number.		Never Married.		Married.	
		1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years	..	206,713	202,262	206,713	202,261	..	1
15 to 20 years	..	58,882	67,804	58,791	67,590	89	214
20 " 25 "	..	50,579	61,895	46,179	55,140	4,162	6,592
25 " 30 "	..	45,458	51,955	30,061	31,498	14,987	20,069
30 " 35 "	..	46,628	44,928	19,881	17,720	25,872	26,557
35 " 40 "	..	46,715	41,308	13,259	12,285	32,088	28,022
40 " 45 "	..	37,111	42,512	8,363	10,070	27,127	31,054
45 " 50 "	..	24,126	41,015	4,803	7,897	17,864	31,120
50 " 55 "	..	18,337	31,866	3,404	5,430	13,240	24,182
55 " 60 "	..	15,337	19,486	2,579	3,182	11,014	14,455
60 " 65 "	..	14,972	13,834	3,054	2,204	9,605	9,779
65 " 70 "	..	16,077	11,432	3,166	1,867	9,597	7,396
70 " 75 "	..	11,777	9,415	2,207	1,696	6,362	5,411
75 " 80 "	..	5,732	7,275	1,011	1,170	2,755	3,684
80 " 85 "	..	2,452	3,903	482	571	930	1,626
85 " 90 "	..	603	1,133	100	165	191	385
90 " 100 "	..	160	301	23	58	35	89
100 years and over	..	12	8	5	..	2	3
Unspecified	..	2,049	3,259	581	1,800	240	1,115
All ages	..	603,720	655,591	404,662	422,604	176,160	211,750
Under 21 years	..	276,024	283,485	275,775	282,916	245	567
21 years and upwards	..	327,696	372,106	128,887	139,688	175,915	211,183

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

Ages.	MALES.					
	Widowed.		Divorced.		Unspecified.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
20 " 25 " ..	52	62	1	5	185	96
25 " 30 " ..	202	281	15	32	193	75
30 " 35 " ..	636	525	29	63	210	63
35 " 40 " ..	1,142	860	54	69	172	72
40 " 45 " ..	1,432	1,230	52	89	137	69
45 " 50 " ..	1,313	1,827	36	109	110	62
50 " 55 " ..	1,557	2,111	30	82	106	61
55 " 60 " ..	1,654	1,768	25	46	65	35
60 " 65 " ..	2,201	1,790	18	30	94	31
65 " 70 " ..	3,211	2,131	15	14	88	24
70 " 75 " ..	3,140	2,266	6	17	62	25
75 " 80 " ..	1,926	2,396	3	3	37	22
80 " 85 " ..	1,029	1,688	2	7	9	11
85 " 90 " ..	307	580	1	..	4	3
90 " 100 " ..	100	154	..	..	2	..
100 years and over..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	64	146	2	9	1,162	193
All ages ..	19,973	19,820	289	575	2,636	842
Under 21 years ..	4	2	..	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	19,969	19,818	289	575	2,636	842

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.		Never Married.		Married.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	202,650	196,844	202,650	196,838	..	6
15 to 20 years ..	59,712	67,719	58,665	65,961	1,045	1,712
20 " 25 " ..	57,618	65,217	44,721	49,328	12,641	15,700
25 " 30 " ..	52,822	55,651	26,751	26,521	25,340	28,595
30 " 35 " ..	48,150	48,694	14,799	16,354	31,905	31,290
35 " 40 " ..	43,388	44,549	9,114	12,085	31,869	30,541
40 " 45 " ..	33,546	42,480	5,416	9,214	25,030	30,266
45 " 50 " ..	21,804	38,477	2,772	6,902	15,711	27,318
50 " 55 " ..	17,589	29,420	1,620	4,572	11,774	19,793
55 " 60 " ..	15,156	18,457	1,004	2,391	9,128	11,316
60 " 65 " ..	14,288	14,316	758	1,409	7,538	7,368
65 " 70 " ..	13,842	12,603	631	966	5,928	5,153
70 " 75 " ..	8,359	9,972	353	539	3,048	3,196
75 " 80 " ..	4,231	6,934	206	312	1,129	1,662
80 " 85 " ..	2,065	3,387	121	150	351	578
85 " 90 " ..	587	1,129	22	51	59	120
90 " 100 " ..	162	321	11	9	5	33
100 years and over..	11	10	..	..	..	1
Unspecified ..	1,380	3,780	312	1,255	340	1,812
All ages ..	597,350	659,960	369,926	394,857	182,841	216,465
Under 21 years ..	273,991	278,408	271,737	275,008	2,245	3,309
21 years and upwards	323,359	381,552	98,189	119,849	180,596	213,156

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued)

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Widowed.		Divorced.		Unspecified.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	2	6	..	..	..	40
20 " 25 " ..	133	121	10	19	113	49
25 " 30 " ..	611	442	36	64	84	29
30 " 35 " ..	1,312	930	65	98	69	22
35 " 40 " ..	2,247	1,799	94	107	64	17
40 " 45 " ..	3,011	2,870	49	112	40	18
45 " 50 " ..	3,256	4,138	34	108	31	11
50 " 55 " ..	4,136	4,965	19	82	40	8
55 " 60 " ..	4,975	4,718	6	21	43	11
60 " 65 " ..	5,945	5,508	6	20	41	11
65 " 70 " ..	7,229	6,459	4	15	50	10
70 " 75 " ..	4,926	6,220	2	4	30	13
75 " 80 " ..	2,878	4,949	..	7	18	4
80 " 85 " ..	1,583	2,652	1	1	9	6
85 " 90 " ..	504	953	..	..	2	5
90 " 100 " ..	135	273	..	..	1	1
100 years and over ..	11	9	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	127	504	5	7	596	202
All ages ..	43,021	47,516	331	665	1,231	457
Under 21 years ..	7	25	2	4	..	62
21 years and upwards	43,014	47,491	329	661	1,231	395

Ages.	MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.					
	Never Married.		Husbands.		Widowers.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99·8	99·7	..	..	..	..
20 " 25 " ..	91·6	89·2	8·3	10·7	·1	·1
25 " 30 " ..	66·4	60·8	33·1	38·7	·5	·5
30 " 35 " ..	42·8	39·6	55·8	59·3	1·4	1·1
35 " 40 " ..	28·5	29·8	69·0	68·1	2·5	2·1
40 " 45 " ..	22·6	23·8	73·5	73·3	3·9	2·9
45 " 50 " ..	20·0	19·3	74·5	76·2	5·5	4·5
50 " 60 " ..	17·9	16·8	72·5	75·6	9·6	7·6
60 " 70 " ..	20·2	16·2	62·3	68·2	17·5	15·6
70 " 80 " ..	18·5	17·2	52·4	54·7	29·1	28·1
80 years and upwards	19·0	14·9	36·1	39·5	44·9	45·6
All Ages ..	67·4	64·6	29·3	32·4	3·3	3·0
Under 21 years ..	99·9	99·8	·1	·2	..	..
21 years and upwards	39·7	37·7	54·2	57·0	6·1	5·3

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.					
	Never Married.		Wives.		Widows.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	98·3	97·5	1·7	2·5	..	..
20 „ 25 „ ..	77·8	75·7	22·0	24·1	·2	·2
25 „ 30 „ ..	50·8	47·7	48·1	51·5	1·1	·8
30 „ 35 „ ..	30·8	33·7	66·5	64·4	2·7	1·9
35 „ 40 „ ..	21·1	27·2	73·7	68·8	5·2	4·0
40 „ 45 „ ..	16·2	21·7	74·8	71·5	9·0	6·8
45 „ 50 „ ..	12·8	18·0	72·3	71·2	14·9	10·8
50 „ 60 „ ..	8·0	14·6	64·1	65·1	27·9	20·3
60 „ 70 „ ..	4·9	8·8	48·1	46·6	47·0	44·6
70 „ 80 „ ..	4·5	5·0	33·3	28·8	62·2	66·2
80 years and upwards	5·5	4·3	14·8	15·3	79·7	80·4
All Ages ..	62·1	60·1	30·7	32·7	7·2	7·2
Under 21 years ..	99·2	98·8	·8	1·2	..	..
21 years and upwards	30·5	31·5	56·1	56·0	13·4	12·5

Married
persons.

According to this tabulation there were, on 2nd April 1911, 428,215 persons, or 32½ per cent. of the population in the marriage state. The wives exceeded the husbands by 4,715.

Marriageable
persons.

The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females of 17 years and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and spinsters, numbered respectively 152,753 and 171,514. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

Proportion
of marriage-
able
females.

At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 127 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1901 the proportion of females was 117; in 1891, 88; in 1881, 89; and in 1871 only 52.

Married
persons
under 21
years of
age.

It will be noticed that 569 youths (of whom 2 had lost their wives) had become husbands, and 3,334 girls (of whom 25 had lost their husbands) had become wives, before they reached the age of 21.

One male aged 14 years, 4 males aged 16 years, 6 females aged 14 years, and 13 females (one of whom was widowed) aged 15 years were the youngest married persons in the State.

There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the census was taken. Of the men 5, and of the women 9, were widowed. Centenarians in Victoria.

Particulars of the materials of which houses were composed and the population living therein were ascertained when the census was taken in 1911. A majority of the people (63 per cent.) occupy wooden houses, and about 30 per cent. reside in brick structures. The following is a summary of the information collected:— Population in different Dwellings, 1911.

INMATES OF PRIVATE AND OTHER DWELLINGS IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Materials.	People Living in—		
	Private Dwellings.	Other than Private Dwellings.	All Dwellings.
Stone	29,707	9,597	39,304
Brick	328,362	63,111	391,473
Concrete	2,840	418	3,258
Iron	11,008	354	11,362
Wood	806,687	24,452	831,139
Sun-dried Bricks	10,593	84	10,677
Pisé	310	...	310
Lath and Plaster	2,697	39	2,736
Wattle and Dab	1,341	...	1,341
Bark	1,565	...	1,565
Bushes, Rushes, Spinnifx, etc.	8	...	8
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	7,842	51	7,893
Ruberoid and other compositions	126	7	133
Unspecified	4,630	2,899	7,529
Waggons, Carts, Trains, etc. ... ..	...	287	287
Aboriginal Camps in which whites or Half-castes were living ... ..	...	1	1
Other Camps without Dwellings ... ..	...	1,730	1,730
Shipping ... ..	...	4,805	4,805
Total	1,207,716	107,835	1,315,551

Rental
Value of
Houses.

The weekly rental value of private dwellings in 1911, according to the occupiers of the premises, was as under:—

WEEKLY RENTAL VALUE OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Weekly Rental Value.		Number.	Weekly Rental Value.		Number.
Under 1s.	..	641	30s. and under 31s.	..	2,186
1s. and under 2s.	..	4,324	31s. "	32s.	40
2s.	3s.	8,191	32s. "	33s.	271
3s.	4s.	7,106	33s. "	34s.	42
4s.	5s.	9,300	34s. "	35s.	66
5s.	6s.	24,887	35s. "	36s.	566
6s.	7s.	16,927	36s. "	37s.	31
7s.	8s.	19,136	37s. "	38s.	68
8s.	9s.	17,984	38s. "	39s.	56
9s.	10s.	9,331	39s. "	40s.	6
10s.	11s.	30,166	£2 "	£2 5s.	1,044
11s.	12s.	7,508	£2 5s. "	£2 10s.	160
12s.	13s.	15,333	£2 10s. "	£2 15s.	323
13s.	14s.	4,601	£2 15s. "	£3	140
14s.	15s.	4,391	£3 "	£3 5s.	277
15s.	16s.	11,264	£3 5s. "	£3 10s.	23
16s.	17s.	3,641	£3 10s. "	£3 15s.	49
17s.	18s.	3,551	£3 15s. "	£4	17
18s.	19s.	2,079	£4 "	£4 5s.	107
19s.	20s.	251	£4 5s. "	£4 10s.	4
20s.	21s.	7,929	£4 10s. "	£4 15s.	12
21s.	22s.	1,004	£4 15s. "	£5	1
22s.	23s.	1,619	£5 "	£6	110
23s.	24s.	495	£6 "	£7	35
24s.	25s.	146	£7 "	£8	17
25s.	26s.	3,945	£8 "	£9	16
26s.	27s.	187	£9 "	£10	1
27s.	28s.	693	£10 and upwards	..	17
28s.	29s.	117	Unspecified	..	41,264
29s.	30s.	38	Total	..	263,634

Density of
population,
&c.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the six census years 1861-1911:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6.126	1.470	4.16	2.96	1.35
1871 ..	8.298	1.714	4.84	3.89	1.18
1881 ..	9.791	1.935	5.06	4.44	1.08
1891 ..	12.948	2.549	5.08	5.10	.92
1901 ..	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90
1911 ..	14.915	3.112	4.79	..	..

The population returned at the census of 1911 furnishes a proportion of 14.9 persons to the square mile. In 1901 the proportion was 13.6; in 1891, 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. There were 479 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1911, a smaller number than in the four preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria at the date of the last census in 1911, also the number at the preceding census in 1901. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts.

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.	Number of Males enumerated at the Census of—	
			1901.	1911.
I.	18 and under 35 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	116,909	130,729
II.	35 and under 45 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	21,248	22,329
III.	18 and under 35 years	Married, or widowers with children	46,035	54,162
IV.	35 and under 45 years	Married, or widowers with children	61,371	60,614
V.	45 and under 60 years	Married or unmarried	56,627	91,521
Total	...	...	302,190	359,355

The number of males in the State at the military ages increased by 57,165, or by nearly 19 per cent. in the decennial period 1901-11, while the general population increased by only about 10 per cent. in the same time. The population thus became stronger from a defence point of view during the period mentioned.

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1911.

The census of 1911 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	495,490	514,729	1,010,219
Other Australian States ...	46,169	52,557	98,726
New Zealand	4,968	5,099	10,067
England and Wales	49,558	39,824	89,382
Scotland	14,200	12,377	26,577
Ireland	19,169	22,308	41,477
British India	1,179	427	1,606
Other British Possessions ...	2,201	1,723	3,924
Total British	632,934	649,044	1,281,978
Germany	4,343	1,799	6,142
Italy	1,140	359	1,499
Sweden	1,138	82	1,220
Norway	726	81	807
Russia	777	296	1,073
United States	1,085	665	1,750
China	4,246	56	4,302
Other Foreign Countries ...	3,347	1,112	4,459
Total Foreign	16,802	4,450	21,252
At Sea	630	673	1,303
Unspecified	5,225	5,793	11,018
Grand Total	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

Victorian
born.

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 77 to every 100 persons in 1911, as compared with 73 in 1901. These, combined with natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to 85 per cent. of the total population of Victoria.

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1911 was considerable, amounting to 56,935. This decrease is equivalent to 24 per cent. of the natives of England and Wales, 26 per cent. of the natives of Scotland, and 33 per cent. of the natives of Ireland, who were resident in the State in 1901.

Foreign
born.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252, or 1.6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582, or 2.1 per cent. of the population.

In the interval between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 natives of China decreased from 6,230 to 4,302. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 191,892 at the census of 1911, as compared with 136,638 at the previous census in 1901, thus showing an increase of 55,254.

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

State in which Living.	Numbers Born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	495,490	514,729	1,010,219
New South Wales	42,701	34,835	77,536
Queensland	10,479	5,464	15,943
South Australia	7,490	7,017	14,507
Western Australia... ..	30,864	23,749	54,613
Tasmania	4,590	4,189	8,779
Northern Territory	123	20	143
Federal Capital Territory	39	8	47
Australia	591,776	590,011	1,181,787
New Zealand	11,437	8,887	20,324
Total	603,213	598,898	1,202,111

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the 1911 census date:—

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1911.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	13,273	15,419	28,692
Queensland	1,954	2,448	4,402
South Australia	11,400	12,127	23,527
Western Australia	2,244	2,292	4,536
Tasmania	8,615	10,415	19,030
New Zealand	4,968	5,099	10,067
Australasia (State not given)	8,673	9,848	18,521
Total	51,127	57,648	108,775

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places who were living in Victoria in 1911 by 83,117.

The enumerated population at each of the last six censuses, and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48

Population 1861-1911.

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (114,406) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons. The increases in other periods were 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Proportions of sexes, Victoria.

The proportions of sexes at the six census enumerations were:—

Year.	Females to 100 Males.					
1861	64·41
1871	82·40
1881	90·75
1891	90·57
1901	98·94
1911	100·61

Proportions of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the following figures which show that while in Western Australia there

are only 75 females, and in Queensland 84, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 101 to 100:—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria ...	100·67	Western Australia ...	74·61
New South Wales ...	91·99	Tasmania ...	95·93
Federal Capital Territory ...	72·78		—
Queensland ...	83·85	Australia ...	92·61
South Australia ...	97·03	New Zealand ...	89·60
Northern Territory ...	21·07		

The following table shows the area in acres, the enumerated population, and the number of persons to the acre at the census of 1911; also the estimated population at the end of 1912, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE. 1912.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911.	Persons to the Acre, 1911.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1912.
Melbourne City ...	7,658	103,593	13·5	105,150
Fitzroy City ...	923	34,283	37·1	35,600
Collingwood City ...	1,139	34,190	30·0	35,500
Richmond City ...	1,430	40,442	28·3	41,200
Brunswick City ...	2,722	32,215	11·8	34,950
Northcote Town ...	2,850	17,519	6·1	19,140
Prahran City ...	2,320	45,367	19·6	46,900
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	46,190	20·0	47,500
Port Melbourne Town ...	2,366	13,515	5·7	13,700
St. Kilda City ...	2,049	25,334	12·4	27,410
Brighton Town ...	3,288	12,083	3·7	13,700
Essendon City ...	4,000	23,749	5·9	26,750
Hawthorn City ...	2,400	24,450	10·2	27,580
Kew Town ...	3,553	11,152	3·1	11,900
Footscray City ...	2,577	23,643	9·2	25,720
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	15,275	5·5	16,350
Oakleigh Borough ...	2,178	2,151	1·0	2,500
Caulfield Town ...	6,080	15,919	2·6	18,320
Malvern City ...	4,000	15,969	4·0	18,020
Camberwell Town ...	8,320	12,551	1·5	13,900
Preston Shire ...	8,800	5,049	·6	5,740
Coburg Town * ...	4,800	9,505	2·0	10,600
Remainder of District ...	84,941	24,873	·3	27,720
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	4,220	...	2,580
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	593,237	3·6	628,430

* Coburg was proclaimed a town on 9th September, 1912.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popula-
tion.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 20; and Melbourne City 13 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,992 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 494, Williamstown 460, St. Kilda 303, Caulfield 266, Richmond 206, and Brighton 157 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,596 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond 33, South Melbourne 25, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 15, Williamstown 7, and Kew 4; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

Urban and
Rural
Population,
1912.

In the following return Victoria is divided into three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the end of 1912, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1912.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1912.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan	255	628,430	45·70	2,464
Other Urban	376	216,750	15·76	576
Total Urban	631	845,180	61·46	1,339
Rural	87,253	529,901	38·54	6·1
Total State	87,884	1,375,081	100·00	15·6

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 46 per cent. of that of the whole State.

Proportion of metropolitan population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.	Per cent.
1908 ...	43.1
1909 ...	43.3
1910 ...	44.4
1911 ...	45.1
1912 ...	45.7

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905 and a town in 1912. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	103,593
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	34,283
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	34,190
Richmond	38,797	37,824	40,442
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	21,961	24,141	32,215
Prahran	39,703	40,441	45,367
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	46,190
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	25,334
Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	14,411	17,426	23,749
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	24,450
Footscray	19,149	18,318	23,343

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Towns—			
Northcote	7,458	9,677	17,519
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	15,275
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) ..	13,067	12,176	13,515
Brighton	9,858	10,047	12,083
Malvern (Shire 1891)*	8,136	10,619	15,969
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,905	9,541	15,919
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) ..	6,204	8,602	12,551
Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) ..	8,462	9,469	11,152
Boroughs—			
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	2,151
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)† ..	5,752	6,772	9,505
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	5,049
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	24,873
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ..	1,965	1,730	4,220
Total	490,896	496,079	593,237

* Proclaimed a city 30th May, 1911.

† Constituted a town 9th September, 1912.

Population
of chief
extra
metropoli-
tan towns

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, Hamilton, Mildura, and Stawell, one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1912, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1912.

Name of Town.	1911 (Census).	1912 (Estimated).
Ballarat	42,403	42,004
Bendigo	39,417	39,170
Geelong	28,518	31,235
Castlemaine	7,020	7,212
Warrnambool	7,010	7,100
Maryborough	5,675	5,600
Hamilton	4,900	5,000
Mildura	4,608	4,700
Stawell	4,410	4,500

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the following is a list of those which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1912:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1912.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1912.
Ararat ...	4,300	Sale ...	3,420
Colac ...	3,992	Bairnsdale ...	3,412
Daylesford ...	3,846	Horsham ...	3,400
St. Arnaud ...	3,800	Wonthaggi ...	3,300
Echuca ...	3,546	Kyneton ...	3,174
Wangaratta ...	3,500	Maldon ...	3,077
Camperdown ...	3,473	Shepparton ...	3,000
Beechworth ...	3,420		

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in remainder of State, are shown hereunder:—

Rates of
increase of
population.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1912.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburb.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1850-60 ...	2.01	21.59	*	13.62	*	26.67
1860-70 ...	2.46	3.05	1.96†	3.91	2.63†	2.74
1870-80 ...	1.87	1.70	1.33	3.31	2.11	1.01
1880-90 ...	1.66	2.80	1.53	5.56	1.74	1.17
1890-1900...	1.47	.55	1.36	.25	1.55	.77
1901 ...	1.26	1.28	.98	1.35	1.46	1.24
1902 ...	1.18	.26	.99	.25	1.31	.26
1903 ...	1.15	— .06	.95	.58	1.29	— .51
1904 ...	1.27	.28	1.05	1.14	1.42	— .34
1905 ...	1.27	.85	1.05	1.64	1.43	.27
1906 ...	1.27	1.26	1.02	2.06	1.46	.67
1907 ...	1.35	1.28	1.14	2.35	1.51	.49
1908 ...	1.22	.84	1.02	2.62	1.37	— .51
1909 ...	1.35	1.56	1.16	2.85	1.49	.56
1910 ...	1.29	1.31	1.07	2.57	1.47	.30
1911 ...	1.36	2.26	1.18	2.07	1.51	2.42
1912 ...	1.44	2.80	1.38	4.71	1.49	1.24

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has

usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

Population
of Australia
and New
Zealand,
1851-1911.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1911.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551
New South Wales ..	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,448
Queensland ..		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	628,658	772,719	1,008,407

Population
of Australia
and New
Zealand,
1912.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the end of 1912, also the increase of population since the census of 1911, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,
31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

State.	Enumerated Population, 31st December, 1912.			Increase since Census of 1911. (2nd April.)	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	685,895	689,186	1,375,081	59,530	15·65
New South Wales ..	934,846	842,688	1,777,534	130,800	5·74
Queensland ..	344,139	292,286	636,425	30,612	·95
South Australia ..	218,613	211,477	430,090	21,532	1·13
Western Australia ..	174,056	132,073	306,129	24,015	·31
Tasmania ..	101,561	95,644	197,205	5,994	7·52
Territories—					
Northern ..	2,854	621	3,475	165	·01
Federal ..	1,074	866	1,940	226	2·16
Australia ..	2,463,038	2,264,841	4,727,879	272,874	1·59
New Zealand	553,175	499,370	1,052,545	44,138	10·05

The subjoined table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and as to the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

Australian States—
Increase of
population,
1851 to
1911.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1851 TO 1911.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 "	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 "	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 "	116,950	171,061	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	393,537
1891-01 "	- 111,848	- 4,064	16,693	- 15,568	118,441	- 2,179	1,475
1901-11 "	- 42,340	45,564	19,708	- 5,406	53,723	- 14,592	56,657
Total ..	389,274	494,658	278,721	48,593	197,898	- 9,022	1,400,122
Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	248,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
Total ..	848,932	992,750	297,033	299,575	78,330	130,103	2,646,723
Period.	Total Increase.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	380,766	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	930,620
1891-01 "	60,665	222,612	104,411	42,726	134,342	25,808	590,564
1901-11 "	114,481	293,602	107,684	48,711	97,990	18,736	681,204
Total ..	1,238,206	1,487,408	575,754	348,168	276,228	121,081	4,046,845

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing

no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed $65\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1911, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1911.

State, Dominion, or Territory.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
Western Australia	6,639	3,124	237
Victoria	6,432	3,050	518
South Australia	6,414	3,119	467
New Zealand	6,395	3,131	474
New South Wales	6,383	3,212	405
Queensland	6,312	3,313	375
Tasmania	6,084	3,504	412
Northern Territory	8,197	1,470	333
Federal Capital Territory ...	6,272	3,227	501

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Leaving out of account the Northern Territory, where the conditions are abnormal, and the Federal Capital Territory, Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there in recent years, and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. Victoria, which in 1901 had fallen to the fifth place on the list, now occupies the position next to Western Australia. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Old persons in Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 518 per 10,000, and is followed by New Zealand with 474, South Australia with 467, Tasmania with 412, and New South Wales with 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions are much lower.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1912.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 51 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 694,800 inhabitants in 1912. These two cities contain 28 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1912.

Capital City (with Suburbs)	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1912	Persons to the Acre, 1912.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.		
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	628,430	3.84
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	333,283	481,830	636,355	694,800	7.29
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	145,022	.74
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	196,567	1.17
Perth ..	*	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	118,000	1.36
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	39,107	4.88
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	72,892	4.20

* Not available.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, and that the population of Melbourne is spread over nearly double the area. In Adelaide and Perth there is only about one person, and in Brisbane less than one person, to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

The populations of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In the case of the capital cities, and of several of the larger towns mentioned, the suburbs are included; in every other instance the population given relates to the municipality:—

Populations of principal towns in Australia and New Zealand.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1912.

VICTORIA.

Population.

Melbourne and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	628,430
Ballarat and Suburbs ...	42,004
Bendigo " " ...	39,170
Geelong " " ...	31,235
Castlemaine " " ...	7,212
Warrnambool ...	7,100
Maryborough ...	5,600
Hamilton ...	5,000
Mildura ...	4,700
Stawell ...	4,500

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	694,800
Newcastle and Suburbs ...	56,750
Broken Hill ...	32,500
Parramatta ...	12,600
Maitland East and West ...	11,700
Goulburn ...	10,100
Bathurst ...	8,650
Lithgow ...	8,600
Granville ...	8,600
Lismore ...	8,200
Tamworth ...	7,400
Grafton and Grafton South ...	6,900
Orange and East Orange ...	6,850
Wagga Wagga ...	6,750
Albury ...	6,600
Auburn ...	6,500
Rookwood ...	5,550

NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

Population.

Katoomba ...	5,400
Illawarra North ...	5,300
Illawarra Central ...	5,100
Armidale ...	5,100
Forbes ...	5,000
Cobar ...	5,000
Wollongong ...	4,900
Inverell ...	4,900
Dubbo ...	4,600
Glen Innes ...	4,400
Casino ...	4,200
Wellington ...	4,100
Prospect and Sherwood ...	4,050
Liverpool ...	3,950

QUEENSLAND.

Census 1911.

Brisbane and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	140,977
Rockhampton ...	18,339
Toowoomba ...	13,119
Townsville ...	10,636
Maryborough ...	9,673
Ipswich ...	9,528
Gympie ...	8,923
Mount Morgan ...	8,504
Bundaberg ...	5,516
Cairns ...	5,164
Mackay ...	5,141
Charters Towers ...	4,262

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1912—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

	Population.
Adelaide and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	196,567
Port Pirie ...	9,630
Mount Gambier ...	3,417
Wallaroo ...	3,262
Petersburg ...	2,348

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Census, 1911.)

Perth and Suburbs (including Shipping)...	109,375
Kalgoorlie (including Boulder) ...	31,666
Fremantle ...	14,499
Bunbury ...	3,763
Albany ...	3,586
Geraldton ...	3,478
Northam ...	3,361
Coalgardie ...	2,000
Broome ...	866

TASMANIA.

(Census, 1911.)

Hobart and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	40,335
Launceston ...	20,754
Zeehan ...	5,726
Devonport ...	4,859

TASMANIA—continued.

	Population.
Beaconsfield ...	4,556
Queenstown ...	3,827
St. Leonards ...	2,612
Gormanston ...	2,009

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland and Suburbs ...	109,110
Christchurch " " ...	83,672
Wellington " " ...	72,892
Dunedin " " ...	66,981
Invercargill ...	13,486
Wanganui ...	13,295
Timaru ...	11,942
Palmerston North ...	11,615
Napier ...	10,883
Gisborne ...	9,230
Nelson ...	8,419
New Plymouth ...	7,545
Petone ...	6,966
Waihi ...	6,702
Hastings ...	6,546
Greymouth ...	5,560
Masterton ...	5,548
Oamaru ...	5,371
Westport ...	4,924
Onehunga ...	4,844
Lower Hutt ...	4,415
Lyttelton ...	4,151
Blenheim ...	4,010

Populations
of British
Dominions.

The next table gives the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, and includes all protectorates except Egypt, the Soudan, and Johore:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales ..	58,324	1912	36,539,636	626
Scotland ..	29,796	1912	4,738,300	159
Ireland ..	32,605	1912	4,374,805	134
Isle of Man ..	227	1911 (c)	52,034	229
Channel Islands..	75	1911 (c)	96,900	1,292
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	45,801,675	378
Gibraltar ..	2	1911	19,640	9,820
Malta ..	117	1911	215,332	1,840
Total ..	121,146	..	46,036,647	380

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,097,821	1911 (c)	244,221,377	222
Feudatory Native States	675,267	1911 (c)	70,864,995	105
British North Borneo ..	31,106	1911 (c)	208,183	7
Brunei	3,000	1909	25,000	8
Ceylon	25,332	1911	4,107,070	162
Cyprus	3,584	1911	278,218	78
Federated Malay States ..	28,000	1911	1,035,933	37
Hong Kong	390	1911	500,098	1,282
Labuan	30	1911 (c)	6,546	218
Sarawak	42,000	1911	500,000	12
Straits Settlements	1,600	1911 (c)	707,523	442
Weihaiwei	285	1911 (c)	147,133	516
Others	1,618	1911 (c)	80,856	50
Total	1,910,033	..	322,682,932	169
AFRICAN.				
Basutoland	11,716	1911 (c)	404,507	35
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1911	126,350	46
British East Africa Protectorate	246,800	1911	2,651,892	11
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	1911 (c)	375,481	464
Nigeria	335,580	1911 (c)	17,124,016	51
Nyasaland	39,801	1912	1,001,895	25
Rhodesia	439,575	1911 (c)	1,593,676	4
Somaliland	68,000	1911	346,805	5
Union of South Africa ..	473,184	1911 (c)	5,973,394	13
Uganda Protectorate	223,500	1911 (c)	2,843,325	13
Zanzibar	1,020	1911	200,000	196
Others	130,269	1911	3,838,985	29
Total	2,245,254	..	36,480,326	16
AMERICAN.				
Bermudas	19	1911 (c)	18,994	1,000
British Guiana	90,500	1911	295,784	3
Canada	3,729,665	1911 (c)	7,204,838	1.93
Falkland Islands	7,500	1911	3,239	.43
Honduras	8,598	1911	40,809	5
Labrador	120,000	1911 (c)	3,949	.03
Newfoundland	42,734	1911 (c)	238,670	6
West Indies	12,032	1911 (c)	1,682,924	140
Total	4,011,048	..	9,489,207	2.4

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Australia	2,974,581	1912	4,727,879	1·6
New Zealand	104,751	1912	1,052,545	10·0
Papua	90,540	1911 (c)	280,000	3·1
Total	3,169,872	..	6,060,424	1·9
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,435	1911 (c)	139,541	19
Tonga	390	1910	21,695	56
British Solomon Islands ..	14,800	1912	150,500	10
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	180	1911	31,121	173
Total	22,805	..	342,857	15
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,480,158	..	421,092,393	36·7

Population
of the
World.

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong; Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,860,	440,864,	114·2
Asia	17,000,	950,000,	55·9
Africa	11,500,	150,000,	13·0
North America	8,548,	130,000,	15·2
South America	7,342,	47,000,	6·4
Australasia and Polynesia ..	3,400,	7,400,	2·2
Total	51,650,	1,725,264,	33·4

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but where their importance has warranted it, others have been included :—

Populations
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London ..	England ..	1911	7,252,963
New York	United States ..	1912	5,173,064
Paris	France	1911	2,888,110
Tokio	Japan	1909	2,186,079
Chicago	United States ..	1910	2,185,283
Vienna	Austria	1910	2,107,981
Berlin	Prussia	1910	2,070,695
St. Petersburg ..	Russia	1910	1,907,708
Philadelphia ..	United States ..	1910	1,549,008
Moscow	Russia	1910	1,493,600
Buenos Aires ..	Argentine Republic ..	1912	1,383,663
Osaka	Japan	1909	1,226,647
Calcutta	India	1911	1,216,514
Constantinople ..	Turkey	1909	1,200,000
Canton	China	1909	1,000,000
Bombay	India	1911	979,445
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1912	956,265
Hamburg	Germany	1910	932,078
Buda-Pest	Hungary	1910	880,371
Rio de Janeiro ..	Brazil	1910	870,475
Warsaw	Russia	1910	855,900
Birmingham ..	England	1912	850,947
Tient-sin	China	1909	800,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1912	785,600
Liverpool	England	1912	752,021
Brussels	Belgium	1910	720,347
Pekin	China	1908	700,000
Sydney	New South Wales ..	1912	694,800
Naples	Italy	1912	692,171
Cairo	Egypt	1910	683,353
Bangkok	Siam	1909	628,675
Melbourne	Victoria	1912	628,430
Munich	Bavaria	1910	608,375
Milan	Italy	1911	602,236
Madrid	Spain	1910	599,807
Barcelona	"	1910	587,284
Amsterdam	Holland	1911	580,960
Madras	India	1910	568,146
Copenhagen	Denmark	1911	559,398
Dresden	Saxony	1910	551,697
Rome	Italy	1911	538,634
Breslau	Prussia	1910	514,765
Mexico	Mexico	1910	470,659
Montreal	Canada	1911	470,480
Sheffield	England	1912	466,408
Leeds	"	1912	447,746
Rotterdam	Holland	1911	436,018
Dublin	Ireland	1911	403,030

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Sao Paulo	Brazil	1912	400,000
Antwerp	Belgium	1910	398,255
Belfast	Ireland	1912	391,974
Toronto	Canada	1911	376,538
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Stockholm	Sweden	1911	346,599
Washington	United States	1910	331,069
Edinburgh	Scotland	1912	321,200
The Hague	Holland	1911	288,577
Christiania	Norway	1910	243,801
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1911	237,220
Prague	Austria	1910	223,741
Adelaide	South Australia	1912	196,567
Venice	Italy	1911	160,727

It will be seen from the above table that Sydney is the eighth city in the British Empire and Melbourne the ninth.

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last six census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES,
AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,551	655,591	659,960	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303

Decrease of
Chinese.

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards

Chinese Restriction Act 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 12th November, 1912, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

Decrease of
Aborigines.

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1911-12.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	66
Lake Condah	2,050	61
Lake Tyers	4,000	89
Framlingham	548	18
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	6
Depôts .. .. .	..	29
Total	9,039	269

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1911-12 seven deaths occurred—one at Lake Condah, and six at Depôts. There were seven births—two at Coranderrk, two at Lake Condah, one at Lake Tyers, and two at Depôts. One marriage took place at Lake Tyers.

Expenditure on Aborigines. The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,020. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1912:—

Amount expended	...	...	...	...	...	£374,704
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue						13,152
Net cost	...	...	...	...	...	361,552

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

During the years 1908 and 1910, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but during the years 1909, 1911, and 1912 the reverse was the case. The net increase in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the following table by excess of immigration over emigration was 61. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1908	...	...	566	448	+ 118
1909	...	...	523	556	- 33
1910	...	...	424	418	+ 6
1911	...	...	435	454	- 19
1912	...	...	545	556	- 11
Total	...	...	2,493	2,432	+ 61

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1912.

With a view to restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901, which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the small number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since it commenced to operate. The following are the num-

bers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
1908	64	62	+ 2
1909	69	69	..
1910	137	156	- 19
1911	104	77	+ 27
1912	133	74	+ 59
Total	1,737	1,957	- 220

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1911. Chinese were found to number 5,601, and other coloured persons 1,583—a total of 7,184, as compared with 8,622 at the previous census in 1901. Coloured persons in Victoria, 1911.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese	4,491	465	216	429	4,707	894
Hindus	720	73	9	32	729	105
Japanese	39	13	8	7	47	20
Syrians	244	11	197	5	441	16
Cingalese	14	1	1	3	15	4
Other	31	8	2	9	33	17
African—						
Negroes	44	27	11	36	55	63
Other	3	..	..	..	3	..
American—						
American Indians	3	1	..	1	3	2
Other	3	3	..	4	3	7
Polynesians—						
Maoris	5	2	2	2	7	4
Other	2	..	3	1	5	1
Indefinite	1	2	..	..	1	2
Total	5,600	606	449	529	6,049	1,135

Coloured
persons in
Australia.

Persons of non-European race (exclusive of Aborigines) in Australia were found to number 42,230 in 1911. If to this be added 19,939 full-blooded aborigines and 10,113 half-castes, the total of the enumerated coloured persons in the Commonwealth as at the date mentioned will be 72,282. The following table shows the numbers belonging to the different races, those of full blood being distinguished from half-castes, and males being separated from females:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese	21,856	1,518	897	1,501	22,753	3,019
Hindus	3,201	239	98	160	3,299	399
Cingalese	322	32	32	22	354	54
Japanese	3,281	51	208	36	3,489	87
Syrians	1,297	40	1,042	44	2,339	84
Malays	1,033	38	44	46	1,077	84
Other	1,446	57	81	68	1,527	125
African—						
Negroes	283	191	43	145	326	336
Other	26	..	5	..	31	..
American—						
American Indians	36	6	8	1	44	7
Other	18	9	3	8	21	17
Polynesian—						
Papuan	366	2	4	3	370	5
Maoris	60	25	26	23	86	48
Fijians	32	3	7	3	39	6
Other	1,672	96	357	72	2,029	168
Indefinite	3	2	2	..	5	2
Total	34,932	2,309	2,857	2,132	37,789	4,441

Naturaliza-
tion.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided

in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1912, from which it will be seen that about 32 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 24 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1912.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1912.
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
France	8	7	12	15	17	305
Belgium	3	1	5	1	2	50
Austria	4	13	4	12	13	285
Germany	95	226	128	191	110	3,940
Russia	11	28	34	34	18	519
Norway and Sweden ...	37	70	44	92	29	3,860
Other European Countries	77	134	87	124	89	
United States	8	21	15	21	6	211
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ... ..	...	7	...	1	16	175
Total	243	507	329	491	295	12,314

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1912 was 4,078, and of those who departed 4,343, giving a departure balance of 265.

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, and Malays, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Aus-
tralia.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth and in the Dominion of New Zealand at the census of 1911:—

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

States and Territories.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
States—						
Victoria	4,956	645	103	93	237	210
New South Wales..	8,500	855	1,152	860	2,335	2,177
Queensland	6,138	576	5,145	3,542	1,361	1,147
South Australia ..	291	68	802	637	346	346
Western Australia..	1,808	64	3,433	2,936	760	715
Tasmania	450	79	2	1	123	104
Territories—						
Northern Territory	1,228	111	743	480	117	127
Federal Capital Ter- ritory	3	..	5	5	4	4
Australia	23,374	2,398	11,385	8,554	5,283	4,830
New Zealand	2,542	88	24,184	21,479	2,291	1,890

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. In each State except Western Australia the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period.

Aborigines
in
Australia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. The numbers given represent only those who were in the employ of whites at the date of the census, or were living in a civilized or semi-civilized condition in the vicinity of settlements of whites at that time. No attempt was made to count those who were living in a purely wild state. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1911 in New Zealand show an increase of 2,113 over those returned in 1906, and this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may be taken as a fair index of the position.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1912 was 208. Of these 15 ranked as cities, 10 as towns, 36 as boroughs, and the remainder (147) as shires. The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—nearly 600 in the mountainous part of Wonnangatta, and the whole of French Island—or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the area of the State, is now brought under municipal control.

The following is a summary of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs and shires in each of the five years ended 1912-13.

MUNICIPALITIES: 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1908-9 ..	717,600	178,928	152,475	3,624	£ 106,149,960	£ 6,080,447	£ 973,191
1909-10 ..	728,500	183,419	155,382	4,096	108,863,963	6,232,091	1,015,028
1910-11 ..	742,070*	187,562	158,611	3,878	114,113,507	6,508,534	1,056,575
1911-12 ..		194,391	154,083*	4,682*	119,400,893	6,804,697	1,149,044
1912-13 ..	777,696	200,679	..	..	127,743,501	7,270,972	..
Shires—							
1908-9 ..	558,400	155,492	121,187	2,858	136,538,811	7,043,511	698,625
1909-10 ..	563,500	159,410	122,139	2,600	143,142,655	7,332,397	754,586
1910-11 ..	568,494*	163,916	123,729	3,222	150,970,220	7,716,815	761,853
1911-12 ..		168,229	118,552*	6,549*	155,677,624	7,969,963	796,472
1912-13 ..	588,909	173,271	..	..	160,128,933	8,152,473	..
Total—							
1908-9 ..	1,276,000	334,420	273,662	6,482	242,688,771	13,123,958	1,671,816
1909-10 ..	1,292,000	342,829	277,521	6,696	252,006,618	13,564,488	1,769,614
1910-11 ..	1,310,564*	351,478	282,340	7,100	265,083,727	14,225,349	1,818,428
1911-12 ..		362,620	272,635*	11,231*	275,078,517	14,774,660	1,945,516
1912-13 ..	1,361,605	373,960	..	..	287,872,434	15,428,445	..

* Census figures.

Increase in
value of
rateable
properties
and muni-
cipal
revenue.

It will be observed from the following figures that there has been a very substantial increase in the estimated value of rateable property and in the revenue of municipalities during the period covered by the foregoing table:—

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

					Increase.		
					1912-13 over 1908-9.		1911-12 over 1908-9.
					Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
					Total.	Annual.	
					£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	...	...	...	21,593,541	1,190,525	175,853
Shires	...	...	...	...	23,590,122	1,108,962	97,847
Total Increase	...	...	...	...	45,183,663	2,299,487	273,700

The number of ratepayers returned for 1912-13 was 373,950, and the total capital value of rateable property £287,872,434, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £15,423,445.

Properties
rated in
muni-
cipalities.

The properties upon which the municipalities have levied rates during the past five years have steadily increased, as is shown in the following statement:—

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Year.					Properties Rated.		
					In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1908-9	...	...	...	...	211,945	205,618	417,563
1909-10	...	...	...	...	214,620	208,140	422,760
1910-11	...	...	...	...	219,723	216,571	436,294
1911-12	...	...	...	...	227,327	222,348	449,675
1912-13	...	...	...	...	233,939	231,904	465,843

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs,
1912-13.

The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and

amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1912-13, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1911-12:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH, 1912-13.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1911-12.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2407.
				Total.	Annual.		
CITIES.			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	21,484	5,538	2 3	2,539,290	169,236	32,337	..
Bendigo ..	28,114	7,640	1 9	2,505,036	208,753	36,527	..
Brunswick ..	34,950	9,374	2 4	4,276,620	213,831	30,043	..
Collingwood ..	35,500	7,848	2 0	3,958,550	237,513	23,394	..
Essendon ..	26,750	8,555	2 0	4,252,820	212,641	27,075	..
Fitzroy ..	35,600	7,641	1 8	6,450,700	322,535	29,514	..
Footscray ..	25,720	5,834	2 6	3,601,940	180,097	28,082	..
Geelong ..	15,230	4,105	2 1	2,684,400	134,220	21,053	..
Hawthorn ..	27,580	5,844	2 3	5,029,700	251,485	28,389	..
Malvern ..	18,020	4,167	2 0	4,450,140	222,507	33,204	..
Melbourne ..	105,150	27,575	1 1	37,206,940	1,860,347	380,938	..
Prahran ..	46,900	11,380	1 8	6,424,356	535,363	56,575	..
Richmond ..	41,200	9,246	2 0	3,758,353	289,181	35,809	..
South Melbourne ..	47,500	10,362	2 0	8,716,220	435,811	59,233	..
St. Kilda ..	27,410	6,152	2 0	3,609,468	300,739	32,603	..
TOWNS.							
Ballarat East ..	16,070	4,326	2 0	1,231,650	82,110	13,408	..
Brighton ..	13,700	3,550	2 3	2,704,960	135,248	18,800	..
Camberwell ..	13,900	4,218	2 0	3,003,440	150,172	19,874	..
Caulfield ..	18,320	6,700	2 1	3,800,000	190,000	24,651	..
Coburg ..	10,600	5,850	2 3	1,065,525	71,035	15,274	..
Kew ..	11,900	2,807	2 0	1,748,790	116,586	14,715	..
Northcote ..	19,140	5,950	2 3	2,519,140	125,957	19,271	..
Port Melbourne ..	13,700	2,998	2 0	1,092,408	91,034	11,488	..
Warrnambool ..	7,100	1,445	2 0	1,074,280	53,714	17,223	..
Williamstown ..	16,350	5,637	2 6	1,388,430	92,562	16,116	..
BOROUGH.							
Ararat ..	4,300	970	2 3	240,500	24,050	7,962	50
Browns and Scarsdale ..	1,050	245	1 0	29,300	2,930	380	25
Buninyong ..	1,096	357	1 3	100,533	5,745	898	50
Carisbrook ..	940	240	1 0	48,696	4,058	487	50
Castlemaine ..	5,400	1,370	1 9	418,012	33,441	5,265	50
Chewton ..	950	252	1 6	40,072	5,009	529	50
Clunes ..	1,800	577	1 6	67,032	9,576	2,879	75
Creswick ..	2,426	637	1 6	90,790	9,079	2,941	75
Daylesford ..	3,846	825	2 3	280,680	18,712	4,038	50
Dunolly ..	1,231	354	1 6	67,790	6,779	1,215	50
Eaglehawk ..	7,766	2,010	2 0	420,444	35,037	5,815	50
Echuca ..	3,546	1,084	2 0	254,908	24,277	6,957	50
Geelong West ..	7,200	1,855	2 0	732,411	43,083	4,890	50
Hamilton ..	5,000	1,120	2 3	710,110	35,505	9,809	50
Horsham ..	3,400	949	2 6	379,620	25,308	5,187	100
Inglewood ..	1,195	331	1 6	78,132	6,511	2,363	50
Koroit ..	1,800	439	2 0	320,620	16,081	2,441	50
Majorca ..	675	187	1 0	24,464	3,053	480	30
Malden ..	759	243	1 6	40,320	4,032	763	50
Maryborough ..	5,600	1,240	1 6	280,000	28,000	4,659	50
Newtown and Chilwell ..	6,000	1,556	2 0	794,000	39,700	4,393	50

* Proclaimed a city 28th May, 1913.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1911-12.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2407.
				Total.	Annual.		
Boroughs—continued			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Oakleigh ..	2,500	864	2 0	431,520	21,576	3,249	100
Portland ..	2,000	563	2 0	216,795	14,453	3,982	50
Port Fairy ..	2,000	482	2 0	288,440	14,422	4,169	50
Queenscliff ..	2,012	506	1 9	237,960	11,898	2,257	100
Raywood ..	480	136	1 6	44,205	2,947	361	20
Rutherglen ..	1,800	461	1 3	125,600	12,560	1,758	80
Sale ..	3,420	870	1 9	362,860	18,143	7,088	50
Sebastopol ..	2,200	615	1 6	94,176	7,348	1,284	80
Smythesdale ..	420	154	1 0	18,890	1,889	287	20
Stawell ..	4,500	981	1 9	202,370	20,237	7,051	50
St. Arnaud ..	3,800	998	1 6	221,980	22,198	3,168	50
Talbot ..	996	329	1 0	50,140	5,014	1,315	50
Tarnagulla ..	900	294	1 0	105,100	5,255	617	50
Wangaratta ..	3,500	893	1 9	584,680	29,234	4,548	50
Wonthaggi ..	3,300	920	1 6	247,200	20,600	3,073	..
Total ..	777,696	200,679	..	127,743,501	7,270,972	1,149,044	1,905

Shires,
1912-13

The next table gives a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs:—

SHIRES, 1912-13.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1911-12.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2407.
				Total.	Annual.		
			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Alberton ..	5,479	1,345	1 3	1,770,960	88,548	9,933	1,500
Alexandra ..	2,525	783	1 6	861,440	43,072	5,615	750
Arapiles ..	2,766	684	1 0	817,360	40,868	3,072	304
Ararat ..	6,335	2,020	1 0	3,238,000	161,900	11,108	1,300
Avoca ..	4,000	1,550	1 3	820,000	41,000	3,929	485
Avon ..	2,258	770	1 0	789,020	39,451	3,748	575
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,800	637	1 6	579,000	41,000	4,349	385
Bairnsdale ..	3,320	1,942	1 0	1,781,720	89,086	10,080	1,440
Ballan ..	4,100	1,250	1 3	729,540	36,477	4,168	575
Ballarat ..	4,400	922	1 0	1,210,280	60,514	4,823	575
Bannockburn ..	1,842	509	1 3	448,080	22,404	1,964	265
Barrabool ..	2,007	483	1 3	765,340	38,292	3,287	425
Beechworth ..	6,000	1,420	1 3	378,036	31,503	6,082	545
Belfast ..	2,600	794	1 4	1,035,560	51,778	4,490	650
Bellarine ..	4,712	1,073	1 3	1,029,200	51,460	4,223	485
Benalla ..	3,000	2,800	1 0	2,413,720	120,686	11,484	1,450
Berwick ..	6,700	2,380	1 6	1,468,500	73,425	7,245	1,000
Bet Bet ..	3,250	856	1 0	503,500	25,175	2,076	375
Birchip ..	2,150	860	1 0	1,044,440	52,222	3,401	400
Borong ..	5,412	1,345	1 0	2,608,340	130,417	9,257	1,080
Braybrook ..	2,700	2,110	1 3	688,280	34,414	3,815	320
Bright ..	5,943	1,320	1 3	622,320	31,116	4,056	750
Broadford ..	1,641	486	1 0	307,620	15,381	1,507	300
Broadmeadows ..	2,257	783	1 3	552,480	27,624	2,567	365
Bulla ..	2,800	450	1 3	506,300	25,315	3,794	350
Buln Buln ..	4,890	1,403	1 3	1,071,320	53,566	6,135	1,250

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1911-12.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2407.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bungaree ..	3,075	820	1 9	654,920	32,746	4,858	800
Buninyong ..	5,594	1,720	1 3	1,160,900	53,045	4,783	550
Charlton ..	3,000	820	1 0	1,049,220	52,461	4,172	550
Chiltern ..	2,395	655	1 0	142,540	14,254	1,884	230
Colac ..	14,212	3,035	1 3	5,199,080	259,054	24,853	1,200
Corio ..	2,974	854	1 6	1,015,760	50,788	5,129	500
Cranbourne ..	4,205	1,207	1 6	1,122,400	50,120	4,863	700
Creswick ..	4,722	1,177	1 0	1,121,800	50,090	4,407	775
Dandenong ..	5,250	2,400	1 9	1,220,500	51,025	7,720	525
Deakin ..	3,150	1,070	1 0	1,101,040	55,052	2,533	446
Dimboola ..	6,000	1,274	1 6	1,674,000	53,700	8,224	618
Donald ..	3,250	750	1 0	839,740	41,987	4,945	575
Doncaster ..	1,800	329	1 6	276,720	13,836	1,422	216
Dundas ..	3,642	1,060	1 0	2,031,140	101,557	8,308	1,050
Dunmunkle ..	4,282	1,007	1 0	1,703,960	25,198	6,232	1,200
East Loddon ..	1,668	453	1 3	899,180	44,958	3,616	550
Eltham ..	3,420	1,262	1 6	543,360	27,188	3,333	450
Epping ..	1,380	499	1 3	389,000	19,450	1,289	225
Euroa ..	5,130	1,235	1 0	1,120,360	56,018	5,472	750
Ferntree Gully ..	4,000	1,465	1 9	750,980	37,549	5,731	900
Flinders and Kangarong ..	3,000	1,706	1 3	756,280	37,814	3,706	260
Frankston and Hastings ..	3,200	1,475	1 6	609,600	30,450	3,280	425
Gisborne ..	2,100	830	1 0	400,800	25,050	2,266	340
Glenside ..	5,650	1,563	1 0	2,400,740	120,037	9,617	1,200
Glenlyon ..	1,714	485	1 0	165,040	16,564	1,450	250
Gordon ..	3,284	850	1 0	1,020,760	51,038	4,483	740
Goulburn ..	2,600	560	1 0	680,000	34,000	3,027	350
Grenville ..	4,665	1,310	1 3	673,410	44,894	4,127	550
Hampden ..	9,829	2,096	1 6	5,417,940	270,897	28,734	750
Healesville ..	1,800	729	2 0	308,320	15,416	3,172	450
Heidelberg ..	9,690	3,300	1 6	1,868,260	93,413	22,480	500
Heytesbury ..	4,521	1,209	1 6	1,631,340	81,592	8,963	1,100
Howqua ..	1,131	392	1 6	82,940	4,147	1,705	200
Huntly ..	3,300	757	1 0	832,580	41,129	3,516	400
Kara Kara ..	3,700	1,411	1 6	1,181,520	59,076	5,790	676
Karkaroc ..	5,743	1,240	1 0	2,553,020	127,651	9,167	950
Kellor ..	1,000	423	1 3	356,800	17,840	1,689	100
Kerang ..	9,000	2,168	1 0	2,937,780	146,889	11,036	1,000
Kilmore ..	2,000	560	1 6	196,980	19,698	2,262	275
Korong ..	6,000	1,350	1 6	798,210	53,214	5,420	650
Kowree ..	3,500	1,330	1 0	1,321,648	82,603	5,742	870
Kyneton ..	6,904	1,872	1 0	1,313,780	65,689	9,132	685
Lancefield ..	945	296	1 0	260,660	13,033	1,034	151
Lawloit ..	3,382	622	1 0	543,180	36,212	3,156	396
Leigh ..	1,618	569	1 3	1,013,280	50,664	4,415	550
Lexton ..	1,950	633	1 0	779,920	38,996	2,790	400
Lillydale ..	6,329	2,115	1 6	1,122,960	56,148	7,390	800
Lowan ..	3,821	1,292	1 9	816,400	40,820	4,552	600
Maffra ..	4,168	1,266	1 0	1,360,000	68,000	5,698	1,000
Maldon ..	4,419	1,350	1 0	730,000	36,500	3,102	375
Mansfield ..	3,417	950	1 0	1,169,620	58,481	4,817	900
Marong ..	6,676	2,219	1 3	1,743,600	87,180	7,961	900
Melton ..	1,300	329	1 0	431,100	23,740	2,049	238
Meredith ..	1,269	460	1 3	426,800	21,340	1,823	190
Merriang ..	1,050	273	1 0	386,680	19,334	1,241	176
Metcalfe ..	2,457	789	1 0	376,845	25,123	2,476	278
Mildura ..	6,119	1,770	1 9	731,780	36,589	7,096	476
Minhamite ..	1,960	591	1 0	1,293,520	64,676	5,965	650
Mirboo ..	1,460	400	1 6	388,800	19,440	3,040	700
Moorabbin ..	14,490	5,300	2 0	2,130,880	106,544	18,211	600
Mornington ..	1,600	473	1 6	353,000	17,650	3,038	230

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1911-12.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2407.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mortlake ..	3,270	697	1 3	2,927,280	110,364	7,342	700
Morwell ..	3,465	877	1 3	920,960	46,049	5,062	900
Mount Alexander ..	1,898	523	1 0	125,887	10,071	1,026	128
Mount Franklin ..	2,450	869	1 3	160,130	16,013	1,773	204
Mount Rouse ..	2,715	683	1 0	1,564,900	78,245	5,754	400
Mulgrave ..	2,770	835	2 0	440,060	22,008	3,453	450
McIvor ..	4,084	1,131	1 0	730,880	36,544	3,046	450
Narracan ..	5,550	1,435	1 6	1,245,820	62,291	7,062	1,400
Newham and Wood- end ..	2,450	519	1 3	329,015	16,465	2,294	300
Newstead ..	1,882	592	1 0	342,820	17,141	1,884	210
North Ovens ..	2,600	800	1 0	670,680	33,534	2,335	296
Numurkah ..	6,844	1,715	1 0	2,437,330	121,869	8,247	1,200
Nunawading ..	7,900	2,987	2 0	1,431,080	71,554	9,374	950
Oneco ..	3,740	1,580	1 6	901,100	45,065	8,177	1,700
Orbost ..	4,183	1,230	1 6	817,060	40,853	6,291	1,100
Oxley ..	4,311	1,112	1 0	1,083,840	54,192	4,261	750
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	3,800	1,890	1 3	1,191,520	59,576	6,742	1,100
Poowong and Jeetho ..	7,449	1,649	1 3	1,857,340	92,887	11,726	2,000
Portland ..	5,291	1,935	1 3	1,700,640	85,032	7,328	1,000
Preston ..	5,740	1,427	2 0	901,040	45,202	7,883	650
Pyalong ..	1,050	350	1 0	334,960	16,748	1,322	229
Ripon ..	4,136	1,350	1 3	1,745,680	87,279	6,781	450
Rochester ..	5,003	1,463	1 0	1,215,480	60,774	4,808	500
Rodney ..	6,718	1,496	1 0	2,017,840	100,892	7,079	875
Romsey ..	1,879	482	1 3	477,800	23,890	2,265	274
Rosedale ..	3,500	1,096	1 0	1,440,000	72,000	5,890	1,000
Rutherglen ..	4,718	1,228	1 0	721,680	36,084	3,214	450
Seymour ..	4,000	1,090	1 0	825,920	41,296	4,913	850
Shepparton ..	6,099	1,695	1 0	1,977,040	98,852	8,860	850
South Barwon ..	2,712	1,197	1 9	526,680	26,334	2,946	277
South Gippsland ..	4,305	995	1 6	974,860	48,743	6,121	1,050
Springfield ..	601	169	1 4	253,500	12,675	1,084	189
Stawell ..	3,698	1,231	1 3	1,391,720	69,586	6,340	624
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,750	1,091	1 3	402,260	20,113	2,166	278
Swan Hill ..	6,795	2,300	1 0	2,118,140	105,907	6,488	550
Talbot ..	1,054	387	1 0	380,420	19,021	1,466	221
Tambo ..	2,856	1,024	1 6	634,000	31,700	3,573	895
Templestowe ..	1,100	390	1 3	288,000	14,400	1,465	177
Towong ..	6,418	1,833	1 0	1,793,420	89,671	9,275	1,800
Traralgon ..	2,854	730	1 6	743,740	37,189	6,463	893
Tullaroop ..	2,989	889	1 0	390,525	26,045	2,070	337
Tungamah ..	5,468	1,562	1 0	1,767,300	88,365	6,232	900
Upper Yarra ..	3,644	784	1 3	360,300	18,015	2,032	450
Violet Town ..	3,000	670	1 0	768,000	38,400	2,800	450
Walhalla ..	2,160	623	2 6	71,432	8,929	3,362	570
Walpeup ..	3,025	1,220	1 0	1,253,700	62,685	375	..
Wannon ..	2,766	805	1 0	1,967,940	98,937	8,207	862
Waranga ..	5,291	1,750	1 0	1,653,100	82,655	6,699	750
Warragul ..	4,454	1,042	1 6	1,164,575	61,734	8,237	1,800
Warrnambool ..	8,653	2,170	1 0	2,831,500	141,575	13,206	1,380
Werribee ..	3,800	3,390	1 3	1,692,940	84,647	5,823	600
Whitlessa ..	2,210	487	1 3	432,400	21,620	1,823	235
Wimmera ..	4,000	1,025	1 0	1,643,620	82,181	5,276	733
Winchelsea ..	4,100	1,323	1 3	1,412,420	70,621	6,542	850
Wodonga ..	1,940	644	1 0	491,780	24,589	2,479	288
Woorayl ..	4,816	1,192	1 9	1,318,060	65,903	8,957	2,000
Wycheproof ..	4,306	1,094	1 0	1,294,980	64,749	5,355	665
Yackandandah ..	4,323	1,019	1 0	924,920	46,246	4,653	933
Yarrowonga ..	3,109	798	1 0	754,720	37,736	4,438	570
Yea ..	2,620	723	1 0	933,320	46,666	4,089	800
Total ..	583,909	173,271	..	160,128,933	8,152,473	796,472	96,539

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

Ratings in municipalities, 1912.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
s. d.										
0 9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
1 0	8	8	8	7	6	86	80	77	72	68
1 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1 3	1	2	1	2	2	30	33	33	38	38
1 4	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	2
1 6	14	11	11	13	11	17	20	21	20	26
1 7	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
1 8	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	9	12	9	8	6	2	3	5	5	7
1 10	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 11	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
2 0	15	16	18	15	19	4	4	5	5	5
2 1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2 3	3	4	5	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
2 4	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	3	1	..	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
1 0 } [*]	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 5 }										
1 8 }										
Total ..	60	60	60	61	61	146	146	146	146	147

These figures give an average rating of 1s. 9½d. in the £1 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 3d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 6½d. in the £1 more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., but that several reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £1.

* These amounts refer to Melbourne City. The rating for the North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington portions of Hopetoun Ward was different from that for the rest of the city.

Classification of properties rated, 1909-10.

The number of properties rated, and the annual assessment thereon in the municipalities of the State in 1909-10, were as follows:—

NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES
IN VICTORIA, 1909-10.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties Rated.				Assessment of Properties Rated.			
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.
	Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Melbourne and Suburbs.			Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Melbourne and Suburbs.		
Under £5	23,009	7,810	38,378	70,097	£ 59,448	£ 19,402	£ 90,467	£ 169,317
£5 and less than £10	10,992	8,963	33,242	53,197	76,538	61,974	216,575	355,087
£10 " " £15	20,574	15,561	29,465	65,600	249,443	183,009	336,587	769,039
£15 " " £20	24,407	8,459	17,640	50,506	409,006	137,524	287,599	834,129
£20 " " £25	24,838	5,088	14,223	44,149	541,109	108,490	301,859	951,458
£25 " " £30	12,612	2,395	11,422	26,429	333,992	63,119	299,413	696,524
£30 " " £35	10,918	1,871	8,453	22,242	343,753	58,795	295,747	698,295
£35 " " £40	4,837	916	6,313	12,068	176,690	32,977	228,729	438,396
£40 " " £45	5,003	1,023	6,933	13,559	231,478	42,081	285,778	559,337
£45 " " £50	2,734	585	4,952	8,271	125,645	26,968	231,082	333,675
£50 " " £75	8,655	1,799	15,198	25,652	491,315	105,204	903,772	1,500,291
£75 " " £100	2,503	651	7,345	10,499	207,640	54,620	619,555	882,115
£100 " " £200	3,398	864	9,577	13,839	443,555	115,190	1,287,728	1,846,473
£200 " " £300	967	185	2,119	3,271	219,894	41,886	498,098	759,373
£300 " " £400	421	66	719	1,206	137,845	22,483	248,822	406,150
£400 " " £500	218	38	324	580	93,133	16,212	142,874	252,219
£500 " " £600	162	16	198	376	85,002	8,393	107,270	200,665
£600 " " £700	105	5	131	241	66,308	3,075	84,500	153,883
£700 " " £800	78	1	77	156	56,846	720	57,409	114,975
£800 " " £900	49	2	60	101	39,996	1,740	42,223	83,959
£900 " " £1,000	53	..	42	95	48,912	..	39,760	88,672
£1,000 " " £1,250	87	2	77	166	98,799	2,385	85,587	181,771
£1,250 " " £1,500	33	4	59	96	43,878	5,477	80,297	129,652
£1,500 " " £1,750	38	..	39	77	59,655	..	64,520	124,175
£1,750 " " £2,000	22	..	25	47	40,858	..	44,747	85,605
£2,000 " " £2,250	22	1	24	47	44,760	2,160	50,856	97,776
£2,250 " " £2,500	15	1	16	32	34,951	2,300	37,765	75,016
£2,500 " " £2,750	13	..	22	35	33,800	..	57,494	91,294
£2,750 " " £3,000	9	..	9	18	25,150	..	25,757	50,907
£3,000 " " £3,250	5	..	13	18	15,202	..	40,129	55,331
£3,250 " " £3,500	5	..	10	15	16,672	..	33,547	50,219
£3,500 " " £3,750	5	..	8	13	17,500	..	29,112	46,612
£3,750 " " £4,000	6	1	9	16	22,962	3,880	35,204	62,046
£4,000 " " £4,250	2	..	5	7	8,000	..	20,436	28,436
£4,250 " " £4,500	1	..	4	5	4,400	..	17,458	21,858
£4,500 " " £4,750	3	..	4	7	13,500	..	18,711	32,211
£4,750 " " £5,000	..	..	3	3	..	..	14,306	14,306
£5,000 " " £6,000	5	..	9	14	25,888	..	48,708	74,596
£6,000 " " £7,000	1	..	2	3	6,500	..	13,103	19,603
£7,000 " " £8,000	3	..	..	3	22,050	..	..	22,050
£8,000 " " £9,000	1	..	..	1	8,900	..	..	8,900
£9,000 " " £10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000 and upwards	1	..	..	1	10,000	..	..	10,000
	1	..	..	1	10,254	..	..	10,254
	1	..	1	1	..	..	11,528	11,528
	1	..	..	1	28,000	..	..	28,000
Total ..	158,313	56,307	208,140	422,760	5,112,027	1,120,064	7,332,397	13,564,488

The estimated capital and unimproved values of properties in municipalities, classified according to rateable values, are shown hereunder. The capital values have been returned by the municipal authorities, and the unimproved values have been estimated on the assumption that in urban districts one-half, and in rural districts two-thirds, of the capital value represents the unimproved value.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUE OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES IN VICTORIA, 1909-10.

Rateable Values.	Estimated Capital Value.				Estimated Unimproved Value.			
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.
	Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Melbourne and Suburbs.			Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Melbourne and Suburbs.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Under £5	1,059,897	278,913	1,758,400	3,097,210	529,948	139,456	1,172,262	1,841,666
£5 and less than £10	1,389,025	872,376	4,132,269	6,393,670	694,512	436,187	2,754,844	3,885,543
£10	4,373,261	2,585,453	6,473,654	13,432,368	2,186,631	1,292,728	4,315,767	7,795,126
£15	7,178,777	1,963,313	5,566,556	14,708,646	3,589,389	981,656	3,711,033	8,282,078
£20	9,474,631	1,589,668	5,846,173	16,910,472	4,737,314	794,833	3,897,443	9,429,595
£25	6,016,225	942,249	5,801,180	12,759,954	3,008,112	471,125	3,867,443	7,346,680
£30	6,129,884	883,622	5,744,637	12,768,143	3,064,947	441,810	3,829,766	7,336,523
£35	4,076,737	495,937	4,455,417	8,124,022	1,536,334	247,969	2,970,284	4,804,587
£40	3,172,668	625,310	5,582,008	10,285,155	2,038,368	312,906	3,721,744	6,073,018
£45	2,255,769	410,775	4,485,740	7,152,284	1,127,885	205,388	2,990,506	4,323,779
£50	8,664,333	1,582,200	17,686,745	27,933,278	4,332,167	791,100	11,791,174	16,914,441
£75	3,612,555	835,776	12,133,400	16,586,731	1,806,277	417,889	8,092,277	10,316,443
£100	7,814,370	1,715,763	25,294,063	34,824,196	3,907,184	857,881	16,862,710	21,627,775
£200	4,020,455	680,850	9,788,671	14,469,976	2,010,227	330,426	6,625,781	8,866,434
£300	2,570,096	337,264	4,814,318	7,721,678	1,235,048	168,631	3,209,529	4,663,208
£400	1,756,436	252,215	2,817,134	4,825,835	878,243	126,108	1,878,090	2,882,441
£500	1,599,739	137,610	2,186,299	3,923,698	799,894	63,805	1,457,530	2,326,229
£600	1,241,503	48,775	1,562,420	2,852,698	620,751	23,387	1,041,613	1,686,751
£700	1,100,354	8,640	1,125,775	2,234,769	550,177	4,320	750,517	1,305,014
£800	772,290	28,570	828,847	1,629,937	386,260	14,285	552,564	953,100
£900	944,460	..	766,461	1,710,921	472,230	..	510,972	983,202
£1,000	1,798,580	41,775	1,614,063	3,454,418	899,290	20,888	1,076,045	1,996,223
£1,250	850,827	73,671	1,598,225	2,522,732	425,413	36,835	1,065,480	1,527,733
£1,500	1,155,100	..	1,210,092	2,365,192	577,550	..	806,725	1,384,275
£1,750	775,893	..	914,230	1,690,123	337,946	..	609,484	997,430
£2,000	895,200	32,400	1,012,814	1,940,414	447,600	16,200	675,207	1,139,007
£2,250	668,970	27,600	728,522	1,425,092	334,485	13,800	486,682	838,967
£2,500	676,000	..	1,096,750	1,772,750	338,000	..	731,164	1,069,164
£2,750	503,000	..	503,540	1,006,540	251,500	..	335,693	587,193
£3,000	280,040	..	802,580	1,082,620	140,020	..	535,051	675,071
£3,250	333,440	..	653,917	987,357	166,720	..	435,044	602,664
£3,500	350,000	..	582,240	932,240	175,000	..	385,159	563,159
£3,750	428,984	46,560	684,815	1,160,359	214,492	23,280	456,545	694,817
£4,000	160,000	..	408,720	568,720	80,000	..	272,480	352,480
£4,250	88,000	..	349,160	437,160	44,000	..	232,773	276,773
£4,500	270,000	..	374,220	644,220	135,000	..	249,481	384,481
£4,750 .. ..	..	..	286,120	286,120	..	..	190,748	190,748
£5,000	458,269	..	974,160	1,432,429	229,134	..	649,442	878,576
£5,000	130,000	..	392,160	522,160	65,000	..	174,774	239,774
£7,000	441,000	..	..	441,000	220,500	..	..	220,500
£8,000	178,000	..	..	178,000	89,000	..	..	89,000
£9,000 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000 and upwards	200,000	..	..	200,000	100,000	..	..	100,000
.. ..	205,080	..	..	205,080	102,540	..	..	102,540
.. ..	560,000	..	230,560	230,560	..	153,706	..	153,706
.. ..	1,756,000	..	..	560,000	280,000	..	..	280,000
.. ..	..	..	..	1,756,000	878,000	..	..	878,000
Total	92,886,178	16,477,785	143,142,655	252,006,618	46,193,088	8,238,893	95,423,437	149,860,418

Proportion
of proper-
ties at
different
values,
1901-2,
1905-6, and
1909-10.

The following return shows the proportion of properties at the different rateable values at three dates. It will be seen that there was very little alteration in the eight years intervening between the first and last dates :—

PROPORTION OF PROPERTIES AT DIFFERENT RATEABLE VALUES,
1901-2, 1905-6, AND 1909-10.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties in every 100 Rated.								
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			In Shires.			In Victoria.		
	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.	1901-2.	1905-6	1909-10.	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.
Under £25 ...	72·6	72·9	70·1	63·1	64·6	63·9	67·8	68·8	67·0
£25 to £50 ...	18·3	18·0	20·3	23·4	20·6	18·8	20·9	19·3	19·5
£50 " £75 ...	4·2	4·2	4·9	5·6	6·2	7·3	4·9	5·2	6·1
£75 " £100 ...	1·7	1·8	1·5	3·5	3·5	3·5	2·6	2·6	2·5
£100 " £200 ...	2·0	2·0	2·0	3·1	3·6	4·6	2·5	2·8	3·3
£200 " £300 ...	·6	·5	·5	·6	·7	1·0	·6	·6	·8
£300 " £400 ...	·2	·2	·2	·2	·3	·3	·2	·2	·3
£400 " £500 ...	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·2	·1	·1	·1
£500 and upwards	·3	·3	·4	·4	·4	·4	·4	·4	·4

Municipal
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last three financial years were as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1910 TO 1912.

Sources of Revenue.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Taxation —	£	£	£
Rates	999,799	1,046,943	1,103,210
Licences	102,066	100,845	102,297
Dog Fees	19,296	19,833	20,438
Market and Weighbridge Dues ...	65,739	63,071	74,029
Government Endowment and Grants ...	187,323	157,141	161,513
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	47,532	47,342	64,646
Sanitary Charges	62,720	66,389	74,058
Rents	77,958	79,263	81,725
Other Sources	207,181	237,601	263,600
Total	1,769,614	1,818,428	1,945,516
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c.	163,435	168,303	176,489
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	159,571	178,623	198,006
Lighting	83,972	87,341	84,410
Contributions to Fire Brigades ...	23,223	23,120	25,946
Public Works—			
Construction	335,446	311,065	325,717
Maintenance	548,583	571,254	736,457
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ...	32,163	46,849	66,735
Redemption of Loans	46,439	66,860	61,782
Interest on Loans	206,355	213,752	217,933
Charities	15,589	15,785	18,441
Other Expenditure	170,840	187,514	129,190
Total	1,785,616	1,870,466	2,051,106

As compared with 1911, the revenue of 1912 increased by £127,088, as follows:—Rates increased by £56,267, rents by £2,462, sanitary charges by £7,669, dog fees by £605, market and weighbridge dues by £10,958, Government endowment and grants by £4,372, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £17,304, licences by £1,452, and “other sources” by £25,999. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £180,640. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £8,186; sanitary work and street cleaning, £19,383; public works, construction, £24,652; public works, maintenance, £165,203; formation of private streets, &c., £19,886; interest on loans, £4,181; charities, £2,656; and contributions to Fire Brigades, £2,826. Under the other headings, there were decreases as follows:—Lighting, £2,931; redemption of loans, £5,078; and “other expenditure,” £58,324.

Fifty-seven per cent. of municipal revenue in 1912 was derived from rates, 5 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 4 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 8 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 3 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 14 per cent. from all “other sources.”

In 1912 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £176,489, or 9 per cent. of the entire revenue.

A sum of £18,441, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

The assets of the municipalities are shown under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, (3) Property; the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910 TO 1912.

Assets.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates	110,676	105,241	111,405
Other Assets	350,092	473,054	522,911
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	834,295	893,528	896,185
Arrears Due	3,286	1,182	1,759
Unexpended Balances	345,287	264,048	237,202
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c.	3,149,476	3,246,854	3,365,638
Waterworks	202,210	207,365	182,835
Gasworks	70,687	72,274	86,872
Total Assets	5,066,009	5,263,546	5,404,807

Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.

Salaries.

Local charities.

Assets and liabilities of municipalities.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910 TO 1912—continued.

Liabilities.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts	£ 98,187	£ 100,351	£ 73,768
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	3,286	1,182	1,759
Overdue Interest	15,750	11,997	15,619
Bank Overdrafts	133,237	165,275	234,154
Other Liabilities	194,902	257,371	288,368
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding	4,767,138	4,831,984	5,011,950
Due on Loan Contracts	45,069	92,363	102,135
Total Liabilities	5,257,589	5,460,523	5,727,753

Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.

The total assets of municipalities in 1912 amounted to £5,404,807, and the total liabilities to £5,727,753. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £613,668, against which there were assets amounting to £634,316. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,114,085, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £3,978,939. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c. (£3,635,345), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £343,594.

Endowment
of muni-
cipalities.

Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This was the first statutory provision made since 1879, when an endowment of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act* 1874, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, but this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments are made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1913, under the authority of Act No. 2407, assented to on 11th December, 1912. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst

the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ended on the last day of September next preceding the financial year 1907-8, according to the following scale:—

To every borough or first-class shire	...	3s. in the £
„ „ second-class shire	...	5s. „ „ „
„ „ third-class shire	...	6s. „ „ „
„ „ fourth-class shire	...	8s. „ „ „
„ „ fifth-class shire	...	10s. „ „ „
„ „ sixth-class shire	...	12s. „ „ „

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act (No. 2415) was passed on 23rd December, 1912, which empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is to be paid an annual salary not exceeding £800, and each of the other members not exceeding £600.

Country
Roads
Board.

The duties of the board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods for dealing with the same, and for supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic; and to record, publish, and make available for general information the results of all such surveys and investigations. The duty of furnishing information that may be required is imposed on the municipal authorities.

Duties.

The construction of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads are likewise to be carried out by the municipalities to the satisfaction of the board. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is to be paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended on permanent works and maintenance is to be re-funded by the municipalities affected.

Finance.

For the purpose of making permanent works, power is given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised is to be placed to the credit of an account to be called "the Country Roads Board Loan Account," which will be debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. An annual payment to the Treasurer of 6 per cent. on the amount due by each municipality in respect of permanent works is provided for, and the cost of maintenance, allocated to each municipality, must be paid before the 1st July in each year. A special rate not to exceed 6d. in the £1 on the net annual value of rateable property to meet the cost of permanent works and maintenance may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality as the council may direct. In the event of default of payment by a municipality, the board may levy a rate to meet the amount owing. All fees and fines paid under the Motor Car Act, all moneys standing to the credit of the Municipal Fees and Fines Trust Fund, all fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines, and all fees received by the Crown after the 30th June, 1912, under the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act* 1903 are to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.

Registration
of motors,
&c.

The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines are altered. The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual registration fee of 5s.; of traction engines, £3 3s.; and of motor cars, £1 1s. to £6 6s., according to the horse-power of the vehicles.

As soon as practicable after the termination of each year the board must present a report to the Minister setting forth its proceedings, the permanent works constructed, the mileage of the roads maintained, and an account of all moneys received and expended under the provisions of the Act.

Mileage
and cost
of main-
tenance of
country
roads.

For the purpose of obtaining information in connexion with this matter, schedules and maps were sent to each borough and shire in August of 1911. These municipalities were requested to supply certain particulars in regard to thoroughfares, including a statement

of their length within the municipality, the sum required annually for maintenance, and the amount urgently required to put them in good repair. All of them, with six exceptions, supplied the information asked for, and the result is given below :—

ROADS IN VICTORIA.—BOROUGH AND SHIRES.

Mileage, Annual Cost of Maintenance, and Amount Required to put in Good Repair in 1911.

	National Roads.				Developmental Roads.			
	Mileage.	Maintenance.		Amount urgently required to put in good repair.	Mileage.	Maintenance.		Amount urgently required to put in good repair.
		Annual Cost.	Cost per Mile.			Annual Cost.	Cost per Mile.	
	miles chains	£	£ s. d.	£	miles chains	£	£ s. d.	£
Boroughs*	184 7	10,105	54 17 10	29,153	53 0	3,115	58 15 5	12,902
Shires†	9,515 63	164,623	17 5 11	1,433,156	7,506 30	74,155	9 17 6	1,081,136
Total ..	9,699 70	174,728	18 0 3	1,462,309	7,559 30	77,270	10 4 5	1,094,038

	District Roads.				Local Roads.			
	Mileage.	Maintenance.		Amount urgently required to put in good repair.	Mileage of Present Roads.	Mileage of Prospective Roads.	Annual Cost to keep Present Roads in repair.	Annual Amount required for construction purposes.
		Annual Cost.	Cost per Mile.					
	miles chains	£	£ s. d.	£	miles chains	miles chains	£	£
Boroughs*	121 2	4,269	35 5 6	15,307	293 14	83 10	5,234	22,205
Shires†	12,579 54	104,553	8 6 2	1,354,600	38,590 16	8,452 0	152,905	344,473
Total ..	12,700 56	108,822	8 11 4	1,369,907	38,883 30	8,490 10	158,139	366,678

* Exclusive of the Borough of Rutherglen.

† Exclusive of the Shires of Ballan, Bulla, Heytesbury, Keilor, and Moorabbin. All of these municipalities neglected to furnish returns.

It will be seen that national, developmental and district roads have a mileage of 29,960, that the annual cost of their maintenance is £360,820, and that, in the opinion of the local authorities, the amount urgently required to put them in good repair is £3,926,254. It is probable, for obvious reasons, that the last amount has been considerably over-stated.

Licence
fees.

In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government a sum of £80,996 out of the Licensing Fund, under Act No. 2068, Section 108, the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act* 1876. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1911-12.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities	34,411	0	0
„ Towns	5,289	0	0
„ Boroughs	11,682	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class	288	0	0
2nd „	12,745	0	0
3rd „	10,825	0	0
4th „	825	0	0
5th „	3,640	0	0
6th „	1,563	0	0
Total	81,268	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1911-12	£619	0	0
Add payments on account of 1910-11	347	0	0
		272	0 0
Amount paid in 1911-12 ...	80,996	0	0

Licensing
Fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1912:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1911-12.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Licences	92,366	16 6	Expenses of Officers carrying out the Licensing Act ...	6,980	1 10
Fees	2,978	18 0	Cost of taking poll of electors ...	78	2 6
Fines	2,357	4 5	Equivalent to municipalities (see previous table) ...	80,996	0 0
Sale of confiscated liquor	4	8 0	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 108 of Act No. 2068	20,749	19 5
Club certificates and percentage fees ...	1,183	7 4			
Permits	2,020	0 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ...	3	1 0			
Compensation assessments ...	7,890	8 6			
	£108,804	3 9		£108,804	3 9

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
1908	47,600	157,255
1909	36,653	153,985
1910	396,335	155,607
1911	101,918	191,538
1912	284,234	311,956

Loans raised
by muni-
cipalities,
1912.

The loan receipts for the year amounted to £284,234, all of which was raised from the public. The following are the particulars:—

LOAN RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1912.

Loans from the Public—				Amount.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—				£
Ararat ... ..	...	...	...	6,000
Brighton ... ..	...	...	...	24,000
Camberwell ... ..	...	...	...	12,000
Caulfield ... ..	...	...	...	25,134
Coburg ... ..	...	...	...	3,500
Hawthorn ... ..	...	...	...	40,000
Koroit ... ..	...	...	...	6,500
Malvern ... ..	...	...	...	35,000
Northcote ... ..	...	...	...	11,516
Oakleigh ... ..	...	...	...	2,677
Portland ... ..	...	...	...	3,800
Prahran... ..	...	...	...	16,037
Total ... ..	...	...	...	186,164
Shires—				
Beechworth ... ..	...	...	...	3,000
Borung ... ..	...	...	...	6,118
Buln Buln ... ..	...	...	...	3,500
Dandenong ... ..	...	...	...	11,000
Donald ... ..	...	...	...	2,000
Euroa ... ..	...	...	...	2,017
Ferntree Gully ... ..	...	...	...	3,449
Goulburn ... ..	...	...	...	3,339
Heidelberg ... ..	...	...	...	8,000
Karkarooc ... ..	...	...	...	5,020
Lillydale ... ..	...	...	...	4,500
Melton ... ..	...	...	...	2,000
Moorabbin ... ..	...	...	...	14,672
Newham and Woodend ... ..	...	...	...	2,000
Numurkah ... ..	...	...	...	4,200
Nunawading ... ..	...	...	...	3,367
Poowong and Jeetho ... ..	...	...	...	1,246
Rochester ... ..	...	...	...	6,007
Rutherglen ... ..	...	...	...	2,850
South Barwon ... ..	...	...	...	1,000
Swan Hill ... ..	...	...	...	4,300
Traralgon ... ..	...	...	...	3,685
Yarrawonga ... ..	...	...	...	800
Total ... ..	...	...	...	98,070
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	284,234

At the end of the year 1911-12 the amount of loan money in hand was £237,202—£196,408 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £40,794 to the credit of shires. The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

Loan
moneys to
the credit
of municipi-
palities,
1912.

LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1912.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—				SHIRES—			
			£				£
Ararat ...	...	...	5,500	Beechworth ...	...	...	1,919
Ballarat ...	...	...	3,493	Borung ...	...	...	1,813
Ballarat East ...	...	...	194	Buln Buln ...	...	...	342
Brighton ...	...	...	13,330	Buninyong ...	...	...	288
Brunswick ...	...	...	4,782	Corio... ..	...	...	81
Camberwell ...	...	...	10,575	Dandenong ...	...	...	8,450
Castlemaine ...	...	...	2,161	Euroa ... ..	...	...	112
Caulfield ...	...	...	12,185	Fern Tree Gully	...	...	3,733
Coburg ... ..	...	...	661	Healesville ...	...	...	817
Collingwood ...	...	...	527	Heidelberg ...	...	...	2,566
Eaglehawk ...	...	...	50	Karkarooc ...	...	...	4,958
Essendon ... ..	...	...	1,070	Leigh ... ..	...	...	1,179
Fitzroy ... ..	...	...	876	Lillydale ... ..	...	...	852
Footscray ... ..	...	...	4,240	Melton ... ..	...	...	602
Hawthorn ... ..	...	...	15,785	Minhamite ...	...	...	186
Inglewood ... ..	...	...	750	Moorabbin ...	...	...	3,025
Kew ... ..	...	...	3,029	Mulgrave ... ..	...	...	74
Koroit ... ..	...	...	1,990	Numurkah ...	...	...	2,243
Malvern ... ..	...	...	22,748	Nunawading ...	...	...	1,717
Maryborough ...	...	...	365	Phillip Island and	...	...
Melbourne ... ..	...	...	47,334	Woolamai... ..	...	...	1,491
Northcote ... ..	...	...	4,199	Poowong and Jeetho	...	...	738
Oakleigh ... ..	...	...	400	Rochester ... ..	...	...	64
Portland ... ..	...	...	3,379	Rutherglen ...	...	...	317
Port Melbourne ...	...	...	3,928	South Barwon... ..	...	...	287
Prahran ... ..	...	...	21,944	Swan Hill ... ..	...	...	1,571
Queenscliff ... ..	...	...	131	Traralgon ... ..	...	...	289
Sale ... ..	...	...	16	Warrnambool ...	...	...	1,080
South Melbourne	...	...	2,977				
St. Kilda ... ..	...	...	6,625	Total Shires ...	...	...	40,794
Wangaratta ... ..	...	...	213				
Williamstown ...	...	...	951				
Total Cities, &c. ...				Grand Total ...	...	...	237,202

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITIES OF MELBOURNE,
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1912 of the City of Melbourne and of the principal cities in the country—Ballarat and Bendigo—are given in the following statements:—

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1912, about 32 per cent. was derived from rates, 30 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 13 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—12 per cent. from market and weigh-bridge fees, 5 per cent. from licences, and 8 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 27 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses, 21 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 5 per cent.; for electric supply—depreciation and renewals fund, &c.—21 per cent.; for lighting, 6 per cent.; for street cleansing, 9 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 5 per cent.

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912.

Heads of Revenue.							Amount.
Rates—							£
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,249
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,159
Licences—							
Publicans—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,036
Abattoirs—Slaughtering dues and Meat Supervision Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,501
Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams and Motors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505
Other Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
Fees under Dog Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
City Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078
Market and Weighbridge Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,279
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,474
Fines and Costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339
Rents—							
Abattoirs	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,102
Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,083
Boat Sites and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	806
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,874
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,233
Miscellaneous—							
Desiccators	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,116
Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,304
Tree Planting	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Fees under Building Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,850
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	380,938

City of
Melbourne
revenue
and expen-
diture
under
various
heads.

City of
Ballarat
revenue
and expen-
diture,
1912.

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1912, about 58 per cent. was obtained from rates, 9 per cent. from licences, 14 per cent. from sanitary rates, 10 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 4 per cent. from rents, and 5 per cent. from all other receipts. The expenditure was incurred in connexion with the following services:—40 per cent. for public works, 10 per cent. for interest, sinking funds, and repayment of loans, 15 per cent. for sanitary work, 7 per cent. for lighting, 7 per cent. for salaries and allowances, 8 per cent. for street cleaning, &c., and 13 per cent. for all other items.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government	250	Salaries	2,049
General Rates	18,750	Allowance to Mayor	400
Licences—From Licensing Fund... ..	2,684	Sanitary Expenses	4,915
„ Other	180	Street Cleaning, &c.	2,564
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,090	Lighting	2,311
Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c.	145	Fire Brigades Board—	
Dog Fees	257	Contribution	556
Pound Fees	62	Public Works—	
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	4,520	Construction	2,335
Rents	1,193	Maintenance	10,941
Interest	362	Repayments of Loans—	
Botanic Gardens	259	To the Public	1,100
Other Sources	585	„ Government	383
		Payment to Sinking Funds—	
		Loans from the Public	259
		Interest—Government Loan	163
		„ Loans from the Public	1,498
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	855
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	385
		Agricultural College	500
		Other Expenditure	1,908
Total	£32,337	Total	£33,122

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
City of
Bendigo,
1912.

In the City of Bendigo in 1912, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 50 per cent.; licences, 11 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 17 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 8 per cent.; rents, 7 per cent.; and other sources, 7 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction and maintenance, 43 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 16 per cent.; interest on loans, payments to sinking funds, and repayment of loan, 9 per cent.; salaries and allowances, 6 per cent.; lighting, 8 per cent.; street cleansing, 8 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 10 per cent.

CITY OF BENDIGO : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants--From Government	112	Salaries	1,859
General Rates	18,375	Allowance to Mayor	450
Licences--From Licensing Fund	3,616	Sanitary Expenses	6,098
" Other... ..	258	Street Cleansing	3,172
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,088	Lighting	3,163
Dog Fees	255	Fire Brigades Board--Contribution	584
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	6,408	Public Works-- <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Construc- tion Main- tenance </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> 2,839 13,523 </div> </div>	2,839
Rents	2,383	Repayment of Public Loan	1,000
Interest	221	Payment to Sinking Funds --Loans from the Public	548
Sports Ground	428	Interest on Loans from the Public	1,702
Other Sources	1,383	" Bank Overdraft	217
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	367
		Street Trees	503
		Libraries	100
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	320
		Other Expenditure	2,029
Total	<u>£36,527</u>	Total	<u>£38,474</u>

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," which, however, could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute to the fund. The amount to be contributed by any municipality is not to be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. When the fund reaches £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all liabilities and expenses, every municipality must, *pro rata* to its contributions, make up the difference. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed by each municipal district during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been

Municipal
Officers'
Guarantee
Fund.

sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Guarantee policies have been applied for and granted to the whole of the municipalities in the State. The premium revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1913, in respect of guarantees amounting to £188,110, is estimated at £1,072. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1912 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures, £4,276, and accrued interest thereon), was £4,660. The claims paid to 30th September, 1912, amounted to £11 17s. 6d.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. Instead of seventeen Commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor-in-Council, there are substituted five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Other than the chairman, one member is to be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other Commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not to exceed £250 in any year. The borrowing power of the Trust is increased from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The payment to the Consolidated Revenue is not to

Melbourne
Harbor
Trust—
receipts
and expen-
diture.

be greater than £60,000 per annum for five years from 1st January, 1913. The following are particulars of the receipts and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1908
TO 1912.

Receipts from—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates ...	203,466	193,027	238,054	251,050	250,452
Rents and Licence Fees	12,763	13,001	13,764	13,862	14,917
Other Receipts ...	6,094	4,541	3,790	9,034	12,440
Total ...	222,323	210,569	255,608	273,946	277,809
Expenditure on—					
Plant ...	13,753	11,887	859	21,935	72,078
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ...	45,944	47,808	48,313	50,009	62,374
Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance	28,810	22,339	34,535	48,749	143,404
General Management, &c.	14,096	15,847	15,334	15,604	19,076
Interest on Loans and Expenses ...	82,015	72,517	69,409	69,366	69,158
Total ...	184,618	170,398	168,450	205,663	366,090

During the 35½ years the Trust has been in existence the net receipts have amounted to £5,658,595, and the expenditure to £7,298,430, or £1,639,835 in excess of the receipts, to meet which loans have been raised amounting to £2,000,000, of which £1,700,000 was outstanding at the end of 1912. Of the expenditure of over 7¼ millions, £2,225,625 has been incurred in connexion with harbor improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt, £1,771,136 in connexion with wharfs and approaches, construction, and maintenance, and £665,171 in connexion with plant.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners, £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners, and one-fifth of the total revenue

Geelong
Harbor
Trust—re-
ceipts and
expendi-
ture.

received by the Trust is paid to the Government. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £400,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure since the constitution of the Trust; the expenditure includes loan moneys, of which £315,000 had been raised to the 30th June, 1912:—

GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Net Receipts (exclusive of loans).						
Wharfage Rates*	£ 6,880	£ 6,255	£ 7,758	£ 7,274	£ 9,289	£ 8,361
Quayage Rates*	2,217	1,927	1,096	2,333	2,897	3,211
Licence Fees and Other Charges*	49	49	106	210	219	219
Leasing and Licensing of Lands... ..	941	1,199	1,282	1,634	2,188	2,890
Interest ... ..	...	1,464	226	1,199	363	535
"Sparrovale" Farm	147	750	2,708	2,809	3,328	3,695
Corio Freezing Works ... ..	...	...	...	2,336	17,392	10,760
Miscellaneous	798	1,845	1,795	2,674	29,429†	23,234†
Total	11,032	13,489	14,971	20,469	65,105	52,895
Net Expenditure (including Expenditure from Loans).						
Floating Plant	33,679	8,865	6,034	1,697	362	242
Harbor Improvements	2,093	18,011	7,136	1,445	5,442	10,906
Corio Quay ... ..	...	...	528	17,087	3,710	3,396
Electric Power Station, Corio Quay ... ..	...	...	...	5,090	5,497	6,131
Corio Freezing Works... ..	...	...	...	48,060	25,425	31,753
"Sparrovale" Farm	333	7,604	15,784	6,489	3,625	6,650
"Rippleside" Workshops— Machinery and Plant	1,712	1,492	4,363	5,811	643	349
Excavations for Storage of Log Timber ... ..	...	...	815	4,672	38	...
General Management and Main- tenance	4,474	6,245	7,424	9,474	10,039	12,609
Land and House Property and Improvements	10,566	6,943	3,470	9,405	8,627	12,272
Interest and Sinking Fund	909	4,567	5,000	4,961	12,030	13,346
Miscellaneous	2,797	772	2,876	5,675	19,630	8,428
Total... ..	56,563	54,499	53,430	119,866	95,068	106,082

NOTE.—The details of revenue and expenditure under separate headings for the year 1912 were not available when this Part was sent to press. The total revenue for 1912 amounted to £30,512, and the total expenditure (including that from loans) to £79,382.

* The figures for these items represent four-fifths of the total revenue, one-fifth being payable to the consolidated revenue of Victoria.

† Including insurance on account of Natal plant £14,856 in 1910 and £15,000 in 1911, and sale of sundry properties £9,000 in 1910.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The Board was established by Act of Parliament No. 1, 197 which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and it entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

Creation and constitution of Board.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the Chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The other members must be also members of the respective councils which they represent, and are elected as follows:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne Council, three by the Prahran Council, two each by the Fitzroy, Richmond, St. Kilda, and Collingwood Councils, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils returning a representative, viz., Footscray, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Essendon, Malvern, Brighton, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Coburg, Heidelberg, and Preston.

Thirteen of the members retire annually in the month of February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective councils.

The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of sewerage and drainage; and to prevent the pollution of the River Yarra and other public streams and water-courses within the metropolis.

Functions of the Board.

The district over which the Board exercises control consists of twelve cities, eight towns, two shires, and parts of three other municipalities, or twenty-five municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 109,009 acres, and containing an estimated population (including those supplied with water outside the Board's area), on 31st December, 1912, of 614,300.

Area under Board's control, and population.

The Board is authorized to borrow £9,750,000 exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, contracted by the Government and taken over by the Board.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans.

The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1912, was £1,688,663, and for loans raised by the Board, £9,296,053, portion of which has been applied in repayment of Government loans falling due. The Board was then empowered to borrow £120,271 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

Water
Supply
assess-
ments and
rates.

By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of the lands and tenements served. The water rate levied in the year 1911-1912 was 7d. in the £1 on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharves, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Water
meters.

Water meters may be hired from the Board at the following annual rentals, payable quarterly in advance:—For $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s.; $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 10s. 6d.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

Garden
rate.

Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) are supplied with water without meters on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

Assessed
value of
property.

The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £5,382,101 in 1911-12.

Water rate
receipts.

In 1911-12 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water rate (including arrears) ...	132,764	2	6
Meters " " ...	113,028	19	1
Special rates " " ...	4,200	18	3
Total 	249,993	19	10

Revenue
and Ex-
penditure
of water
supply
system.

The total revenue amounted to £277,305, as against £244,045 in the previous year. The cost in 1911-12 of maintenance and management was £50,879, and of interest £111,933, the total charges being £162,812, compared with a cost in 1910-11 of £44,290, for maintenance and management, and of £104,930 for interest, or a total charge of £149,220. The net profit in 1911-12 was thus £114,493, being equivalent to 2.76 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £94,825, or 2.36 per cent. in 1910-11.

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1912, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c.	£84,885	Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan water-works system.
Yan Yean system	630,699	
Maroondah system	778,221	
O'Shanassy system	57,750	
Service reservoirs	159,528	
Large mains	1,081,331	
Reticulation	1,348,505	
Total	£4,140,919	

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1912-13 is £5,900,811, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in sewered areas. The present general sewerage rate is 1s. 1d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 1s. 1d. rate was in 1911-12 £4,841,271.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1911-12 amounted to £264,580 14s. 7d.

The sewerage revenue for 1911-12 amounted to £289,724, as against £275,728 in the previous year. The cost in 1911-12 of management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, was £63,760, and of interest £289,220, the total charges being £352,980, compared with a cost in 1910-11 of £60,816 for management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, and £284,893 for interest, or a total charge of £345,709.

The deficiency in 1911-12 was £63,256, as against £69,981 for the previous year.

Cost
of the Mel-
bourne and
Metropol-
itan
sewerage
system.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1912, was £6,599,397, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation	£472,602
Outfall sewer and rising mains	422,679
Pumping station buildings and engines	195,054
Main and branch sewers	1,993,737
Street reticulation	1,861,671
Reticulation of rights-of-way	846,849
House connexions branches	314,096
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	356,374
Cost of sewerage system	£6,463,062
Householders' debts for house connexions	132,804
River improvements	3,531
Total	£6,599,397

DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

The Mel-
bourne and
Metropol-
itan
water-
works.

The metropolis is supplied with water from two independent sources—the one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; the other known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams.

Total
catchment
areas.

The total catchment areas of the Yan Yean and Maroondah systems aggregate 69,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

The work of taking in the waters of the O'Shanassy River, a tributary of the Upper Yarra, in the Warburton district, as a third independent system of supply, is in progress.

YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

Yan Yean
system.

The Yan Yean watershed embraces Wallaby and Jack's creeks, 12,000 acres; Upper Plenty and Silver creeks, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean Reservoir, where it is stored. The reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles northerly from the city,

and 602 feet above sea-level. It is formed by an embankment 3,159 feet long, with a maximum height of 31 feet. The reservoir covers an area of 1,360 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1912 was 25 ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., on the 1st January, and the minimum depth 21 ft. 5 in. on the 16th April. When full, 6,400,000,000 gallons of water are stored, of which 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1912, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 5,028,541,000 gallons, and the total output was 4,773,266,000 gallons, exclusive of loss by evaporation. The mean evaporation from the surface is about 3 feet during the year. The lowest recorded intake was 3,877,833,000 gallons for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1908.

From this reservoir the water is forwarded to Morang Pipe Head Reservoir through an open aqueduct capable of delivering 33,000,000 gallons a day when full, and thence to Preston Reservoir, or to Melbourne direct, by a series of pipes.

There is also a direct main, called the high-level system, from High-level system. Yan Yean to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons), which is capable of delivering 30,000,000 gallons daily.

O'SHANASSY SYSTEM.

This project involves the construction of an open aqueduct, tunnels, syphons and pipe line, of an aggregate length of about $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles to deliver water to the eastern portion of the metropolis by way of Mitcham and Surrey Hills. The watershed of the O'Shanassy River, which comprises 37,760 acres, has been excised from a permanent forest area, and vested by the Governor in Council in The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board is now acquiring the lands necessary for the construction of the works. Surveys and designs have been prepared. Contracts have been let for practically the whole of the length of the work, which has been completed between Surrey Hills and Ringwood and is in active progress from thence to the weir site on the O'Shanassy River; 7 miles of pipe line, and also $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of aqueduct, have been completed during the year 1912.

Upper
Yarra and
O'Shanassy
watershed.

Storage and
service
reservoirs.

There are two storage and ten service reservoirs, as under—

STORAGE CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS.

Situation.	Storage Capacity in Gallons.
Yan Yean (Storage)	6,400,000,000*
Toorourrong (Storage)	60,000,000
Preston No. 1 (Service)	16,000,000
Preston No. 2 (Service)	25,000,000
Essendon No. 1 (Service)	1,000,000
Essendon No. 2 (Service)	6,000,000
Caulfield (Service)	10,000,000
Kew (Service)	3,000,000
Surrey Hills (Service)	9,000,000
Morang Pipe Head (Service)	3,000,000
Heidelberg (Service)	1,000,000
Notting Hill (Service)	10,000,000
Total	6,544,000,000

* Of this quantity 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption.

Aqueducts,
&c., mains
and reticu-
lation
pipes.

The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1912—

Yan Yean System.				Miles.	Chains.
Silver Creek Branches ... ..	...	...	...	1	52
Silver Creek Channel ... ..	...	...	...	8	4
Wallaby Creek Channel ... ..	...	...	...	5	36
Jack's Creek Channel ... ..	...	...	...	1	67½†
Clear Water Channel ... ..	...	...	...	4	62½
Old Yan Yean Aqueduct ... ..	...	...	...	2	0
Yan Yean to Morang ... ..	...	...	...	6	33½
Scour (18") Surrey Hills Reservoir ... ..	...	...	...	...	49
Total ... ..	...	...	...	30	64½
Maroondah System.				Miles.	Chains.
Graceburn Channel ... ..	...	...	...	...	64
Graceburn Syphon ... ..	...	...	...	1	23
Maroondah Aqueduct ... ..	...	...	...	41	28
Donelly's Creek Channel ... ..	...	...	...	...	19
Coranderrk Syphon ... ..	...	...	...	3	62
Scour (18") Preston Reservoir No. 1 ... ..	...	...	...	1	30
Scours Preston Reservoir No. 2 ... ..	...	...	...	1	22½
Total ... ..	...	...	...	50	8½

† Exclusive of natural bed of creek.

Total Aqueducts, &c., as above...	80 miles	72½ chains	
" Mains (12" and over) ...	216 "	75 "	
" Retic. (Inside Area) ...	1,071 "	23½ "	} mls. chs.
" " (Outside Area) ...	55 "	33½ "	
Grand total ...	1,424 miles	45 chains	

Consumption
of water in
Melbourne
and Suburbs.

The average number of people supplied with water during 1912 was 604,275, and the average daily consumption was 63.83 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's area.

The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month during 1912:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1912.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	1,522,233,000	49,104,290
February	1,392,975,000	48,033,621
March	1,350,050,000	43,550,000
April	1,017,483,000	33,916,100
May	1,062,878,000	34,286,387
June	968,221,000	32,274,033
July	998,151,000	32,198,419
August	1,013,601,000	32,696,806
September	1,009,453,000	33,648,433
October	1,213,063,000	39,131,065
November	1,238,471,000	41,282,367
December	1,329,882,000	42,899,419
Total for the year ...	14,116,461,000	...
Daily average for the year ... ..	...	38,569,566

The following table shows for each year since the establishment of the Board in 1891 the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head:—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 TO 1912.

Year.	Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses supplied with Water to 30th June.	Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1891 ...	482,600	99,364	...	25,747,761	53·35
1892 ...	486,620	106,772	...	23,476,780	48·24
1893 ...	469,390	107,125	...	24,290,041	51·75
1894 ...	449,560	107,764	...	27,071,106	60·22
1895 ...	444,340	107,260	...	26,689,683	60·07
1896 ...	452,210	106,486	...	23,837,695	52·71
1897 ...	458,300	105,710	...	24,665,607	53·82
1898 ...	466,895	104,861	3,899	28,253,294	60·51
1899 ...	480,390	103,981	13,593	27,068,465	56·37
1900 ...	489,600	104,050	28,300	28,230,690	57·66
1901 ...	494,905	104,548	38,696	29,427,589	59·46
1902 ...	501,580	105,051	47,172	29,080,027	57·98
1903 ...	502,840	106,176	55,929	28,858,633	57·39
1904 ...	505,760	107,701	64,487	29,523,153	58·37
1905 ...	511,520	109,393	71,689	32,400,286	63·34
1906 ...	519,925	111,494	79,597	33,479,900	64·39
1907 ...	530,655	114,049	87,853	35,212,222	66·36
1908 ...	543,115	116,781	94,067	31,559,830	58·11
1909 ...	557,350	119,650	99,955	33,047,340	59·29
1910 ...	573,255	123,227	105,993	33,272,490	58·04
1911 ...	588,000	128,036	112,293	36,110,115	61·41
1912 ..	604,275	133,122	118,350	38,569,566	63·83

DESCRIPTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Sewerage
system.

While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne Water Supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out the long-called-for and pressing want of an efficient system of sewerage in the Metropolitan area. The plans and estimates of the cost of the Metropolitan sewerage scheme were originally prepared by the late Mr. James Mansergh, an expert civil engineer from England, and were furnished to the Board on its creation. The scheme recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief (the late Mr. William Thwaites) was estimated to cost £5,030,000, but was modified by Mr. Thwaites, with the concurrence of the Board, so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000.

The original Act of Parliament contemplated only the construction of sewers in the streets, but this was altered by an Act passed in 1897, which added the duty of constructing sewers in rights-of-way and the branches from the sewers to the building line of each property, and in consequence has added considerably to the original estimate of cost.

Tenements
connected
with the
sewerage
system.

The first tenement was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1912, 126,909 tenements had been gazetted as within sewerage areas; and applications received *re* 347 outside gazetted areas; and out of this number 126,788 only were provided with sanitary fittings which required to be connected with the sewerage system; 121,773 had been connected, including 322 outside gazetted areas; and 2,539 were in progress of connexion, leaving 5,015 tenements which had not been completely connected, of which 2,476 had not been started.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1912:—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Municipality.				No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1912.
Melbourne City	...	...	...	25,506
South Melbourne City	...	...	...	10,471
Prahran City	...	...	...	10,896
Fitzroy City	...	...	...	7,549
Richmond City	...	...	...	9,657
St. Kilda City	...	...	...	5,589
Collingwood City	...	...	...	7,914
Footscray City	...	...	...	4,893
Hawthorn City	...	...	...	5,587
Brunswick City	...	...	...	6,359
Essendon City	...	...	...	5,095
Malvern City	...	...	...	3,498
Brighton Town	...	...	...	2,650
Northcote Town	...	...	...	3,037
Port Melbourne Town	...	...	...	2,874

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS—*continued.*

Municipality.	No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1912.
Williamstown Town	2,121
Caulfield Town	2,488
Camberwell Town	2,216
Kew Town	1,499
Coburg Town	444
Heidelberg Shire	14
Preston Shire	398
Moorabbin Shire	687
Nunawading Shire	9
Total in Gazetted Areas	121,451
„ outside Gazetted Areas	322
Grand Total	121,773

PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK.

On the 31st December, 1912, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following districts, viz.:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne (except very small portions in Flemington and Kensington), Richmond, Prahran, Collingwood, Fitzroy, and nearly the whole of Essendon, St. Kilda, and Brighton; the greater portions of Malvern, Footscray, and Williamstown had also been dealt with, together with the thickly populated portions of Camberwell, Caulfield, Kew, Hawthorn, Northcote, Brunswick, Coburg, Preston, and Moorabbin, besides small portions of Nunawading and Heidelberg.

The whole system was so far advanced that on the date mentioned the sewage from 126,788 tenements could be collected. Of these, 121,773 tenements were connected, together with 52 public conveniences and 72 public urinals. The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows:—138,747 water closets, 101,178 baths, 76,807 sinks, 72,439 sets of wash troughs, 34,264 lavatories, 13,817 stables, 8,013 urinals, 6,175 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,841 cellars, 956 slop hoppers, 292 latrines, and 285 dairies. The house connexions pipes join the 9-inch reticulation pipes, which are gradually collected into 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch pipes, and then again into brick and concrete branch sewers, which join the sub-mains and mains. In all 1,228 miles of reticulation and 130 miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed. There are also 1,950½ miles of house connexions drains (1,942 miles of vitrified stoneware and 8½ miles of cast-iron pipes) laid under the supervision of the Board; or a grand total of 3,308½ miles of mains, branches, reticulation sewers, and house connexions drains connected with the Spotswood pumping station.

Particulars of the system are as follows:—

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood.

The two main sewers are—

1. The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system), which commences with Heidelberg, and thence takes up East Kew, Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, the Clifton Hill part of Collingwood, also Fitzroy, and the North Carlton, North Melbourne, and Flemington and Kensington parts of Melbourne, together with Essendon and Footscray.

2. The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system), which starts with Sandringham, picking up Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Camberwell, and a small part of Nunawading, besides the remaining part of Kew, also Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and the remaining part of Collingwood, with East Melbourne, and other remaining parts of Melbourne.

The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

PUMPING STATION, RISING MAINS, AND OUTFALL SEWER.

Pumping
station.

When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station at a level of 50 feet below low-water mark through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of two 6-foot and one 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains to the head of the outfall sewer, 75 feet above low-water mark, whence it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

Sewage
arm.

The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which is situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne, and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee, in open plain country, enjoying an average annual rainfall of 18.43 inches.

From the point where the sewage is delivered on to the farm, the land slopes gradually to the shores of Port Phillip Bay, to which it has a long frontage, and into which the filtered sewage is discharged.

The farm originally comprised 8,847 acres, which in its virgin unimproved state cost the Board in 1892 £159,873. This sum also included the purchase of a strip of land $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long (168 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres) on which the greater portion of the outfall sewer is constructed. In 1911 a further area of about 306 acres of low-lying Crown land along the foreshore of the bay adjoining the sewage farm was acquired from the Government at £2 per acre, making the total area of the farm about 9,153 acres at 30th June, 1912.

Before being required for sewage disposal, the greater part of the farm was leased by the Board to hay and grain growers, and proved highly productive under wheat, oats, and barley. The rents ranged up to about 30s. per acre, and for a number of years averaged over £1 per acre over the whole area let.

The method followed by the Board was to gradually resume the land from the tenants as it was required for filtration purposes, to keep up with the progress of the house connexions work of the metropolis. It has now all been resumed.

The following is a description of the process of preparation for irrigation:—After being divided by roads into rectangular blocks of about 80 acres, these blocks are again subdivided into paddocks of about 20 acres (20 chains by 10 chains). The paddocks are broken up by steam ploughs, the bottom being subsoiled to a depth of about 2 ft. 6 in. The blocks are then graded into small level bays, and deep drainage channels cut, and main supply carriers thrown up, around the boundaries, which are at the same time securely fenced and planted with trees for shelter and breakwinds. The blocks are then sown with lucerne or perennial grasses (chiefly prairie or rye), or a mixture of lucerne and prairie grass, and in a few months are ready to be flooded with sewage. The resultant growth is very rapid, and (with the exception of a few hundred acres of lucerne reserved for hay) the land is grazed with sheep, cattle, and horses, the practice being to keep the stock shifting from block to block to eat the feed down in front of the sewage water.

The Board's principal business is the fattening of store sheep, but the grazing and farming operations are subservient to the main object of the farm, viz., the filtration of the equivalent of about 7.1 feet of sewage per acre per annum. The total area sown with grasses or lucerne at 30th June, 1912, was 4,932 acres. The maximum number of stock carried in the spring of 1911 was 39,658 sheep, 718 cattle and 204 horses, whilst during the winter in a normal year the carrying capacity would, without artificial feeding, be about 50 per cent. of that of the spring. The revenue from grazing, including sales of wool, &c., for 1911-12 was £15,245. The making of lucerne hay and the growing of maize for grain have

also been recently introduced, with fair promise of proving profitable. Experiments are being conducted to ascertain the varieties of grasses likely to flourish under the largest amount of irrigation. During the year 1911-12 the average daily quantity of sewage delivered on to the farm was 31,066,653 gallons, and the Board's first consideration must be the effective filtration of this sewage through the 5,894 acres of prepared land before being discharged into the Bay. The total capital cost of the farm for purchase and preparation was, on 30th June, 1912, £472,602. The farm is supplied with water for domestic and stock purposes from the metropolitan water supply system.

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1911-12 are given below.

	Acres.
Total area of farm	9,153
Area of irrigated pasture available for grazing ...	4,332
„ under lucerne for hay	446
„ „ maize for grain	154
Total area under irrigation	4,932
Area prepared for settling pits	962
Total area available for sewage disposal ...	5,894
Area prepared for irrigation but not sown ...	Nil.
„ under preparation for irrigation	321
„ „ cereal crops	302
„ „ bare fallow	1,700
Areas reserved for cottage and township sites ...	121
„ „ plantations and reserves	413
„ „ private roads and channels	402
Total area of farm	9,153

Stock carried—

Maximum in spring—			
Sheep	39,658		
Horses	204		
Cattle	718		
Minimum in winter—			
Sheep	10,255		
Horses	354		
Cattle	940		

Profits from grazing--

Sheep (including sales of wool)	...	...	£11,298
Cattle	...	...	2,774
Agistment (principally horses)	...	...	1,173
Total	...	...	£15,245

Lucerne hay—area cut, 446 acres

Total yield of lucerne hay for season, 1,144 tons

Maize for grain—area planted, 154 acres

Average yield per acre, 47 bushels

Fodder crops (other than lucerne or grasses)—

Maize, 162 acres

Rape, 126 acres

Millet, 50 acres

Men employed by Board ... 144

Population resident on farm over 21 years of age... 149

" " " under 21 years of age 113

Houses on farm owned by Board ... 50

" " " tenant ... 1

Working horses on farm—

Draught horses owned by Board ... 37

" " hired " ... 32

Light horses owned by Board ... 10

Brood mares owned by Board (included in 37

working draught horses above) ... 16

Foals ... 3

Progress of Construction Works.

	Acres.
Area steam ploughed for irrigation	5,727
" " " for plantations, &c.	413
" mole-drained by steam plant	1,145
" underdrained with pipes	619

	Miles.	Chains.
Length of main carrier embankments—cement lined	8	10
" " " " unlined	13	50
Total	21	60

Length of subsidiary carriers--

C.I. flumes ... 15 62

C.C. flumes ... 4 72

Embankments unlined ... 27 25

Total ... 47 79

			Miles.	Chains.
Length of main drains	...	...	26	10
" " subsidiary drains	...	...	78	21
" " pipe drains	...	...	27	1
" " agricultural pipes	...	...	32	43
" " water pipes laid—6-inch	...	...	2	25
4-inch	...	...	11	5
3-inch	...	...	0	7
2-inch	...	...	11	11
1½-inch	...	...	1	13
1-inch	...	...	2	67
" " roads formed	...	...	29	74
" " fencing erected	...	...	284	0
" " wire netted	...	...	10	12

				No.
Trees planted	...	...	...	198,000

				Gallons.
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1911-12—114 acre feet per day	...	...	...	31,066,653
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1912				£472,602
Net cost of sewage purification for year 1911-12				£8,736
Population served by sewerage system				564,529
Net cost per head of sewage purification for year 1911-12	...	...	...	3.7d.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution
of Fire
Brigades
Boards.

Connected with the water service of the State generally, is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1890*, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act 1890*, and its amendments.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Wyndham, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Templestowe,

Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin within the 10-mile radius, not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District has been extended, and now includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin. It extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

For the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, and no persons or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section." Powers of the Board

Another section of the Fire Brigades Act provides that "each Board, its officers and servants, any local committee, its officers and servants, and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of all water mains, water plugs, valves, pipes, vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works, or any public or municipal corporation, or local body whatsoever, and of all water therein, or in any well or tank, free of charge, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or for the purpose of drills, competitions, and practice, conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking, superintending, and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively. The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, and control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades, and schools of instruction, the maintenance of fire alarms, and the establishment of communication, telephonic and other."

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works under the *Water Act 1890* must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs, in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1912, the Board had fixed to its 216 miles 75 chains of leading mains and 1,126 miles 57½ chains of reticulation mains, 1,829 pillar hydrants, 133 Tregear patent hydrants, and 14,085 ball fire plugs, viz., 14,063 Bateman and Moore (of which 835 are with spring) and 22 Fowler patent—a grand total of 16,047. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

Outfit of the
Metro-
politan
Fire
Brigade.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1912, had under its control the following:—Fifty stations, 223 members of permanent staff, 27 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 13 men engaged in the workshops, 152 partially paid firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 5 gasoline engines, 1 chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 2 petrol motor fire engines, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 motor salvage waggon and chemical engine combined, 1 motor combination appliance, 2 motor hose waggons, 1 motor cycle, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 40 horse hose reels, 41 hand hose reels, 8 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 12 exercise and supply carts, 1 salvage van, 1 brake, 76 horses, 105,391 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 3 smoke helmets, 2 smoke jackets, and 220 fire alarm circuits having 776 street fire alarms, of which 694 contained telephones, and the remaining 82 were fire alarms only. There were also 290 auxiliary boxes and 13 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 141 direct telephone lines, 62 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 23 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 45 sprinkler call transmitting instruments. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 483 miles.

During 1912 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £75,603, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to .88d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £5,927,938, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £5 9s. 5d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1911 amounted to £395,081, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1912 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £21,612.

The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1912 was £14,515, and this amount was contributed in equal portions by the Government, the municipal councils, and the insurance companies above mentioned. The expenditure for the year amounted to £14,859. There are 102 municipal councils and 59 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1911 amounted to £182,362, and the total of their contributions in 1912 for the up-keep of the brigades was £4,736. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1912 was £1,681,022. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns a few permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are also employed. There are 118 registered brigades, and three more are about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,308, but in many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The Chief Officer and the Deputy Chief Officer of the Board frequently inspect the brigades, and also pay them "surprise visits." They report monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and in regard to the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1912 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 63 manual engines, 11 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 280 hose reels, and approximately 165,000 feet of canvas hose.

Country
Fire
Brigades
Board.

Receipts
and ex-
penditure.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1912, are as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	65,591	64,347	69,375	69,837	78,206
Receipts for Services ...	2,833	2,908	3,226	3,106	5,172
Interest and Sundries ...	2,562	1,649	2,141	3,039	2,109
Total ...	70,986	68,904	74,742	75,982	85,487
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	29,332	34,521	36,589	40,939	48,798
Fire Expenses ...	3,080	3,107	3,216	3,297	3,183
Administrative Charges, &c.	13,625	12,440	14,653	13,874	16,517
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	8,748	5,532	6,011	4,185	7,176
Interest ...	5,822	5,781	5,838	5,806	5,995
Sinking Fund ...	2,895	2,250	2,450	2,500	2,550
Miscellaneous ...	6,468	5,975	4,112	6,456	6,243
Total ...	69,970	69,606	72,869	77,057	90,462
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	244	3,203	155	72	417

ACCUMULATION.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. In issues of this work prior to 1911-12, such an estimate had been given, based on the net amount of estates of deceased persons for the years 1898 to 1902 inclusive, and the number of persons living above the age of 21 years according to the 1901 census. It was mentioned that these estimates could be regarded as rough approximations only, and the defects of the method were pointed out.

Wealth of
the people.

Material is now available from which it is possible to estimate with much greater accuracy the amount of private wealth, and there is good reason to believe that the statement given below is the most reliable that has yet been published in regard to this State. The procedure adopted was to tabulate according to age at death the net amount of property left by deceased persons during each of the four years 1908 to 1911 inclusive. The totals for the four years were divided by the numbers of deaths occurring in the community at the respective ages, and the results were multiplied by the numbers living at those ages according to the 1911 census. The assumption involved was that persons surviving and persons dying at any age would on the average have the same average amount of wealth. By summarizing the amounts of wealth pertaining to each age obtained in the manner described and making the adjustments referred to below, the total for all persons in the community was arrived at.

The values of estates used in the calculations were the net amounts on which duty was paid, liabilities being deducted. It must be kept in view that the wealth represented by the estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State, leaving property in the State, are included in the figures quoted; but, on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States, which are not included.

In dealing with a problem of this nature, there are so many disturbing elements that scientific accuracy is not possible. Of these elements the most obvious is that probates or letters of administration are taken out in respect of about 30 per cent. only of the persons who die each year in Victoria. The amounts left by the remaining 70 per cent., while small in the case of the individual, may in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. It must be remembered, however, that in comparatively few cases where the amount

of the estate exceeds £100 will it fail to come under the notice of the probate officers, and that the great majority of children, as well as many other persons, leave practically no property. After taking into account these considerations, it would seem that property belonging to the poorer classes of the community will be small in proportion to the total, and that an allowance can easily be made therefor.

The statement has been made from time to time by authorities who have dealt with this subject that results based on probate returns will be defective to some extent through a number of persons having disposed by settlement of the whole or a portion of their wealth before death. According to the law of this State, the payment of duty will not be evaded by a settlement of this nature unless it be absolute, and be made at least twelve months before death. For this and other reasons it is considered that in Victoria the disposal of estates during lifetime will not have a very important effect on the estimate.

The error due to the omission from consideration of the above two items is one of defect. On the other hand, there is an over-estimation of the amount held by life assurance companies on account of their policy-holders. The amount so held is the reserve value of the policies, not the full sum assured, as is implied by the method of computation adopted.

It is probable that the rate of mortality among persons having property is below that prevailing in the general community, and that it will approximate to the rate among assured lives. Calculations have been made with the view of ascertaining to what extent the amount of private wealth owned by males, as estimated from the probate returns and the death rates in the community, would be increased, if it were assumed that the rates of mortality at the different ages were similar to those shown in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the years 1849-1903.

Considerable sums have been lent on mortgage on Victorian property or invested in Victorian enterprises by companies and individuals in Britain and elsewhere. In the majority of cases where an investor does not reside in Victoria, and where on his decease his estate will not be dealt with by the Victorian Probate Office, it is probable that he has no personal interest in the State. In such cases it seems right that the amount of the investment should not be regarded as forming portion of the wealth of the State, the more especially as it is likely to be included in any estimate of wealth which may be prepared for the country in which the investor resides. On the other hand, shares held by Victorians in companies which are registered in Victoria, but whose operations are confined entirely to other States and countries, may fairly be regarded as Victorian assets, and as constituting a portion of the wealth of the community.

If, until complete figures covering the six years 1908 to 1913 are available, it be assumed that the unadjusted probate returns of the four years 1908 to 1911 afford a suitable basis for the estimation of the wealth of the community, and that the mortality rates amongst

property-owners will correspond with the rates relating to assured lives as given in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society above referred to, the private wealth of Victoria in 1911 is about £282,000,000, or approximately 38 times the average annual amount left by deceased persons.

It has been shown that calculations based on probate returns require adjustment, and that allowance must be made for small estates, as well as for other property which will not come under the notice of the Probate Office. The extent to which the figures will be affected by the necessary alterations and additions cannot be stated exactly, but from the information available it may be assumed that the net result will be to increase the estimate derived from the probate returns by about £28,000,000, and thus to make the amount of private wealth in the State about £310,000,000.

The following statement shows the private wealth existing in Victoria according to the assumptions made. Estimates on a similar basis are given for the other Australian States, but in the absence of detailed information as to the amounts left by deceased persons at different ages it has not been possible to attain the same degree of accuracy in preparing these as in the case of the Victorian wealth.

PRIVATE WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1911.

State.	Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount.*	Adults at Census, 1911.	Private Wealth.	
			Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£		£	£
Victoria ...	29,508,573	752,607	310,000,000	236
New South Wales ...	23,841,924	921,731	424,000,000	257
Queensland ...	4,537,829	329,091	80,000,000	132
South Australia ...	5,543,468	232,625	93,000,000	226
Western Australia ...	2,369,100	166,812	48,000,000	170
Tasmania ...	2,179,782	100,895	35,000,000	183
Total ..	67,980,676	2,503,761	990,000,000	222

* During four years, 1908 to 1911, in Victoria, but during only three years, 1908 to 1910, in each of the other States.

The above represents private wealth only. There is, in addition, a very large amount of property not owned by persons in their individual capacities, such as Crown lands, Government and municipal property, churches, charitable institutions, club property, &c.

An investigation relating to England based on the Probate Office returns, and on the rates of mortality prevailing in the general community, was made in 1908 by Mr. Bernard Mallet, who found the multiplier to be 24, under the conditions existing in that country. If this multiplier be applied to the value of estates left by deceased persons in England according to the returns for the year 1910-11, the product will be about £5,539,000,000, or £153 per head of the

population. The amount of wealth would probably differ somewhat from this for reasons similar to those mentioned above in connexion with Victoria.

Diffusion of
wealth.

The diffusion of wealth appears to be wider in Victoria and South Australia than in the other States of Australia, according to the proportion of adults who died leaving property in respect of which probate or administration was taken out. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the four years 1908-1911:—

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1908-1911.

	Deaths of Adults.	Estates Proved.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults.
Victoria ...	44,085	17,156	389
New South Wales	43,775	13,204	302
Queensland ...	15,932	2,818	177
South Australia ...	11,534	4,318	374
Western Australia	7,014	1,944	277
Tasmania ...	5,133	1,481	288

It is thus shown that of the adults who died during the four years 1908-1911 more than one-third in Victoria and South Australia, and more than one-fourth in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia were possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State; but it is estimated that 7 per cent. would cover this.

Property
left by
deceased
persons.

The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of either sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1912, also the average amount left by each person whose estate passed through the Probate Office, and by each person dying, and the amount of duty collected on the estates. In addition to providing data for estimating the wealth of the community, the figures in this table disclose some interesting facts. The resident adults who left property at death in 1912 numbered 4,244, the sex distribution being 2,686 males, or 41 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,558 females, or 29 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is about twice that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1912 reached its maximum in the age group 80 to 90 in the case of males and in the age groups 70 to 80 and 90 and upwards in the case of females, there being few estates in the latter group. Among females, the ratio of estates

to deceased persons is highest for the age group 60 to 70 (37 per cent.), while the ratio for males at each age group between 40 and 90 is practically uniform, ranging from 40 to 46 per cent., and is higher than the ratios for other periods of life. In the estates dealt with during 1911 wills were made by a larger proportion of females than of males, while in 1912 wills made by males were proportionately more numerous.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1912.

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty.
	Total Number.	Percentage Intestate.	Gross.		Net—after deducting Liabilities.			
			Real.	Personal.	Real and Personal.	Average to each Estate.	Average to total Deaths in each Age Group.	
MALES.								
Under 15 years ..	3	100·0	£ ..	£ 518	£ 518	£ 173	£ 0·22	£ 7·5
15 to 21 " ..	7	100·0	..	5,278	5,163	738	25	197
21 to 30 " ..	82	63·4	21,234	24,752	26,590	446	88	949
30 to 40 " ..	146	62·3	81,057	93,433	114,224	782	224	4,352
40 to 50 " ..	355	49·0	272,232	287,793	411,248	1,158	461	15,475
50 to 60 " ..	444	36·9	632,322	672,945	1,078,439	2,429	1,062	71,542
60 to 70 " ..	472	28·6	662,383	635,976	1,108,414	2,348	1,068	56,228
70 to 80 " ..	670	21·5	1,188,282	817,249	1,776,148	2,651	1,159	94,795
80 to 90 " ..	471	14·2	666,857	753,907	1,325,269	2,814	1,280	68,642
90 years and upwards ..	46	19·6	51,814	56,943	106,101	2,307	899	4,359
Absentees ..	229	30·6	136,855	506,302	598,564	2,614	..	40,640
Total Males	2,925	31·3	3,713,036	3,860,101	6,560,728	2,243	657	357,184
FEMALES.								
Under 15 years ..	3	100·0	£ ..	£ 467	£ 921	£ 307	£ ..	£ 16
15 to 21 " ..	27	74·1	5,448	19,142	23,509	871	51	936
21 to 30 " ..	102	64·7	26,903	33,502	49,120	481	97	1,532
30 to 40 " ..	175	53·1	57,560	84,273	120,485	688	191	4,030
40 to 50 " ..	239	43·1	116,590	135,497	223,680	936	318	9,698
50 to 60 " ..	307	24·1	211,481	156,211	315,042	1,026	381	10,870
60 to 70 " ..	430	20·5	298,851	487,633	741,551	1,725	564	40,210
70 to 80 " ..	248	15·7	126,858	136,594	245,172	989	287	7,884
80 to 90 " ..	80	20·0	18,642	77,943	94,639	3,155	816	5,279
90 years and upwards ..	99	34·3	35,892	125,177	158,655	1,603	..	7,999
Total Females	1,660	31·7	893,679	1,256,429	1,972,774	1,188	241	88,444
Total Males and Females 1912	4,585	31·4	4,606,715	5,116,530	8,533,502	1,861	469	445,628
1911	4,614	31·1	4,905,399	4,835,480	8,489,163	1,836	524	444,279
1910	4,128	30·6	3,977,173	4,518,071	7,430,949	1,800	477	377,923
1909	4,069	30·0	3,771,483	4,084,100	6,480,376	1,593	449	344,592
1908	4,345	29·7	4,109,944	4,274,422	7,128,085	1,641	452	407,463

The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last four years, grouped according to value and distinguishing estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS,

1909 TO 1912.

Value.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.								
Under £100 ..	461	£ 19,052	409	£ 18,382	457	£ 20,673	435	£ 19,373
£100 to £300 ..	614	116,213	581	107,620	656	122,066	595	112,237
£300 to £500 ..	377	148,623	373	145,199	361	142,846	400	158,729
£500 to £1,000 ..	390	278,454	424	300,714	450	333,916	438	315,966
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	339	485,034	341	484,039	337	563,239	407	590,336
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	182	319,286	184	446,567	181	443,245	179	441,138
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	106	371,525	100	351,809	102	352,882	117	405,625
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	62	278,331	64	292,219	81	380,466	74	329,360
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	105	737,664	137	953,548	161	1,136,965	164	1,150,999
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	26	309,719	43	520,866	41	504,331	56	671,501
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	25	451,286	22	425,312	30	584,090	28	522,189
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	17	578,708	17	600,716	16	512,649	19	616,503
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	5	345,933	9	566,105	13	856,504	11	862,111
Over £100,000 ..	4	647,943	3	562,864	5	899,701	2	419,876
Total Males ..	2,663	5,115,771	2,707	5,784,960	2,941	6,776,623	2,925	6,599,728
FEMALES.								
Under £100 ..	264	£ 12,484	261	£ 13,597	258	£ 13,386	247	£ 12,655
£100 to £300 ..	416	77,972	386	73,745	521	97,594	443	81,683
£300 to £500 ..	241	94,382	229	88,513	255	100,044	245	96,274
£500 to £1,000 ..	223	156,348	217	155,677	279	199,191	301	221,582
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	134	189,135	151	209,549	192	273,799	221	311,315
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	65	181,565	66	168,782	59	145,613	84	265,033
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	17	57,934	32	110,036	38	130,686	42	145,379
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	7	31,393	15	65,394	19	84,232	23	192,323
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	23	158,796	43	331,399	38	253,865	36	259,355
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	7	89,463	8	104,083	5	61,561	6	78,344
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	3	60,273	5	94,129	6	116,230	9	177,041
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	5	165,907	2	77,254	2	78,896	2	77,718
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	1	108,445	2	154,946	1	133,113	1	207,418
Over £100,000 ..	1	108,445	2	154,946	1	133,113	1	207,418
Total Females ..	1,406	1,384,605	1,421	1,645,989	1,673	1,692,540	1,660	1,972,774
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,069	6,480,376	4,128	7,430,949	4,614	8,469,163	4,585	8,582,502

. Compared with the returns for 1911, the figures for 1912 show, in estates of males a slight decrease in both number and value, while in estates of females, there is also a small decrease in the number, but an increase of 17 per cent. in the value.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last thirty-four years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people:—

Period.	Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office.			
	Yearly Average.			
1879-83	22.6
1884-88	25.9
1889-93	30.3
1894-98	33.3
1899-1903	36.7
1904	37.3
1905	36.8
1906	37.4
1907	38.6
1908	37.2
1909	37.1
1910	37.1
1911	39.3
1912	37.2

RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—600 in the county of Wonnangatta and the whole of French Island—or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the area of the State, being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and shire; and the following figures show the

Rateable
Property.

net annual rateable value and the capital value estimated by the municipalities over a series of years:—

RATEABLE PROPERTY: ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, 1880 TO 1913.

Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
	Annual.	Capital.		Annual.	Capital.
	£	£		£	£
1880 ...	7,117,946	83,847,418	1897 ...	10,345,535	171,253,984
1881 ...	7,175,289	87,642,459	1898 ...	10,152,500	168,611,906
1882 ...	7,433,812	91,792,547	1899 ...	10,134,108	168,456,523
1883 ...	7,692,706	95,610,959	1900 ...	10,283,500	169,911,900
1884 ...	8,098,814	103,795,832	1901 ...	10,537,497	174,141,754
1885 ...	8,793,490	114,283,570	1902 ...	10,885,087	185,101,993
1886 ...	9,621,135	125,878,748	1903 ...	11,188,932	203,902,919
1887 ...	10,153,771	137,885,701	1904 ...	11,437,830	209,143,730
1888 ...	11,913,473	167,385,210	1905 ...	11,743,270	210,920,174
1889 ...	12,931,526	187,558,511	1906 ...	11,795,143	216,615,624
1890 ...	13,265,543	194,313,646	1907 ...	12,174,325	222,598,941
1891 ...	13,733,770	203,351,360	1908 ...	12,638,900	232,725,666
1892 ...	13,605,990	197,366,940	1909 ...	13,123,958	242,688,771
1893 ...	12,779,600	189,461,350	1910 ...	13,564,488	252,006,618
1894 ...	11,676,079	174,984,851	1911 ...	14,225,309	265,083,727
1895 ...	10,641,200	167,197,780	1912 ...	14,774,660	275,078,517
1896 ...	10,393,000	168,427,700	1913 ...	15,423,445	287,872,434

It will be observed from the table that there has been a steady increase each year since 1899 in the annual value of rateable property, as estimated by the municipalities. The capital values given are not to be relied upon for purposes of accurate comparison. The great bulk of the municipalities capitalize the net annual value on a 5 per cent. basis; but 26 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 17, 16, 15, 12, 10, down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by thirteen of the metropolitan municipalities, one adopts 17 years', three 15 years', one 13 years', and three 12 years' purchase; whilst of forty country towns, ten adopt 20 years', two 17 years', six 15 years', seven 12 years', twelve 10 years', two 8 years', and one 7 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 147 shires, 130 adopt a basis of 20 years' purchase, and of the others one adopts 19 years', two 16 years', six 15 years', one 14 years', two 12 years', four 10 years', and one 8 years' purchase.

The following is an estimate for the last ten years of the capital value of land with and without improvements, the latter of which is commonly called the unimproved value, but should more correctly be termed the ground value:—

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, 1903-4
TO 1912-13.

Year.	Annual Rateable Value.	Capital Value with Improvements.	Unimproved or Ground Value.
Urban.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	5,366,477	93,376,880	46,688,440
1904-5	5,498,471	94,583,732	47,291,866
1905-6	5,664,425	99,354,665	49,677,332
1906-7	5,779,231	100,801,295	50,400,647
1907-8	5,944,691	103,666,178	51,833,089
1908-9	6,080,447	106,149,960	53,074,980
1909-10	6,232,091	108,863,963	54,431,981
1910-11	6,508,534	114,113,507	57,056,753
1911-12	6,804,697	119,400,893	59,700,446
1912-13	7,270,972	127,743,501	63,871,750
Rural.			
1903-4	6,071,353	115,766,850	77,177,900
1904-5	6,244,799	116,336,442	77,557,628
1905-6	6,130,718	117,260,959	78,173,973
1906-7	6,395,094	121,797,646	81,193,431
1907-8	6,694,209	129,059,488	86,039,659
1908-9	7,043,511	136,538,811	91,025,874
1909-10	7,332,397	143,142,655	95,428,437
1910-11	7,716,775	150,970,220	100,646,814
1911-12	7,969,963	155,677,624	103,785,083
1912-13	8,152,473	160,128,933	106,752,622
Total.			
1903-4	11,437,830	209,143,730	123,866,340
1904-5	11,743,270	210,920,174	124,849,494
1905-6	11,795,143	216,615,624	127,851,305
1906-7	12,174,325	222,598,941	131,599,078
1907-8	12,638,900	232,725,666	137,872,748
1908-9	13,128,958	242,688,771	144,100,854
1909-10	13,564,488	252,006,618	149,860,418
1910-11	14,225,309	265,083,727	157,703,567
1911-12	14,774,660	275,078,517	163,485,529
1912-13	15,423,445	287,872,434	170,624,372

Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand, according to the valuations of the Valuer-General revised to 1912. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing urban and rural properties, the ground value in 1912-13 would be about £181,740,000, which is approximate to the above estimate.

ROYAL MINT.

Royal Mint
returns.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. In the following table particulars are given, for the period 1872 to 1908 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1912.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria ...	oz.	23,424,220	704,584	620,882	551,997	510,438
„ New Zealand ..	„	3,254,413	95,546	107,839	133,210	85,223
„ Western Australia ..	„	2,837,332	21,181	15,856	11,865	6,906
„ elsewhere ..	„	2,369,263	83,383	69,248	61,621	54,726
Total ...	„	31,885,228	904,694	813,825	758,693	657,293
Coinage Value ...	£	125,642,834	3,539,328	3,176,193	2,963,713	2,555,126
<i>Gold Issued.</i>						
<i>Coin—</i>						
Sovereigns ...	No.	115,227,547	3,029,538	3,054,547	2,851,451	2,469,257
Half-Sovereigns ...	„	1,581,801	186,094	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity ...	oz.	2,302,443	99,175	29,241	27,378	20,926
„ Value ...	£	9,623,680	417,909	121,837	113,429	86,308
Total value Coin and Bullion ...	£	125,642,127	3,540,494	3,176,384	2,964,880	2,555,565

Since the opening of the Mint 35,019,733 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £137,877,194, thus averaging £3 18s. 9d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 25,812,121 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,676,231 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,893,140 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1912 was £3 19s. per ounce gross, £3 18s. 11d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 126,632,340 sovereigns, 1,767,895 half-sovereigns, and 2,479,163 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £137,879,450.

BANKING.

Common-
wealth
Bank.

By Act No. 18 of 1911, the Parliament of the Commonwealth established a Commonwealth Bank, with power (a) to carry on the general business of banking; (b) to acquire and hold land on any tenure; (c) to receive money on deposit; (d) to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise; (e) to discount bills and drafts; (f) to issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit; (g) to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold-dust, assayed gold, and precious

metals; (h) to borrow money; and (i) to do anything incidental to any of its powers. The Governor of the Bank is given power under the Act to establish a Savings Bank Department in connexion with the bank, and on 15th July, 1912, a commencement was made, so far as this branch of the business was concerned. The Governor's appointment dates from 1st June, 1912, and the Act came into operation by proclamation on the 15th of the following month; but a start with the general banking business was not made until 20th January, 1913, and consequently the bank is not represented in the following returns.

On 31st December, 1912, there were in Victoria, ten "clearing" banks, and three others engaged in the ordinary business of banking. These thirteen banks are known as the "associated" banks, and prior to the establishment of the Australian note issue by the Commonwealth Parliament, and the imposition of a prohibitive tax on notes issued by banks, they were, with two exceptions, banks of issue, *i.e.*, banks issuing notes payable to bearer at sight or on demand. The following return shows the assets and liabilities *within* Victoria of twelve of the "associated" banks (the Ballarat Banking Company being excluded) at 31st December in each of the last five years, according to sworn returns rendered to the Chief Secretary:—

Victorian
banking†

VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1908 TO 1912.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits bearing interest*	23,975,491	25,677,111	27,383,254	29,825,861	30,316,863
Deposits not bearing interest	12,659,502	13,983,615	15,805,721	17,659,739	16,941,185
Notes in circulation ...	841,604	865,252	934,291	235,492	138,639
Other ...	332,467	373,741	623,175	437,411	439,365
Total ...	37,809,064	40,899,719	44,746,441	48,158,503	47,836,052
ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	7,310,729	8,491,774	8,884,980	7,375,608	7,321,292
Australian Notes ...	...	...	101,722	1,385,836	1,011,430
Debts due to Banks †	33,711,188	32,915,873	35,868,709	38,024,328	38,538,647
Property ...	1,779,182	1,736,566	1,734,998	1,672,923	1,614,084
Other ...	611,900	806,935	751,022	884,510	1,058,431
Total ...	43,412,999	43,950,648	47,341,431	49,343,205	49,543,884
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
Capital stock paid up	13,610,852	13,615,937	13,933,729	14,529,658	14,529,735
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	5,860,550	6,440,770	7,007,837	7,701,643	8,472,271
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	567,647‡	588,070‡	633,855‡	670,119‡	685,017‡
Average rate per cent. per annum	7.98	8.22	8.67	8.67	8.84

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1912 amounted to £1,021,610.—† Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—‡ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders, at the close of the year 1912, were £322,451 less than the liabilities at the close of 1911, but were considerably in excess of the liabilities of the years 1908, 1909, and 1910, exceeding those of 1908 by £10,026,988, those of 1909 by £6,936,333, and those of 1910 by £3,089,611, the excess in each case being more than accounted for by increases in customers' deposits. During the interval 1908-1912 the Victorian assets increased by £6,130,885; whilst in the twelve months' interval 1911-1912, they increased by £200,679. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess being in 1908 £5,603,935, in 1909 £3,050,929, in 1910 £2,594,990, in 1911 £1,184,702, and in 1912 £1,707,832. The lessening of the difference between the assets and liabilities is due to the fact that an increasingly large proportion of the Victorian deposits held by the banks is invested in the other States, for it must be borne in mind that the figures given above represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to 14 millions and a half at the close of 1912, having increased to the extent of £918,883 since 1908, and reserves during the same period were built up from £5,860,550 to £8,472,271, the increase being £2,611,721, or 45 per cent.

Another indication of the progress in banking business is revealed by the annual increase in dividends paid. Compared with 1908, the average rate of dividend had increased in 1912 by 11 per cent.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement. Prior to 1911 the proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public was usually about 96 per cent., but since that year, owing to the large withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, the proportion of deposits to liabilities is about 99 per cent. Advances generally constitute about three-quarters of the banks' assets.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1900 TO 1912.
(Average of the last quarter of each year)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Government.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1900	2,840,102	27,798,183	30,638,285	30,612,533	25,752
1901	2,557,811	28,060,251	30,618,062	31,263,826	- 645,764*
1902	2,455,773	28,504,451	30,960,224	29,861,071	1,099,153
1903	2,201,989	28,227,314	30,429,303	30,401,807	27,496
1904	3,117,683	28,557,114	31,674,797	29,293,210	2,381,587
1905	3,576,895	31,547,001	35,123,896	29,918,226	5,205,670
1906	3,903,702	33,720,118	37,623,820	31,495,558	6,128,262
1907	2,665,655	35,581,634	38,247,289	33,238,732	5,008,557
1908	2,210,549	34,424,444	36,634,993	33,711,188	2,923,805
1909	3,796,729	35,863,997	39,660,726	32,915,373	6,745,353
1910	3,798,116	39,390,859	43,188,975	35,868,709	7,320,266
1911	4,740,882	42,744,718	47,485,600	38,024,328	9,461,272
1912	4,303,063	42,954,985	47,258,048	38,539,647	8,719,401

* Excess of Advances over Deposits.

Deposits
in and
advances
by banks.

The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1912 and in the first year of each of the two preceding five-year periods are subjoined. The bills drawn on London are payable at 60 days' sight, and those drawn on Australian States and New Zealand on demand. Rates of exchange.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1902, 1907, AND 1912.

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1902.	1907.	1912.
London ...	7s. 6d. to 15s. per cent. premium.	4s. 7d. per cent. discount	3s. 2d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. discount
New South Wales	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Queensland ...	5s. to 20s. per cent. premium	10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
South Australia ...	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Western Australia	10s. to 20s. per cent. premium	10s. per cent. premium	8s. 9d. to 10s. per cent. premium
Tasmania ...	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
New Zealand ...	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium

The average rate of discount on local bills at the beginning, the middle, and the end of the decennial period 1902-1912 is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation. Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1902, 1907, AND 1912.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
	1902.	1907.	1912.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days ...	4 to 6	4½ to 6	5 to 6
65 to 95 „ ...	4 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6½
95 to 125 „ ...	4½ to 7	5 to 7	5½ to 7
Over 125 „ ...	5 to 7	5 to 7	5½ to 7½

The succeeding statement shows the range for ten years of the average rates of interest per annum paid by the different banks to depositors for twelve months:—

Year.	Average Rate per Cent.		
1903	3 to 3½	
1904	3 to 3½	
1905	3 to 3½	
1906	2 to 3	
1907	3	
1908	3	
1909	3 to 3½	
1910	3	
1911	2½ to 3	
1912	3 to 4	

Analysis of
bank
returns.

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets within the State for the years 1902, 1907, and 1912 gives the following results:—

The liabilities amounted to	...	80.98 per cent. of the assets in 1902	
		90.59 " " 1907	
		96.55 " " 1912	
Coin and bullion* formed	...	18.59 " " 1902	
		18.39 " " 1907	
		16.82 " " 1912	
Of the moneys deposited	...	61.31 " bore interest in 1902	
		64.36 " " 1907	
		64.15 " " 1912	

* Including Australian notes in 1912.

Banks in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

There are twenty-two banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Twelve do business in Victoria, fifteen in New South Wales, eleven in Queensland, eight in South Australia, six in Western Australia, six in Tasmania, and six in New Zealand. The liabilities to the public and the assets, together with the principal items thereof in each State and New Zealand for the quarter ended 31st December, 1912, are as follow:—

AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

State, &c.	Deposits.*	Total Liabilities to the Public.	Advances, &c.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	46,236,438	47,836,052	38,538,647	49,543,884
New South Wales ...	56,446,434	57,887,028	47,707,757	72,480,689
Queensland ...	21,322,914	21,715,241	17,508,042	23,547,680
South Australia ...	11,283,722	11,750,815	8,522,962	11,719,810
Western Australia ...	6,477,468	6,826,593	8,763,084	11,765,995
Tasmania ...	4,236,530	4,276,134	3,188,617	4,466,290
Australia ...	146,003,506	150,291,863	124,229,109	173,524,348
New Zealand ...	24,249,756	26,128,401	25,742,272	31,692,277
Australasia ...	170,253,262	176,420,264	149,971,381	205,216,625

* Excluding perpetual inscribed stocks, which amount to £1,021,610 in Victoria, £609,883 in New South Wales, £80,664 in Queensland, and £296,510 in South Australia.

These figures have been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. Except in Western Australia and New Zealand deposits exceed advances outstanding.

As compared with the previous year deposits at the close of 1912 had increased by £971,007 in Australia as a whole, but decreased by £1,307,287 in New Zealand. The States in which deposits had increased were New South Wales, £93,815; Queensland, £773,293; South Australia, £347,261; and Tasmania, £392,309; whilst those in which the deposits had decreased were Victoria, £250,218; and Western Australia, £385,453. Advances, which include notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description,

except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks, were at the same date £2,779,900 more for Australia, and £336,582 more for New Zealand than at the close of 1911, the increases in the different States being, Victoria £514,319, New South Wales, £830,213, Queensland, £737,432, Western Australia £595,638, and Tasmania £182,364. In South Australia the advances were £80,066 less than at the close of 1911. Compared with 1911, the total liabilities to the public had increased by £436,443 in the Australian States, but decreased by £1,322,067 in New Zealand; whilst total assets had increased by £317,865 and £230,442 in Australia and New Zealand respectively.

The following table shows the particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the thirteen years 1900-1912:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE—TRANSACTIONS, 1900-1912.

Year.	Clearances.			Payments in Coin.	Average Weekly Clearances.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, &c.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1900	10,577,293	149,371,785	159,949,078	19,953,585	3,075,944
1901	11,059,519	159,367,162	170,426,681	21,505,100	3,277,436
1902	10,967,723	159,057,401	170,025,124	21,869,162	3,269,714
1903	10,322,250	156,371,148	166,693,398	21,505,741	3,205,642
1904	9,813,956	164,352,306	174,166,262	21,606,342	3,349,351
1905	9,979,716	177,652,709	187,632,425	24,562,534	3,608,316
1906	11,007,506	209,034,550	220,042,056	27,839,446	4,231,578
1907	11,557,939	225,035,841	236,593,780	29,281,793	4,549,876
1908	11,211,842	210,141,833	221,353,675	26,226,196	4,256,801
1909	11,157,341	228,506,266	239,663,607	30,065,454	4,608,915
1910	11,760,548	249,622,886	261,383,434	30,507,742	5,026,604
1911	4,744,292	285,368,807	290,113,099	35,001,404	5,579,098
1912	15,546	303,447,177	303,462,723	35,201,226	5,835,821

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Clearing House during 1912 has never been equalled, the years of nearest approach being 1911 and 1888, when the clearances amounted to £290,113,099 and £289,991,000 respectively. The excess in the clearances of 1912 over those of 1911 (£13,349,624) represents an increase of 4.6 per cent.

The issue of Australian notes was authorized by the Commonwealth Parliament in its Act No. 11 of 1910, which came into operation on 1st November of that year, and provided that after six months from that date it would not be legal for a bank to issue or circulate notes of a State. This has resulted in the recall of the note issue of Queensland. Under a separate Act (No. 14 of 1910) a tax of 10 per cent. per annum was placed on bank notes issued after 1st July, 1911.

Melbourne
Clearing
House.Australian
note issue.

Pending the printing of a permanent design for Australian notes, the forms of various banks suitably inscribed have been circulated. Designs for notes of all denominations have now been decided upon, and the new 10s. note is being printed and circulated. It is anticipated that notes of the other denominations, in the new designs, will be put into circulation before the close of the current year.

The original Act (No. 11 of 1910) required that the reserve of gold coin to be held by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth against the note circulation should be equal to at least one-fourth of the amount of the notes in actual circulation up to £7,000,000, and to the full amount of notes in circulation in excess of that sum; but these conditions expired on 30th June, 1912, as it is prescribed by Act No. 21 of 1911 that the reserve of gold coin shall, from 1st July, 1912, be not less than one-fourth of the amount of Australian notes issued. The Treasurer of the day undertook, however, at the time of the passing of the latter Act, that until after the elections, which took place on 31st May, 1913, the reserve should not be allowed to fall below 40 per cent. of the note issue, and this standard is still being maintained. The accumulation of interest derived from investments is also held as a reserve.

To meet a possible emergency the Treasurer is empowered to issue, on the security of the revenue of the Commonwealth, Treasury Bills, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied towards the redemption of Australian notes.

The notes are legal tender, redeemable in gold at the Commonwealth Treasury at the seat of Government.

Australian notes in the hands of the banks and the public on 30th June, 1913, were as follows:—

Denomination.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s.
10s.	28,753	14,377 10
£1	2,946,120	2,946,120 0
£5	618,692	3,093,460 0
£10	162,444	1,624,440 0
£20	17,826	356,520 0
£50	14,476	723,800 0
£100	4,648	404,800 0
Totals ...	3,792,361	9,163,517 10

The amount of gold coin held by the Treasurer on that date was £3,732,557 (about 40.73 per cent. of the note circulation), whilst the investments in State securities amounted to £5,470,000, and the fixed deposits in banks to £250,000, making a total of £9,452,557.

The State Savings Bank is controlled by a Board of five Commissioners and an Inspector General, and is guaranteed by the Government. It has 103 branches in the principal centres of population, and 319 agencies in the smaller towns.

The interest allowed to depositors for the year ended 30th June, 1912, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on sums up to £100, and 3 per cent. on the excess over £100 up to £250. For over thirty years £250 has been the maximum amount on which interest has been allowed, but on 1st July, 1912, the maximum was raised to £350, the 3 per cent. rate extending to that limit. The following are the particulars of depositors and deposits at regular intervals during the last thirty-eight years.

VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS,
1875 TO 1912.

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
1875 ...	65,837	81	1,469,849	22 6 6
1880 ...	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885 ...	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890 ...	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895 ...	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1900 ...	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 9
1901 ...	393,026	327	9,662,006	24 11 8
1902 ...	410,126	340	10,131,604	24 14 1
1903 ...	418,511	347	10,341,857	24 14 3
1904 ...	432,867	358	10,582,808	24 9 0
1905 ...	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
1906 ...	466,752	380	11,764,179	25 4 1
1907 ...	491,318	394	12,792,590	26 0 9
1908 ...	511,581	404	13,428,676	26 5 0
1909 ...	532,425	415	14,101,710	26 9 9
1910 ...	560,515	429	15,417,887	27 10 2
1911 ...	595,424	451	17,274,423	29 0 3
1912 ...	641,736	474	19,662,465	30 12 9

These returns are good evidence of a growing habit of thrift, as well as of a wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, as the number of depositors in proportion to population in 1912 represents an increase of 5 per cent. since 1911, of 51 per cent. since 1900, and of 88 per cent. since 1890. On 30th June, 1912, nineteen persons out of every forty in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a balance, on the average, of £30 12s. 9d., and of these depositors 47 per cent. were females. Of the amount on deposit in 1912, 33 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 39 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £250, and 28 per cent. to those with accounts over £250. The aggregate of the excess over £250—the money on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was, on 30th June, 1912, £1,183,314.

It should, however, be pointed out that 152,157 of the accounts remaining open were small sums under £1 left by depositors who had ceased to operate their accounts, the amount at whose credit was about £21,711. If these figures be withdrawn from those in the preceding table it would appear that, on 30th June, 1912, there were 489,579 active accounts with £19,640,754 at credit—an average of £40 2s. 4d. per depositor—and that the number of depositors per thousand of the population was 362.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1912.

<i>Assets.</i>				£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897				640,040
Government Debentures				10,769,803
Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria)				3,477,319
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.)				1,304,019
Municipal Debentures				241,548
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures ...				971,015
Mortgage Securities				2,041,230
Mortgage Properties foreclosed or in possession				21,611
Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares				4,428
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments				237,143
Bank premises				250,000
Commercial Bank—Current Accounts				64,540
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers and in transit				142,854
Total				20,165,550
<i>Liabilities.</i>				£
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date				19,662,466
Other liabilities				12,911
Surplus Funds allotted as follows:—				
Reserve Fund				£450,000
Depreciation Fund				5,797
Profit and Loss Account				25,914
Fidelity Guarantee Fund				8,462
Total Surplus Funds				490,173
Total				20,165,550

State
Savings
Bank—
Advances
depart-
ment.

The "Crédit Foncier" or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of

the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The issues up to 30th June, 1912, amounted to £3,705,942, of which £1,383,700 has been redeemed or re-purchased, leaving £2,322,242 outstanding. Of this amount, £976,092 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves in respect of money invested out of Savings Bank funds. The sum advanced during the year 1911-12 was £703,280 making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £3,624,893, of which £1,626,485 has been repaid, leaving outstanding on 30th June, 1912, an amount of £1,998,408, representing 3,139 loans to farmers for £1,343,492, which thus averaged £428, and 2,304 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £654,916, or an average of £284. As a measure of the safety with which the advances department has been conducted it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear, and of sinking fund to reduce principal, amounted on 30th June, 1912, to only £36, and the interest in arrear to £74. During the year one property was taken into possession.

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

				At 30th June, 1911.	During 1911-12.	At 30th June, 1912.
Loans raised	...	...	£	3,096,045	609,897	3,705,942
„ repaid	...	...	£	1,273,775	109,925	1,383,700
„ outstanding	...	...	£	1,822,270	...	2,322,242
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>						
Applications received	...	No.		13,187	801	13,988
„ „ amount	...	£		6,379,445	449,444	6,828,889
Applications granted	...	No.		8,291	395	8,686*
„ „ amount	...	£		3,676,405	192,860	3,869,265*
Amount advanced	...	£		2,797,323	157,295	2,954,618
„ repaid	...	£		1,490,665	120,461	1,611,126
„ outstanding	...	£		1,306,658	...	1,343,492
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>						
Applications received	...	No.		1,288	2,647	3,935
„ „ amount	...	£		401,000	831,870	1,232,870
Applications granted	...	No.		630	2,216	2,846†
„ „ amount	...	£		187,080	656,385	843,465†
Amount advanced	...	£		124,290	545,985	670,275
„ repaid	...	£		268	15,091	15,359
„ outstanding	...	£		124,022	...	654,916

* Including £646,825 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,227 applicants.

† Including £94,295 offered to, but not accepted by, 314 applicants.

The profit for the year in the advances department was £184 18s. on ordinary funds, and £2,884 14s. 11d. on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £3,069 12s. 11d. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £88,006, which is held in accordance with Act No. 1481, for

the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department. As the profit on working account was so small, the rate of interest charged was raised from 4½ to 5 per cent. in July.

State Penny
Savings
Bank.

A Penny Savings Bank was established in connexion with State Schools in November, 1912, and the transactions therein for the period ending 31st March, 1913, were as follow:—

Deposits	...	...	...	£2,024	11s.	8d.
Payments	...	...	...	£99	1s.	0d.
Accounts opened	...	...	...	9,775		
" closed...	...	...	...	431		
Depositors at 31st March, 1913	...	...	...	9,344		
Deposits	"	"	...	£1,925	10s.	8d.

Common-
wealth
Savings
Bank.

As already stated the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced business in Victoria on 15th July, 1912, and during the period ended 31st December, 1912, 10,669 accounts were opened, and 551 closed; deposits amounting to £496,888 were received, and the sum of £105,035 withdrawn. On 31st December, 1912, the depositors numbered 10,118, with £393,355 standing to their credit. The rate of interest allowed to depositors is 3 per cent. on sums up to £300.

Savings
Banks in
Australasia.

The Savings Banks of Australasia comprise the Commonwealth Bank, which at 31st December, 1912, had branches doing business in Victoria, Queensland, the Northern Territory, and New South Wales; State banks in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia; State and Trustee banks in New South Wales; Trustee banks in South Australia; State and Joint Stock banks in Tasmania; and Government and private banks in New Zealand. The figures relate to the date, 30th June, 1912, except those of the Tasmanian Joint Stock banks and the New Zealand banks. As regards these, the former are made up to the end of February, 1912, and the latter to 31st December, 1911.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911-12.

State.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	641,736	474	19,662,465	30 12 9
New South Wales ...	577,232	334	26,539,640	45 19 7
Queensland ...	1,9,091	219	7,342,811	52 15 10
South Australia ...	192,847	455	8,223,261	42 12 10
Western Australia ...	96,223	318	4,387,649	45 12 0
Tasmania ...	67,105	347	1,934,088	28 16 5
Australia ...	1,714,234	370	68,089,904	39 14 5
New Zealand ...	459,602	448	17,194,461	37 8 3
Australasia ...	2,173,836	384	85,284,365	39 4 7

The number of depositors in proportion to population in Victoria is greater than in the other States and New Zealand, but the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is larger than in the case of Tasmania only. It has already been shown that the diffusion of wealth, as evidenced by the proportion of persons dying and leaving property, was at the date of the 1911 census wider in Victoria than elsewhere in Australia, and this is corroborated by the above figures. Nearly one-half of the people of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, more than one-third of those of Tasmania and New South Wales, less than one-third of those of Western Australia, and more than one-fifth of those in Queensland are depositors in Savings Banks.

The following table shows the number and proportion to population of depositors, the amount of deposits, and the average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain and other countries:—

Savings
Banks in
various
countries

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average each Depositor
England and Wales	1911	12,344,334	340	£ 187,365,278	£ s. d. 15 3 7
Scotland	1911	1,182,857	249	27,111,042	22 18 5
Ireland ...	1911	692,498	158	15,074,784	21 15 4
United Kingdom...	1911	14,219,689	313	229,551,104	16 2 10
Canada ...	1912	183,528	25	11,963,285	65 3 8
Union of S'th Africa	1911	235,119	39	6,519,826	27 14 7
Austria	1908	6,189,647	219	247,625,195	40 0 1
Belgium	1908	2,624,991	355	35,133,429	13 7 8
France ...	1909	13,457,779	343	211,249,673	15 13 11
Italy ...	1909	7,270,000	210	154,280,617	21 4 5
Netherlands	1908-9	1,874,109	320	21,257,583	11 6 10
Russia ...	1909	6,559,757	42	128,806,058	19 12 9
Sweden ...	1909	2,095,444	383	45,698,648	21 16 2
Norway	1909	956,986	404	26,874,225	28 1 7
Denmark	1909	1,296,161	480	41,030,545	31 13 1
United States	1911	9,597,185	102	865,629,014	90 3 11

Depositors in proportion to population are more numerous in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden than in Australia, though the ratio in Victoria is only exceeded by that in Denmark. The only countries which stand above Australia in the average amount due to each depositor are the United States, Canada, and Austria, all of which, with the addition of Denmark, are above Victoria.

The following statements give the approximate stocks of gold, silver, and paper money in the principal countries of the world for 1910, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1911. The information in the first statement has been extracted from the Report

World's
stocks of
money and
coinage.

of the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A., and that in the second from the Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, London.

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1910.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
Argentina ...	50,221,000	1,932,000	64,728,000
Austria-Hungary ...	73,379,000	26,528,000	29,487,000
Belgium ...	4,993,000	3,082,000	27,802,000
Brazil ...	20,240,000	5,137,000	41,241,000
British Empire—			
Australasia ...	40,912,000	2,055,000	*
Canada ...	22,234,000	1,377,000	15,781,000
India ...	2,712,000	30,001,000	7,993,000
South Africa ...	13,439,000	4,110,000	*
United Kingdom ...	133,566,000	24,001,000	23,872,000
Egypt ...	37,583,000	3,247,000	1,377,000
France ...	237,953,000	84,475,000	45,823,000
Germany ...	38,200,000	50,118,000	56,735,000
Italy ...	54,269,000	4,952,000	37,460,000
Japan ...	25,953,000	25,706,000	18,350,000
Mexico ...	5,877,000	11,507,000	10,521,000
Netherlands ...	14,261,000	6,843,000	12,391,000
Russia ...	197,555,000	16,131,000	*
Spain ...	21,946,000	35,693,000	15,617,000
Turkey ...	31,213,000	5,425,000	*
United States ...	351,382,000	149,902,000	161,225,000
Other Countries ...	60,764,000	41,940,000	78,210,000
Total ...	1,438,652,000	534,162,000	648,413,000

* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	33,114,525	2,264,717	127,766
Australia ...	9,934,802	...	...
India (a) ...	...	1,461,672	230,508
British Colonies and Dependencies (b) ...	256,395	1,296,395	84,978
Austria-Hungary ...	1,959,661	1,469,619	210,787
Brazil ...	18,968	741,222	10,811
France and French Colonies ...	5,149,500	480,311	103,501
Germany and German Colonies ...	5,354,057	2,145,261	330,507
Holland and Dutch Colonies ...	645,453	400,000	2,084
Japan ...	3,052,307	914,872	...
Russia ...	106,400	581,279	146,224
Turkey ...	4,652,921	176,552	136,613
United States and Philippines ...	11,703,505	1,414,443	662,655
Other Countries ...	732,683	3,231,020	408,742
Total ...	76,681,177	16,577,363	2,455,176

(a) Financial Year, 1910-11.

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1910-11), at Ottawa, and at the "Mint," Birmingham.

PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices in London during the last twenty-eight years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

Comparative prices of Victorian stocks.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,
1885 TO 1912.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange.		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 15 10	...
1886	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	3 13 2	...
1887	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	3 13 1	...
1888	114 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	3 6 5	...
1889	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	3 5 8	3 5 5
1890	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 8 0	3 7 0
1891	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 3	3 9 9
1892	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	3 13 9	3 13 5
1893	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 18 6	4 3 4
1894	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 15 2	3 10 2
1895	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116 $\frac{7}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904	107	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905	107	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 11 6	3 11 6
1906	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907	105	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 14 2	3 11 8
1908	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 12 1	3 10 5
1909	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 13 11	3 12 9
1910	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 9	3 14 5
1911	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 15 5	3 14 9
1912	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 17 10	3 19 9

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

Prices of
Australasian
stocks.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during each of the last nineteen years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1912.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1920.	1933.	1915.	1917-36.	1934.	1920-40.	1929.
1894 ..	103½	107½	105½	105½	108½	..	107½
1895 ..	104½	113½	109½	109½	117½	..	109½
1896 ..	111½	118½	111½	111½	124½	..	112½
1897 ..	113	120½	113½	112½	121½	..	114½
1898 ..	111½	117½	109½	110	118½	..	112½
1899 ..	110	115½	109	108½	116½	..	111
1900 ..	109½	114½	108½	108½	115½	110½	111½
1901 ..	110	114½	107½	107½	113½	109½	113
1902 ..	108½	112½	105½	105½	112½	110	111½
1903 ..	104½	107½	102½	102½	109½	107½	107½
1904 ..	104½	107½	102½	101½	107½	105½	106
1905 ..	105½	107½	103½	103½	107½	106½	107½
1906 ..	103½	108½	102½	102½	108½	105½	107½
1907 ..	102½	106½	101½	101½	107½	104½	106
1908 ..	103½	107½	102½	102½	107½	104½	107½
1909 ..	103	107	102½	102½	107½	103½	106½
1910 ..	102½	105½	101½	102½	10½	102½	104½
1911 ..	102½	105½	101½	101½	106½	103½	104½
1912 ..	101½	103½	100½	101	104½	101½	102½

THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894 ..	95½	99½	95½	97½	..	96½	99½
1895 ..	98½	104½	102½	104½	..	102½	103½
1896 ..	104½	108	106½	108½	..	107½	106
1897 ..	106½	109½	106½	111½	..	108½	107½
1898 ..	104½	106½	104½	108	..	107½	106½
1899 ..	103½	105½	103½	106½	..	103½	105½
1900 ..	103½	105	103½	105½	102½	102½	105
1901 ..	104	104½	102½	104½	101½	102½	106½
1902 ..	102½	103½	101½	103½	100½	103½	105½
1903 ..	98	99½	97½	101½	98½	100½	102½
1904 ..	96½	97½	96½	98½	95½	98	99½
1905 ..	98½	99½	98½	99	97½	99½	98½
1906 ..	100	100½	99½	100½	99	98½	100½
1907 ..	98½	99½	97½	99	96½	97½	99½
1908 ..	99½	100½	98½	99½	98½	98½	99½
1909 ..	98½	99	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½
1910 ..	97½	98½	97½	98½	97½	97½	96½
1911 ..	97½	98½	97½	97½	96½	97½	96½
1912 ..	95½	96½	95	95½	93½	93½	94

The earlier years in this table were marked by a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede and this process continued until 1904. In 1905 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a

partial recovery was made which, however, has not been sustained as in 1909, 1910 and 1911 prices receded gradually, and in 1912 show a considerable drop. The figures, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

The best method of comparing the values of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the different values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor, the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

Investors' return from Australasian stocks.

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1912.

Year	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
1906	3 14 11	3 11 5	3 15 1	3 16 5	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 3
1907	3 17 0	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 18 2	3 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 3
1908	3 14 1	3 11 7	3 15 6	3 15 1	3 12 5	3 12 1	3 11 3
1909	3 15 4	3 12 0	3 15 4	3 16 4	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 12 3
1910	3 16 8	3 13 11	3 17 3	3 16 4	3 13 2	3 16 1	3 14 4
1911	3 16 4	3 14 3	3 18 8	3 18 7	3 13 1	3 13 2	3 14 8
1912	3 18 11	3 16 8	4 1 10	4 0 0	3 15 7	3 19 3	3 17 7
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 15 2	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 1 1	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 7 7	3 7 3	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 3	3 6 9	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	4 2 2	3 14 11	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 19 0	3 12 8	3 12 0
1906	3 11 5	3 10 5	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 15 0	3 13 8	3 10 4
1907	3 14 4	3 12 2	3 15 6	3 11 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	3 11 5
1908	3 12 5	3 10 10	3 13 10	3 11 2	3 18 9	3 14 5	3 11 3
1909	3 14 5	3 13 2	3 15 8	3 12 5	4 0 3	3 16 0	3 12 6
1910	3 16 2	3 14 8	3 15 7	3 13 2	4 5 3	3 16 6	3 14 8
1911	3 16 4	3 14 8	3 16 8	3 13 7	4 12 5	3 19 10	3 14 7
1912	4 2 2	3 19 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	6 9 9	4 13 8	3 18 2

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been adopted for the calculation.

Taking the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that those of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand are practically alike, and almost without exception yield least to the investor.

Representative British and Colonial stocks in London.

The following is a statement of the interest return to the investor in the principal issues of Colonial stocks and in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices quoted during the years 1900 and 1912:—

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1912.

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor per cent.		
			1900.	1912.	Increase.
		per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom ..	Inter-minable	$2\frac{1}{2}^*$	2 10 0	3 6 5	0 16 5
Canada	1938	3	3 0 0	3 13 6	0 13 6
Ceylon	1934	4	3 6 11	3 14 7	0 7 8
Canada	1947	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 1	3 14 7	0 17 6
Western Australia..	1934	4	3 6 2	3 15 7	0 9 5
Jamaica	1934	4	3 10 11	3 16 1	0 5 2
Newfoundland ..	1935	4	3 11 1	3 16 4	0 5 3
Cape Colony ..	1929-49	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 3	3 16 5	0 11 2
New South Wales	1933	4	3 6 4	3 16 8	0 10 4
South Australia ..	1939	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 9	3 16 8	0 10 11
Natal	1937	4	3 10 1	3 17 1	0 7 0
New Zealand ..	1929	4	3 9 0	3 17 7	0 8 7
British Guiana ..	1935	4	3 12 3	3 18 2	0 5 11
New Zealand ..	1940	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 4	3 18 2	0 11 10
Victoria	1920	4	3 8 8	3 18 11	0 10 3
Cape Colony ..	1923	4	3 10 4	3 19 0	0 8 8
New Zealand ..	1945	3	3 3 2	3 19 0	0 15 10
Tasmania	1920-40	4	3 7 0	3 19 3	0 12 3
New South Wales	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 0	3 19 11	0 14 11
South Australia ..	1917-36	4	3 7 10	4 0 0	0 12 2
Trinidad	1917-42	4	3 7 8	4 0 7	0 12 11
New South Wales	1935	3	3 0 11	4 1 9	1 0 10
Queensland	1915	4	3 7 6	4 1 10	0 14 4
Victoria	1923	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	4 2 2	0 15 4
Queensland	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	4 2 9	0 15 11
Quebec	1937	3	3 10 7	4 3 11	0 13 4
Natal	1929-49	3	3 4 9	4 11 8	1 6 11
Tasmania	1920-40	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 3	4 13 8	1 6 5
Victoria	1929-49	3	3 4 10	4 15 5	1 10 7
Hong Kong	1918-43	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 5	4 15 5	1 8 0
British Guiana ..	1923-45	3	3 7 2	5 4 0	1 16 10
Trinidad	1922-44	3	3 6 11	5 7 6	2 0 7
Queensland	1922-47	3	3 6 1	5 14 11	2 8 10
Western Australia	1916-36	3	3 12 0	7 16 6	4 4 6

* Consols carried $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest until 1908; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is only reckoned at $2\frac{1}{2}$, which is now the permanent rate.

It would appear from this table as if the Australian and other Colonial 3 per cent. stocks were not viewed with approbation by the British investor; but as some of these stocks are redeemable at the option of the Governments between extremes of 20 or 25 years, and as in such cases the computation of returns to investors has been made on the assumption that the loans will be redeemed at the earliest dates, these returns are higher than the probabilities warrant. Since the market rate of interest is about 4 per cent., it is not at all likely that the Governments will endeavour to redeem at the earliest date, unless under the unlikely condition of a fall in interest below 3 per cent. Therefore, in the case of such stocks, it would be a fairer comparison to calculate the return to the investor on the assumption of redemption at the latest optional date. Under these circumstances, the interest realized by the purchasers of the various 3 per cent. Australian and other Colonial stocks in 1900 and 1912 would be as follows:—

Stocks.	Return to Investor per cent.		
	1900.	1912.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canada, 1938	3 0 0	3 13 6	0 13 6
Natal, 1929-49	3 3 8	3 18 7	0 14 11
New Zealand, 1945	3 3 2	3 19 0	0 15 10
British Guiana, 1923-45	3 4 9	3 19 2	0 14 5
Trinidad, 1922-44	3 4 7	3 19 5	0 14 10
Victoria, 1929-49	3 3 8	4 0 10	0 17 2
Western Australia, 1916-36	3 6 10	4 0 10	0 14 0
Queensland, 1922-47	3 3 11	4 1 4	0 17 5
New South Wales, 1935	3 0 11	4 1 9	1 0 10
Quebec, 1937	3 10 7	4 3 11	0 13 4

By comparing the figures in the above table with the yields of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cents., as shown in the previous table, it will be seen that there was no very marked preference exhibited in favour of any particular stock in 1912.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, under certain loans repayable in Melbourne which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent.

Prices of
stock and
debentures
in Mel-
bourne.

for each year since 1900, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1901 TO 1913.

Year.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.
	£		£ s. d.
3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter.			
1901	3,146,000	98½-99½	3 0 7
1902	3,195,619	99½	3 0 4
1903	3,196,933	97	3 1 10
1904	3,420,492	92½	3 4 10
1905	3,155,773	88½	3 7 7
1906	3,153,067	93	3 4 6
1907	3,197,732	91½	3 5 7
1908	3,226,585	89	3 7 5
1909	3,229,429	87	3 9 0
1910	3,224,771	85½	3 10 2
1911	3,229,286	85	3 10 7
1912	3,254,312	83½	3 11 10
1913	...	74	4 1 1
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.			
1901	532,000	97½-97½	3 2 9
1902	1,000,000	95-95½	3 4 10
1903	1,000,000	93½-93½	3 7 1
1904	1,000,000	88-90	3 13 2
1905	1,000,000	87½-88	3 15 3
1906	997,400	93	3 8 7
1907	993,150	90	3 12 10
1908	985,950	89	3 14 8
1909	985,650	86½-87	3 18 8
1910	972,850	88½-89	3 16 0
1911	972,850	90	3 14 7
1912	972,850	88	3 13 7
1913	...	82-83	4 9 9

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and, as before explained, with reference to other Colonial stocks, it is extremely unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. In each year quoted investors have obtained the higher yield per cent. from debentures. The returns realized from both these investments in 1913 were considerably higher than in previous years, and in the case of the debentures than those obtained by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1912.

INSURANCE.

There are nineteen companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, four in New South Wales, three in America, five in the United Kingdom, and one in New Zealand. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Australasia for the years 1900 and 1912:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1912.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.				
1900 ..	165,848	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901 ..	188,073	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902 ..	202,033	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903 ..	205,302	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904 ..	214,372	950	8,890	224,212
1905 ..	217,225	914	9,029	227,168
1906 ..	226,440	841	7,810	235,091
1907 ..	234,562	805	7,018	242,385
1908 ..	247,820	751	6,146	254,717
1909 ..	265,033	706	5,160	270,899
1910 ..	286,312	815	4,928	292,055
1911 ..	306,201	772	4,722	311,695
1912 ..	326,511	732	4,603	331,846
AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	23,185,797	554,124	2,575,941	26,315,862
1901 ..	25,220,187	523,560	2,821,142	28,564,889
1902 ..	26,408,467	477,934	2,991,761	29,878,162
1903 ..	26,634,510	458,820	3,137,237	30,230,567
1904 ..	27,338,229	434,030	3,208,084	30,980,343
1905 ..	27,944,942	426,840	3,214,742	31,586,524
1906 ..	28,984,315	393,765	2,868,727	32,246,807
1907 ..	30,190,191	377,906	2,544,255	33,112,352
1908 ..	31,511,180	344,859	2,201,808	34,057,847
1909 ..	32,874,409	324,630	1,921,714	35,120,753
1910 ..	34,286,548	378,577	1,830,126	36,495,251
1911 ..	36,097,151	353,108	1,735,600	38,185,859
1912 ..	38,119,403	336,198	1,676,745	40,132,346

The policies dealt with in the preceding table include simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1912, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follows:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND OTHER OFFICES.

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1912 of—		Increase per cent. in 1912 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Australasia	98·39	94·98	96·87	64·41
United Kingdom ..	·22	·84	- 39·15*	- 39·33*
America	1·39	4·18	- 18·70*	- 34·91*
Total	100·00	100·00	92·14	52·50

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australasian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

It is significant that of the total amount assured (£40,132,346) 95 per cent. is placed with the Australasian Mutual offices.

Classification of insurance policies.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of three of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past five years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1908 TO 1912.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	135,555	140,815	146,591	153,465	162,083
Endowment Assurance }					
Pure Endowment ...					
	8,899	10,619	11,139	11,186	11,590
Total	144,454	151,434	157,730	164,651	173,673

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER,
1908 TO 1912—continued.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Ordinary Business—</i>					
<i>continued.</i>					
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance ...	30,936,052	31,744,357	32,736,163	34,108,116	35,701,008
Endowment Assurance }					
Pure Endowment ...	850,275	969,903	1,039,694	1,058,827	1,121,712
Total ...	31,786,327	32,714,260	33,775,857	35,166,943	36,822,720
<i>Annual Premiums—</i>					
Assurance ...	£	£	£	£	£
Endowment Assurance }	*	1,089,515	1,119,149	1,161,117	1,214,669
Pure Endowment ...	*	40,709	43,347	43,560	45,393
Total ...	*	1,130,224	1,162,496	1,204,677	1,260,062
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ...	41,067	44,847	50,744	53,823	55,497
Endowment Assurance	50,536	54,947	62,300	69,283	78,559
Pure Endowment ...	18,660	19,671	21,281	23,938	24,117
Total ...	110,263	119,465	134,325	147,044	158,173
Amount Assured—					
Assurance ...	£	£	£	£	£
Endowment Assurance	807,248	818,955	905,431	951,839	974,144
Pure Endowment ...	1,133,610	1,252,467	1,456,821	1,653,534	1,903,114
	330,662	335,071	357,142	413,544	432,368
Total ...	2,271,520	2,406,493	2,719,394	3,018,917	3,309,626
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance ...	£	£	£	£	£
Endowment Assurance	*	40,599	46,746	50,132	52,127
Pure Endowment ...	*	66,965	80,921	94,315	111,678
	*	23,233	25,009	28,935	30,302
Total ...	*	130,797	152,676	173,382	194,107

* Not available.

There has thus been an increase of 9,022 ordinary and 11,129 industrial policies since 1911, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £1,655,777, and in that by the industrial policies £290,709. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1912 was £212, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £334.5, and that of the endowment assurance policy £170, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £16,426,539 for simple assurance, and £18,365,740 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,121,712, or an average of £96.8 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average

amount of policy was £20.9, and there was not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £17.6; endowment assurance, £24.2; and pure endowment, £17.9. The total amounts of the several classes of policies were £974,144, £1,903,114, and £432,368 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned), a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there were 49,110 simple assurance, and 108,005 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 55,497 and 78,559 policies respectively. Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

Annuity
policies.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last thirteen years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1912.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1900 ..	65	3,877	189	12,307	254	16,184
1901 ..	81	4,221	229	15,150	310	19,371
1902 ..	85	4,958	269	15,990	354	20,948
1903 ..	91	4,850	294	13,971	385	18,821
1904 ..	101	7,275	308	14,108	409	21,383
1905 ..	117	7,253	308	14,179	425	21,432
1906 ..	137	8,146	320	14,270	457	22,416
1907 ..	144	8,181	336	15,007	480	23,188
1908 ..	157	8,845	324	14,163	481	23,008
1909 ..	181	11,662	334	14,838	515	26,500
1910 ..	159	9,686	388	17,656	547	27,342
1911 ..	154	11,720	422	21,482	576	33,202
1912 ..	158	11,635	419	21,509	577	33,144

The annuities at the close of 1912 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 127 per cent. in number and 105 per cent. in amount.

Of the 419 annuities held in 1912 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 340 for £17,727 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 8 for £352 in English offices, and 71 for £3,430 in American offices. The figures in this table include industrial annuities, of which there were three in force on 31st December, 1912, for an aggregate amount of £95 per annum.

Life assur-
ance, new
business.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December. In the succeeding table is summarized the amount of new business written by all life assurance companies during the last four years, the annual premium income obtainable therefrom being also given.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1909 TO 1912.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>				
Number of Policies—				
Assurance	2,939	3,121	3,345	3,199
Endowment Assurance	11,733	13,207	13,780	14,735
Pure Endowment	4,338	3,540	1,973	1,900
Total	19,010	19,868	19,098	19,834
Annuities	60	47	51	46
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£
Assurance	975,575	996,088	1,199,761	1,119,830
Endowment Assurance	1,849,738	2,038,808	2,266,529	2,450,036
Pure Endowment	305,417	288,012	191,537	196,311
Total	3,130,730	3,322,908	3,657,827	3,766,177
Annuities	4,406	2,243	6,823	2,671
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£
Assurance	4,605	3,833	4,525	5,001
Endowment Assurance	1,447	1,000	2,500	1,498
Pure Endowment	4,197	1,024	281	229
Total	10,249	5,857	7,306	6,728
Annuities	33,701	18,953	77,960	27,538
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£
Assurance	30,521	32,225	36,211	33,844
Endowment Assurance	71,166	78,628	83,241	90,506
Pure Endowment	11,883	11,633	7,566	7,507
Total	113,570	122,486	127,018	131,857
Annuities	195	76	78	14
<i>Industrial Business.</i>				
Number of Policies—				
Assurance	15,066	20,401	12,902	12,164
Endowment Assurance	28,721	33,331	26,389	30,410
Pure Endowment	5,191	8,492	8,576	6,428
Total	48,978	62,224	47,867	49,002
Annuities ... ..	...	9	...	...
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£
Assurance	357,959	462,962	284,867	264,793
Endowment Assurance	764,744	940,399	732,160	829,030
Pure Endowment	87,072	165,292	174,269	148,351
Total	1,209,775	1,568,653	1,191,296	1,242,174
Annuities ... ..	...	230	...	...
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£
Assurance	18,495	24,698	16,229	15,316
Endowment Assurance	43,523	53,094	45,738	52,612
Pure Endowment	6,273	11,765	12,537	10,565
Total	68,291	89,557	74,504	78,493
Annuities ... ..	...	21	...	...

Insurance—
other than
Life.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 :—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1905-1912.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Receipts.			Outgo.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire and Marine	1905	550,138	36,874	587,012	248,947	225,972	474,919
	1906	587,502	36,245	623,747	240,357	235,910	476,267
Fire ...	1907	496,667	28,484	525,151	227,871	208,076	435,947
	1909	559,100	27,498	586,598	254,098	225,521	479,619
Fire ...	1910	562,157	30,561	592,718	190,555	229,963	420,518
	1911	580,980	32,310	613,290	195,605	255,343	450,948
Fire ...	1912	591,742	41,317	633,059	296,265	282,591	578,856
	1907	136,534	6,285	142,819	109,474	44,202	153,676
Marine ...	1909	115,825	4,603	120,428	67,515	34,978	102,493
	1910	132,439	2,882	135,321	86,555	36,976	123,531
Marine ...	1911	145,336	3,264	148,600	122,366	38,119	160,485
	1912	137,920	6,534	144,454	49,007	35,148	84,155
Accident and Guarantee	1905	53,539	4,072	57,611	23,508	19,990	43,498
	1906	60,799	3,872	64,671	18,585	26,791	45,286
Accident and Guarantee	1907	57,190	2,254	59,444	20,343	30,556	50,899
	1909	75,110	3,185	78,295	27,733	45,037	72,770
Accident ...	1910	91,391	3,974	95,365	45,983	47,187	93,170
	1911	83,128	3,834	86,962	40,560	43,165	83,725
Accident ...	1912	102,128	5,310	107,438	39,556	50,720	90,276
Guarantee ...	1907	11,047	1,710	12,757	2,129	4,953	7,082
	1909	9,558	1,382	10,940	1,972	4,531	6,503
Guarantee ...	1910	10,002	1,453	11,455	1,829	4,462	5,791
	1911	9,683	1,403	11,086	846	5,191	6,037
Guarantee ...	1912	10,029	1,830	11,859	1,349	5,140	6,489
Other (Live Stock, Burglary, Plate Glass)	1905	9,853	658	10,511	4,477	2,448	6,925
	1906	10,672	737	11,409	6,093	3,330	9,423
Other (Live Stock, Burglary, Plate Glass)	1907	16,109	465	16,574	9,102	3,549	12,651
	1909	22,818	467	23,285	10,034	5,785	15,839
Live Stock ...	1910	39,623	689	40,312	23,672	14,481	38,153
	1911	50,619	916	51,535	23,095	15,640	38,735
Live Stock ...	1912	50,779	1,018	51,797	27,087	20,781	47,868
	1907	2,563	66	2,629	1,027	1,234	2,261
Burglary ...	1909	3,106	55	3,161	1,932	1,388	3,320
	1910	3,592	79	3,671	1,095	1,373	2,468
Burglary ...	1911	4,215	82	4,297	759	1,742	2,501
	1912	5,429	84	5,513	903	2,192	3,095
Burglary ...	1907	5,428	532	5,960	1,778	2,808	4,586
	1909	5,698	564	6,262	2,072	2,730	4,802
Plate Glass ...	1910	7,300	557	7,857	2,369	3,029	5,398
	1911	7,751	538	8,289	2,480	3,556	6,036
Plate Glass ...	1912	8,637	395	9,032	3,001	3,921	6,922
	1909	4,675	662	5,337	1,674	2,281	3,855
Other ...	1910	5,445	3	5,448	1,790	2,826	4,616
	1911	15,473	642	16,115	5,613	6,744	12,357
Other ...	1912	18,009	1,511	19,520	6,569	7,693	14,262
Totals ...	1905	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410	525,342
	1906	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941	530,976
Totals ...	1907	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378	667,102
	1909	795,890	38,416	834,306	367,050	322,251	689,301
Totals ...	1910	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297	693,645
	1911	897,185	42,989	940,174	391,324	369,500	760,824
Totals ...	1912	924,673	57,999	982,672	423,737	408,186	831,923

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the eighty companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the case of premiums exclude all re-insurances and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. The item "Other outgo" excludes expenditure, amounting to about £12,000, incurred in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the seven years given in the table represent 45 per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, although the figures of recent years show that an improvement has taken place. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business during the last five years:—

Building
Societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1907-8 TO 1911-2.

—	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Number of societies ...	29	27	27	36	32
" shareholders ...	6,420	7,413	6,929	8,610	8,518
" borrowers ...	7,770	8,127	8,653	9,335	10,538
Transactions during the Year—	£	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	124,377	124,501	128,531	130,421	150,379
Loans granted ...	272,245	242,790	291,880	455,288	591,253
Repayments ...	347,302	330,848	412,149	496,748	565,716
Deposits received	418,984	426,627	470,992	495,062	547,344
Working expenses*	†	60,574	62,241	61,745	71,281
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	1,363,060	1,741,368	1,814,690	1,730,780	2,084,354
Properties in possession or surrendered	1,088,922	602,029	456,588	626,525	623,567
Other advances ...	8,560	5,645	5,602	17,738	15,524
Cash in hand, &c. }	44,707	112,022	49,531	128,345	35,555
Other assets }					6,985
Total ...	2,505,249	2,461,064	2,326,411	2,503,388	2,765,986

* Includes interest on deposits, loans, &c.—† Not available.

BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1907-8 TO 1911-2—continued.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
—	£	£	£	£	£
Liabilities—					
To shareholders ..	1,249,888	1,247,497	1,162,490	1,290,075	1,275,496
" debenture-holders ..	292,090	228,750	129,520	101,580	83,188
" depositors ..	665,295	714,265	695,037	695,307	829,792
Bank overdraft	154,078	108,408	127,147	201,550	41,564
Other ...					239,013
Total ...	2,361,351	2,298,920	2,114,194	2,288,512	2,469,053
Reserve Funds ...	218,806	212,116	244,761	228,506	261,368

Particulars relating to Starr-Bowkett societies are included in the years 1910-11 and 1911-12, but as the business transacted by these societies is on a comparatively small scale, it has had no pronounced effect on the items shown in the table. The increase in the item "Loans granted" as compared with 1909-10 and the two preceding years is due in the main to an all round increase in the business of the ordinary building societies.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

Land mort-
gages and
releases.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. In a small proportion of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, and it is considered that the amounts appearing in the following table fall short of the total by about 5 per cent. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to financial institutions and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the *Transfer of Land Act* included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, e.g., by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1908 TO 1912.

Transactions Registered.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Mortgages—					
Number ..	11,563	11,759	11,433	12,312	14,798
Amount £	8,787,077	9,853,459	10,323,838	11,650,470	12,713,310
Releases—					
Number ..	8,721	8,286	9,998	10,511	10,256
Amount £	5,694,406	8,002,484	8,029,001	8,418,405	8,030,648

Stock mort-
gages, liens
on wool
and crops.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as follows. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required

to be registered, the latter being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release:—

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS: 1908 TO 1912.

Security.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	743	771	667	681	854
Amount £	136,731	114,009	122,557	238,045	157,580
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	153	149	142	124	133
Amount £	45,666	87,440	25,616	41,736	57,599
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	445	465	451	374	612
Amount £	65,607	57,730	71,762	71,056	137,761
Total—					
Number ..	1,341	1,385	1,260	1,179	1,599
Amount £	248,004	259,179	219,935	350,837	352,920

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. The numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years are as follows:—

Bills and contracts of sale.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1908 TO 1912.

Security.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,428	1,327	1,050	1,172	1,238
Amount £	223,324	180,626	154,287	271,889	362,545
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	189	131	92	77	88
Amount £	8,216	6,156	5,362	3,298	6,229

Before filing a bill of sale, 14 days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this, a practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding

that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale gradually decreased, until in 1912 the bills of sale were more than fourteen times their number, and the amount secured fifty-eight times as great.

Trading
companies
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1912 is appended :—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1912.

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
MANUFACTURING—		MANUFACTURING—continued.	
Bone milling	1	Gas	2
Fellmongering	1	Patent fuel	1
Bricks, tiles, and pottery ..	9	Fancy leather goods ..	1
Cement	1	India-rubber goods ..	3
Lime burning	1	Miscellaneous	14
Filter	1		
Sawmilling	8	PRIMARY PRODUCTION—	
Engineering, Machinery, &c.	8	Nurserymen and orchardists ..	2
Spring making	1	Dairying and pastoral ..	8
Metallurgical	1	Mining and prospecting ..	10
Other Metal Works	2	Irrigation	1
Bacon-curing	2	Quarrying	3
Butter and cheese	1		
Meat freezing, &c.	2	TRADING—	
Biscuit making	1	Warehousemen, merchants,	
Flour milling, &c.	5	&c.	57
Jam, pickle, sauce, &c. ..	1		
Patent food	1	FINANCIAL—	
Aerated waters	2	Land and property invest-	
Malt	1	ment	18
Brewing	1	Auctioneering	8
Distillery	1	Indenting, agency, &c. ..	16
Ice, &c.	1	Financing	2
Salt	1		
Clothing	8	TRANSPORT—	
Boots and shoes	4	Carriers, &c.	1
Printing and publishing ..	10	Motor garage, taxi-cab ..	10
Book-binding	1	Steamship	1
Motor-building and engineer-			
ing	5	MISCELLANEOUS—	
Bedsteads, &c.	1	Hotel, restaurant, &c. ..	4
Picture framing	1	Picture theatres, &c. ..	18
Drugs and Chemicals, &c. ..	4	Public hall	3
Oils, paints and varnishes ..	2	Building and contracting ..	2
Electric apparatus	2	Shop fitting	1
Electrical engineering	2	Mineral spring	1
Electric power	2	Ship cleaning	1

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under the *Companies Act* 1910, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 92 were registered during 1912

under Part II. of the *Companies Act* 1890. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 1,938 trading companies in 1912 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,627 in 1911, 1,472 in 1910, 1,323 in 1909, 1,303 in 1908, 1,337 in 1907, and 1,305 in 1906. In addition to the above, there were 14 insurance companies doing life business only in 1912, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table shows particulars for 1910, 1911, and 1912 of societies registered under The Provident Societies Act. The particulars given do not represent complete information as regards co-operative societies, for it is optional whether such societies register as provident societies or as trading companies. As a matter of fact there is a large number of co-operative butter factories and other co-operative societies which are registered as trading companies under the Companies Act, and which are not represented in the table here given.

PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1910 TO 1912.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of Societies.	39	41	36
Number of Shareholders	21,682	20,651	20,308
Total Sales during Year	£519,444	£510,616	£626,208
Other Revenue ...	£12,794	£16,390	£12,360
Wages and Salaries for Year ...	£46,071	£52,007	£56,914
Other Working Expenses	£39,898	£44,966	£49,200
Net Profit ...	£10,685	£7,810	£15,304
Liabilities at end of Year—	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital ...	121,865	128,512	131,469
Reserves ...	11,080	17,356	19,382
Bank Overdraft ...	69,931	106,470	83,597
Sundry Creditors	42,603	37,425	43,054
Other Liabilities	39,582	40,248	48,685
Total Liabilities	£285,061	£330,011	£326,187
Assets at end of Year—	£	£	£
Real Estate ...	93,845	101,884	96,981
Stock ...	79,479	98,201	92,367
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery ...	32,882	39,036	37,355
Sundry Debtors ...	77,066	89,706	95,138
Cash in Hand and on Deposit ...	8,464	8,210	10,547
Other Assets ...	5,259	2,359	5,711
Total Assets ...	£296,995	£339,396	£338,099

Number of existing companies.

Co-operative societies.

A considerable reduction in the membership of one of the largest societies is responsible for the diminution in the number of shareholders shown above.

Of the thirty-six co-operative societies, eleven were associations of farmers acting as general merchants and commission agents, six carried on the business of bread-making and the sale of groceries, &c., six acted as general merchants, and three as fruit-packers, merchants, and salesmen, two each were engaged in the manufacture of jams, &c., and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, in co-operative credit banking, in fish selling, in printing and publishing, in eucalyptus oil distilling, in fodder and produce selling, in brick-making, and in the erection of buildings.

. LAW, CRIME, ETC.

THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution Act (section 71) provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and at least two other Justices. Power is also given to the Federal Parliament to create other Federal courts, or to invest other courts with Federal jurisdiction. Section 72 provides that the Justices shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall not be removed, except on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; also that the Parliament shall fix the remuneration, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The High Court is invested by the Constitution with both original and appellate jurisdiction. Section 73 provides that the High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any Justice exercising the original jurisdiction of the court, or of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Supreme or any other court of a State, from which there was on 1st January, 1901, an appeal to the Privy Council, or of the Inter-State Commission, but in the last mentioned case as to questions of law only. The Parliament may regulate the mode in which the jurisdiction may be exercised, and may limit the jurisdiction by excluding specified cases, or classes of cases from it; but no such regulation or exception shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which, at the establishment of the Constitution—1st January, 1901—an appeal lay to the Privy Council. Section 74 provides that there shall be no appeal to the Privy Council “from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by His Majesty in Council.” It is, however, provided that

except as above-mentioned the "Constitution shall not impair any right which the King may be pleased to exercise by virtue of His Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to His Majesty in Council"; but the Parliament may limit the matters in respect of which leave may be asked, and a Bill containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for the Royal pleasure. Section 73 provides that the judgment of the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, shall be final and conclusive; but this (except as regards the particular class of constitutional questions mentioned above) is qualified by the above provision, preserving the prerogative right of the King in Council to grant special leave of appeal from such a judgment. By section 75, the High Court is invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party; between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State; or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. By sections 76, 77, and 78, the Parliament is empowered to confer additional original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation, or under any laws made by the Parliament, also in matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and in those relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States; the Parliament is also empowered to define the jurisdiction of any Federal court other than the High Court; to define the extent to which the jurisdiction of any Federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

Common-
wealth
Judiciary
Acts
1903-1912.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906, 1907, 1910, and 1912. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. A district registry in each other State is also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to

be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine appeals from judgments of the Supreme Court of a State sitting as a Full Court, or of any other court of a State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Privy Council, and applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, or of any two or more States, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of not less than three Justices.

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation. A Full Court consisting of less than all the Justices cannot decide a constitutional question, unless a majority of all the Justices concur in the decision, and, except in that case, when the Full Court is divided in opinion, the question is to be decided by the decision of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Court is equally divided, then, if a decision of a Justice of the High Court, or of a Supreme Court of a State, or a Judge thereof, is called in question by appeal or otherwise, the decision appealed from shall be affirmed; but in any other case the opinion of the Chief Justice, or, if he is absent, the opinion of the senior Justice present shall prevail. By section 33 the High Court is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, ouster of office, and *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the

High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal of causes arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and pending in any State Court, to the High Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; and Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, applications of laws, venue, and rules of court.

By the *Judiciary Act* 1910, a new Part, viz., Part XII., was added to the Principal Act. This part enables the Governor-General to refer to the High Court any question of law as to the validity of any Act or enactment of the Federal Parliament, and confers on the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. The matter has to be heard before all the Justices, except in the case of illness or absence from the Commonwealth of any Justice. The States are entitled to be represented, also any persons interested. The decision of the High Court is final, and not subject to any appeal.

By section 49 of the Act it is provided that any person entitled to practise as a barrister or solicitor or both in any State shall have the like right to practise in any Federal Court, upon entry of his name in a Register of Practitioners at the Principal Registry; and by section 86 (9a) the Justices of the High Court are empowered to make Rules of Court for the admission of persons to practise as barristers or solicitors in any Federal Court. Rules of Court have been made accordingly (Statutory Rules, 1908, No. 35), which establish a Board, called the Commonwealth Practitioners' Board, and consisting of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department, the Principal Registrar of the High Court, and such practising barristers or solicitors as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint. The Rules further provide for the admission of persons as students-at-law and for their examination and admission as practitioners.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales, and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

Heirship in Victoria has been since 1864 limited to cases in which probate or letters of administration have been granted, and, by *The Administration and Probate Act 1872* (now 1890), it is provided that the real estate of a deceased person shall be applied as if the same were personalty. The following are the rules by which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are now by law distributed:—

Intestate
estates:
Order of
distribu-
tion.

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTESTATE—

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
No husband, wife, or child ...	All to next-of-kin of equal degree.
Husband or wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to husband or wife, rest to child or children equally; and, if children are dead, then to their lineal descendants; but any child who had estate by settlement of intestate, or was advanced by him in his lifetime, shall bring such estate or advancement into account.
No husband or wife or children, but both father and mother	Half each to father and mother. Prior to passing of Married Woman's Property Act father would take all, one-half being in right of wife.

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTESSTATE—continued.

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
No husband or wife, but child or children, whether by one or more husbands or wives	All to him or her or to them equally.
Child and grandchild by a deceased child	Half each.
Father, brothers and sisters. ...	Whole to father.
Mother, brothers, and sisters. ...	Equally between them.
Mother, but no husband or wife, or child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece	Whole to mother.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to such children <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half-blood	Equally to both.
Uncles' or aunts' children, and brothers' or sisters' grandchildren	Equally to all.
Grandfather or grandmother, and uncle or aunt	Whole to grandfather or grandmother.
Aunts, nephew, and niece	Equally to all.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child...	Whole to the uncle.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews or nieces by deceased brother or sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Brother or sister, and nephew or niece by deceased brother or sister	Divide equally, nephews or nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother and grandfather. ...	Whole to brother.
Great grandfather and uncle. ...	Equally.
Brother's grandson and brother's or sister's daughter	Whole to daughter.
Brother and two aunts. ...	Whole to brother.

(b) IF A MAN DIE INTESSTATE—

Wife, no children. ...	If net value of estate £1,000 or under, whole to wife; if over £1,000 first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife, half to next-of-kin.
Wife only, no next-of-kin. ...	If net estate £1,000 or under, whole to wife; if over £1,000, first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife; half to Crown.
Wife and father or mother. ...	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue, half each.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—one-half to wife, one-fourth to mother, one-fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue one-half to wife; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i>).
Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—half to wife, half to others.
Wife and brother. ...	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue, half to each.

(c) IF A WOMAN DIE INTTESTATE—

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
Husband, no children	Half to husband, half to next-of-kin.
Husband only, no children or next-of-kin	Whole to husband.
Husband and father	Half each.
Husband and mother	Half each.
Husband, mother, nephews, and nieces	Half to husband, one-fourth to mother, other fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Husband, mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces	Half to husband; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .)
Husbands, brothers, or sisters and mother	Half to husband, half to others equally.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of transactions and fees collected in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages during the year 1912:—

Births, deaths, marriages, &c., transactions and fees.

GOVERNMENT STATIST'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1912.

Transactions.	Fees Payable.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
Searches—	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>£</i>
Ordinary	2 6	17,183	2,148
In church records	1 0	265	13
Free—			
On account of applications for old-age pensions ... ..	...	3,478	...
Others ... ..	...	682	...
Certificates—			
Ordinary	5 0	3,944	986
Of church records	1 0	31	2
Under Commonwealth Life Assurance Act	2 6	170	21
Under Friendly Societies Act	1 0	1,570	79
Free ... ..	...	313	...
*Correction of entries	2 6	162	19
*Registration of births—			
After 60 days and under 1 year	5 0	623	149
„ 1 year and under 7 years	10 0	17	8
„ 7 years	10 0	16	7
Legitimation cases—			
Under 60 days ... ..	...	19	...
After 60 days	5 0	87	21
Production of documents ... ..	...	5	6
Total... ..	...	28,565	3,459

* Including cases where fees were remitted or partly remitted as follows:—Registration of Births after 60 days—Ordinary 28, Legitimation Cases, 2; after 7 years, 1. Correction of entries, 7.

The amounts received during the previous five years were:—
 £2,912 in 1907, £2,561 in 1908, £3,382 in 1909, £2,917 in 1910,
 and £2,748 in 1911.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure has been entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1912 five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years:—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1912.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1870 ..	5,583	154,296	237	165	133	29	29,298
1880 ..	5,065	185,131	221	161	133	28	47,401
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1908 ..	673	97,221	114	62	26	12	7,621
1909 ..	774	104,831	114	68	23	15	8,538
1910 ..	743	69,182	129	85	37	16	7,984
1911 ..	640	31,524	107	70	25	19	2,026
1912 ..	745	80,156	108	92	35	26	12,343

Decline in
litigation

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1912, the writs issued were about one-ninth; the amount sued for was about one-eighth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-third of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

The number of criminal cases tried and of convictions in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State in the last year of the four decennial periods ended 1900, and in each of the last five years was as follows :—

Criminal cases in superior courts.

CRIMINAL CASES — SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS,
1870 TO 1912.

Year.	Total Number of Cases Tried.	Total Number of Convictions.	Proportions of Convictions per 10,000 of Population.
1870 ...	835	573	8·03
1880 ...	567	387	4·55
1890 ..	964	662	5·92
1900 ...	652	451	3·78
1908 ...	647	466	3·68
1909 ...	680	430	3·36
1910 ...	669	435	3·35
1911 ...	687	477	3·61
1912 ...	753	501	3·70

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1912 as compared with 1890 of 22 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 24 per cent. in the number of convictions.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1912, there were 115 sessions lasting 345 days and held in 43

County Courts business.

places. Particulars of litigation in the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years, are as follows :—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1870	11,866	277,236	102,822	13,815	4,268
1880	9,498	215,929	99,338	13,765	3,956
1890	12,635	340,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1900	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1908	721	203,169	69,460	9,136	2,808
1909	665	141,443	51,247	5,649	2,593
1910	626	144,550	45,196	5,199	1,992
1911	491	161,720	52,526	5,657	1,986
1912	545	201,472	63,543	6,216	2,555

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1912 was lower than in any of the preceding four years, except 1911, and only one-twenty-third of that in 1890; but the amount sued for and awarded, and the costs awarded, had not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 252 places in Victoria in 1912 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates; but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in

dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1912.

Year.			Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
				£	£
1870	..	..	27,722	190,242	105,086
1880	..	..	19,983	75,684	50,764
1890	..	..	30,466	190,917	132,663
1900	..	..	17,577	95,890	80,960
1908	..	..	32,005	181,028	157,334
1909	..	..	36,894	200,836	162,393
1910	..	..	29,902	186,538	146,284
1911	..	..	28,575	171,763	129,172
1912	..	..	36,043	251,564	190,485

In addition to the ordinary civil cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1912, 301 appeals against municipal ratings, 947 maintenance cases, 625 fraud summonses against debtors, 44,165 electoral revision cases, 4,546 cases relating to licences and certificates, 361 garnishee cases, 350 ejectment cases, 85 prohibition cases, and 547 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 345 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

Hereunder is a statement of the number of writs received by the Sheriff for the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years, from which it will be seen the decrease in later years is very considerable:—

WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1912.

Year.			King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
				The Person.	Property.	
1870	...	...	35	75	2,146	2,256
1880	...	...	35	58	1,944	2,037
1890	...	...	13	21	2,282	2,316
1900	...	...	4	3	199	206
1908	...	...	1	7	193	201
1909	...	...	2	3	232	237
1910	...	...	...	4	166	170
1911	...	...	2	5	143	150
1912	...	...	3	3	205	211

Writs by the Sheriff.

INSOLVENCIES.

Insolvencies, &c.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the four decennial periods ended 1900 and in each of the last five years were:—

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS, 1870 TO 1912.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1870 ..	996	479,491	150,170	*	*	*
1880 ..	768	526,130	298,384	*	*	*
1890 ..	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	*	*	*
1900 ..	344	183,531	88,760	149	168,700	159,771
1908 ..	514	179,050	62,998	170	204,011	154,692
1909 ..	370	129,627	98,041	185	207,235	167,639
1910 ..	359	132,841	54,381	131	113,597	91,271
1911 ..	306	112,748	55,374	122	151,641	138,502
1912 ..	404	265,046	159,723	172	177,061	168,218

* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1912 was higher than in the preceding three years, but lower than in 1908. The average number during the last five years was 391, and the average declared liabilities £163,862, whereas during the ten years, 1879 to 1888, the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720. During the eleven years, 1889 to 1899, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 790, with declared liabilities of £2,037,292.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory, and the following table contains the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years:—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1908 ...	... 484	30	514
1909 ...	... 345	25	370
1910 ...	... 323	31	359
1911 ...	... 278	28	306
1912 ...	... 374	30	404

Occupations of insolvents.

In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1911, and the proportion of the former

to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 106 whose occupations were not returned:—

OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1908 TO 1912.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1911.	Number of Insolvents, 1908 to 1912.	Insolvents to every 1,000 Breadwinners (five years).
Professional	43,819	82	1·87
Domestic	62,175	105	1·69
Commercial	91,611	679	7·41
Transport and Communication	39,238	97	2·47
Industrial	187,773	1,048	5·58
Primary Producers	144,384	616	4·27
Total	569,000*	2,627	4·62

* Exclusive of 8,053 persons of independent means.

Fewer breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes became insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

The following figures show the occupations of insolvents for each of the five years 1908 to 1912:—

Occupations
of
insolvents
in detail.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Professional Class.</i>					
Barrister, solicitor .. ..	..	..	..	1	3
Chemist	1	..	..	2	..
Civil servant	4	9	2	4	5
Dentist	1	..	..	3	..
Police	1	5	2	..	2
Others	11	10	6	6	4
<i>Domestic Class.</i>					
Boardinghouse keeper	4	8	2	4	3
Hotelkeeper	11	12	10	8	11
Others	6	5	5	10	6
<i>Commercial Class.</i>					
Agent	10	7	15	6	7
Butcher	20	2	5	10	24
Clerk, accountant	7	8	7	11	6
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser	11	9	4	2	8
Dealer	13	12	8	10	12
Draper	14	9	6	7	12

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Commercial Class—continued.</i>					
Grocer	19	27	26	15	25
Hawker	3	2	2	1	3
Merchant, importer	20	11	7	3	4
Storekeeper	38	26	26	26	29
Others	22	10	15	16	21
<i>Transport and Communication Class.</i>					
Carrier, cart, driver	17	12	10	7	11
Railway service	6	4	4	1	5
Tramway service .. .. .	..	1	1	4	1
Others	3	4	3	2	1
<i>Industrial Class.</i>					
Blacksmith, farrier	15	4	6	5	6
Bootmaker	7	2	7	5	3
Builder, contractor	25	18	23	17	22
Carpenter	15	7	5	7	10
Coachbuilder, painter .. .. .	..	6	8	6	6
Engineer, engine-driver	7	4	9	12	6
Labourer	92	88	88	72	91
Miller, baker	11	14	4	5	6
Saddler	3	2	1	1	3
Tailor, dressmaker	7	6	10	6	10
Watchmaker .. .. .	..	1	2	2	..
Others	66	58	41	36	49
<i>Primary Producers.</i>					
Farmer	25	31	26	45	82
Grazier	5	6	6	2	9
Miner	114	69	53	27	30
Others	23	18	15	9	21
<i>Indefinite Class</i>	27	28	20	12	19
Total	684	555	490	428	576

DIVORCE.

Divorce, &c.

Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1861, a petition might be presented to the Supreme Court (*a*) by a husband praying that his marriage might be dissolved, on the ground that his wife had, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; (*b*), by a wife praying that her marriage might be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof, her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, or of sodomy, or bestiality, or of adultery, coupled with cruelty, or of adultery, coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years.

Judicial separation was obtainable either by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion, without cause, for a period of two years.

The Divorce Act 1889 extended the grounds upon which divorces might be granted, those added being as follows:—

- (a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.
- (b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.
- (c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or, being a husband, has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.
- (d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.
- (e) That the respondent, being a husband, has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

The Act further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure, for the hearing and trying of suits in private at the discretion of the court, for prohibiting the publication of evidence, for the intervention of the Attorney-General where collusion is suspected, and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restoration of conjugal rights. The Act can only be taken advantage of by persons domiciled in the State for at least two years.

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 2,999 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 94 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 2,651 and 23 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890 only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage were issued, and 71 for judicial separation, or an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas, since the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890 no less than 120 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

Divorces,
Sex.

The next table gives the sex of the petitioner, also decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1912:—

DIVORCES, 1912.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	118	182	300	96	151	247
Judicial Separation ...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Nullity of Marriage ...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total ...	120	185	305	98	154	252

The grounds on which divorces were granted during the last five years were :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Adultery	41	32	42	65	76
Assaults (violent)	1	...	...	1	...
Bigamy ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of... ..	...	...	1	1	4
Desertion	100	90	76	120	146
Desertion and adultery	4	6	9	13	8
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty	5	8	11	11	11
Sentences for crime ... ..	...	2	...	...	1
Total	151	138	140	211	247

Grounds of Divorce.

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand during the three decennial periods ended 1901, and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

Divorces in Australian States and New Zealand.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1908 TO 1912.

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1881	18	10	9	..	7
	1891	153	1	99	..	57
	1901	148	2	83	..	46
	1908	187	4	151	1	74
	1909	188	3	138	1	67
	1910	191	1	140	..	67
	1911	262	2	211	..	99
	1912	300	2	247	2	113
New South Wales	1881	23	..	15	..	14
	1891	99	17	50	17	40
	1901	354	33	253	20	133
	1908	367	22	206	12	83
	1909	414	28	287	14	113
	1910	413	21	257	7	97
	1911	426	22	200	10	76
	1912	*	*	*	*	*
Queensland	1881	7	1	2	..	7
	1891	12	4	5	1	10
	1901	15	1	14	..	19
	1908	14	6	11	2	15
	1909	24	2	16	..	18
	1910	33	6	20	..	22
	1911	17	2	27	1	29
	1912	*	*	*	*	*

* Figures not available.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1908 TO 1912—continued.

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
South Australia	1881	7	4	3	1	9
	1891	13	1	5	..	10
	1901	13	1	6	..	11
	1908	20	..	8	..	12
	1909	16	..	12	..	18
	1910	27	1	3	1	6
	1911	23	..	20	..	29
	1912	11	..	12	..	17
Western Australia	1881	1	..	2	1	73
	1891	3	..	4	..	59
	1901	16	1	12	1	44
	1908	21	2	10	..	22
	1909	21	1	15	1	36
	1910	39	8	13	1	30
	1911	35	2	25	2	54
	1912	70	2	21	..	41
Tasmania	1881	2	..	1	..	6
	1891	4	..	3	..	14
	1901	11	..	11	..	43
	1908	13	..	7	..	23
	1909	12	1	12	1	41
	1910	5	..	5	..	16
	1911	4	1	3	1	13
	1912	8	..	8	..	25
Total, Australian States	1881	58	15	32	2	10
	1891	284	23	166	18	39
	1901	557	38	379	21	70
	1908	622	34	393	15	59
	1909	675	35	480	17	70
	1910	708	37	438	9	62
	1911	767	29	486	14	68
	1912	*	*	*	*	*
Dominion of New Zealand	1881	*	*	*	*	*
	1891	31	5	20	3	25
	1901	136	1	101	1	86
	1908	207	..	171	3	108
	1909	219	2	163	..	99
	1910	200	7	154	2	92
	1911	226	4	161	..	94
	1912	274	3	222	2	127

* Figures not available.

The grounds of divorce have been extended in New South Wales and New Zealand, and are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

The divorce rate is higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in most of the other principal countries of the world. Japan, the United States, and Switzerland are the countries where the marriage knot is untied most frequently, and in the United States the enormous increase in the number of divorces in recent years has attracted the attention of sociologists. In Ireland, on the other hand, there was only one divorce during the five-year period, 1899-1903. The number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the accompanying table:—

Divorces in various countries.

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Population.	Divorces (Annual Average).	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Popu- lation.
Australia	1907-11	4,308,400	453*	11
Austria	1898-1902	26,150,700	179	1
Belgium	1905-9	7,311,200	858	12
Bulgaria	1896-1900	3,744,280	396	11
Denmark	1905-9	2,633,600	637	24
England and Wales ..	1906-9	34,884,200	647	2
France	1906-10	39,264,300	11,790	30
German Empire	1905-10	62,610,800	13,159	21
Bavaria	"	6,700,500	808	12
Prussia	"	38,728,000	8,188	21
Saxony	"	4,655,500	1,462	32
Hungary	1898-1902	19,254,560	2,130	11
Ireland	1899-1903	4,458,770	†	†
Italy	"	32,475,250	819	3
Japan	1905-9	48,917,000	61,275	125
Netherlands	"	5,700,600	773	14
New Zealand	1908-12	1,005,180	174	17
Norway	1906-10	2,353,400	339	14
Scotland	1899-1903	4,472,100	175	4
Servia	1896-1900	2,492,880	312	13
Sweden	1898-1902	5,136,440	390	8
Switzerland	1904-8	3,553,400	1,341	38
United States	1902-6	81,697,200	66,500	81

* Fourteen Judicial Separations included.

† Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period.

CRIME.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken, the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if they are satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information, or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General has also the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and if they are of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

Indeterminate sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev. J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Mr. Topp resigned his position on the Board on 24th April, 1912, and the Hon. S. Mauger was appointed by the Governor in Council in his stead on 1st May, 1912. Mr. Mauger was subsequently elected chairman.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates, and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and to submit recommendations accordingly to the Governor in Council; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders, not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison are now in operation.

On 30th June, 1913, there were 59 males and 4 females detained under indeterminate sentence in the portions of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and the Female Penitentiary respectively, set apart as reformatory prisons for habitual criminals. On the same date there were 25 youths under similar detention in the Castlemaine reformatory prison.

Up to 30th June, 1913, there had been released on probation, on the Board's recommendation, 29 inmates from the Castlemaine prison, 19 habitual criminals from the Pentridge prison, and 5 from the Female prison. Of those released from Castlemaine, 7 had satisfactorily completed their probation of two years, 5 had relapsed and were again under sentence, and, as far as could be ascertained, the remaining 17 were doing well. Two habitual criminals had been reconvicted and returned to prison.

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the Courts in recognisance under the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentences Act are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. One hundred and seventy such officers have been appointed to date.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences was incomplete on account of there being no returns as to summons cases other than "against the person," "against property," and "other offences." As will be seen below, there is a large proportion of assaults and offences against good order initiated by summons. The following are particulars of the different classes of offences in

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

1912, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1912.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences.	How disposed of—		
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.		Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c.	Discharged.	Committed for trial.
Against the Person—						
Murder and attempts at	19	...	19	...	2	17
Manslaughter ...	12	...	12	...	1	11
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ...	39	...	39	3	9	27
Assaults ...	506	878	1,384	776	607	1
Others ...	135	119	254	51	104	99
Against Property—						
Robbery, burglary, &c.	361	...	361	103	96	162
Larceny and similar offences ...	1,297	753	2,050	1,398	472	180
Wilful damage ...	155	360	515	353	162	...
Others ...	363	110	473	247	142	84
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	32	...	32	2	4	26
Against Good Order—						
Drunkenness ...	13,481	43	13,524	7,446	6,078	...
Others ...	4,219	7,042	11,261	9,022	2,239	...
Perjury ..	36	...	36	...	2	34
Breaches of Education Act	47	7,470	7,517	6,751	766	...
„ Licensing „	5	1,243	1,248	982	266	...
„ Pure Food „	...	510	510	381	129	...
Other Offences ...	563	14,745	15,308	12,173	3,102	33
Total... ..	21,270	33,273	54,543	39,688	14,181	674

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 21,270 offences for which arrests were made, 1,456 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 19,814. In 11,795 of these the subjects were summarily convicted, in 7,501 they were discharged, and in 518 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 33,273 summons cases, 26,851 were summarily convicted, 6,369 were discharged, and 53 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (53,087), the number summarily convicted was 38,646, 13,870 were discharged, and 571 were committed for trial.

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1912 :—

Children's
Courts.

CHILDREN'S COURTS : ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1912.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Other Offences (Application to board out, &c).	Total Offences.
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.		
Against the Person—				
Assaults	6	28	..	34
Others	9	11	..	20
Against Property—			..	
Larceny, &c... ..	343	509	..	852
Wilful damage ..	4	191	..	195
Others	4	17	..	21
Against Good Order—				
Drunkenness ..	3	..	..	3
Others	44	898	..	942
Other Offences.. ..	516	1,425	1,191	3,132
Total.. ..	929	3,079	1,191	5,190

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1912 numbered 1,228, viz., 626 males and 602 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Of the offenders who were reported as having committed offences during the past five years, 35 per cent. were arrested, 55 per cent. were summoned, and 10 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported. The great increase in summons cases since 1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the new Licensing and Pure Foods Acts, and also on account of more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The particulars for the

Offences
reported
and unde-
tected
crimes.

three decennial periods ended with 1901, and during the last five years are shown in the subjoined table:—

ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES, 1881 TO 1912.

Year.	Offences in respect to which persons were—			
	Arrested by the Police.	Brought before Magistrates on Summons.	Not Arrested.	Total.
1881	24,195	19,384	4,631	48,210
1891	34,161	24,525	6,584	65,270
1901	29,771	21,130	6,472	57,373
1908	22,008	38,596	5,050	65,654
1909	20,964	33,349	4,835	59,148
1910	20,518	32,990	6,129	59,637
1911	20,742	25,128	5,357	51,227
1912	21,270	33,273	8,934	63,477

In this table each separate charge against a person is considered as a separate offence; for instance, a charge of drunk and disorderly, of resisting the police, of riotous conduct, and of tearing uniform would appear as four separate offences, although all the events happened on the same occasion. Of the offences in respect of which persons were not arrested, 95 per cent. were against property, 2 per cent. were against the person, and the balance, 3 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 744 in 1908, 1,049 in 1909, 1,030 in 1910, 926 in 1911, and 1,228 in 1912.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 74 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted, and 25 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES,
1908 TO 1912.

Number of Persons.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Arrested or summoned	58,778	52,658	52,060	44,526	53,087
Discharged by magistrates	14,747	13,277	12,954	12,398	13,870
Summarily convicted or dealt with	43,454	38,801	38,555	31,564	38,646
Committed for trial	577	580	551	564	571
Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population ...	34·8	30·7	30·1	24·3	29·0

In regard to persons arrested included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case has been most prominent is taken account of; but in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

Neglected children arrested.

Offences dealt with by magistrates.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALASIA.

A proper comparison of crime cannot be made between different States or countries unless several considerations are taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law, in the places compared, should be substantially the same; the second, that it should be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances are made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that for previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and the Dominion of New Zealand do not afford sufficient data to enable one to allow for these differences; but, in regard to the first two points above mentioned, the basis and main provisions of the criminal law are the same in each State; and it must be presumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the law is administered with equal strictness in each State. The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of charges against persons arrested or summoned for the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1907 TO 1911.

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
Victoria	1890	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
	1895	2,500	4,068	11,143	21,844	39,555
	1900	2,238	3,540	15,878	29,189	50,845
	1907	1,759	3,769	14,783	42,029	62,340
	1908	1,793	3,993	13,102	41,716	60,604
	1909	1,767	3,685	12,436	36,425	54,313
	1910	1,730	3,500	12,719	35,559	53,508
	1911	1,738	3,081	13,603	27,448	45,870
New South Wales	1890	8,729	7,616	18,654	31,088	66,087
	1895	4,459	6,153	18,379	35,987	64,978
	1900	4,435	6,675	21,003	30,747	62,860
	1907	3,981	6,411	28,255	35,657	74,304
	1908	3,629	6,765	27,976	34,794	73,164
	1909	3,471	7,365	27,495	33,987	72,318
	1910	3,608	6,517	27,542	36,293	73,960
	1911	3,725	5,924	29,398	36,067	75,114

Offences and drunkenness in Australia and New Zealand.

**CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1907 TO 1911—continued.**

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
Queensland	1890	2,713	2,487	6,332	7,464	18,996
	1895	2,073	2,085	4,993	8,522	17,673
	1900	1,937	2,552	9,254	10,621	24,364
	1907	991	1,534	9,066	7,030	18,621
	1908	770	1,638	9,203	8,076	19,687
	1909	859	1,745	9,109	8,111	19,824
	1910	871	1,699	10,870	8,664	22,104
	1911	913	1,613	12,824	10,132	25,482
South Australia	1890	520	501	2,382	3,572	6,975
	1895	411	677	1,763	2,128	4,979
	1900	304	575	2,249	2,847	5,975
	1907	296	560	2,338	2,653	6,347
	1908	328	516	3,063	2,682	6,589
	1909	333	499	3,481	3,019	7,332
	1910	333	449	4,383	3,163	8,328
	1911	320	484	4,673	2,958	8,435
Western Australia	1890	371	536	1,181	2,602	4,690
	1895	654	1,080	2,154	4,489	8,377
	1900	1,037	1,746	3,070	8,920	14,773
	1907	529	1,558	3,591	8,290	13,968
	1908	586	1,321	3,506	7,272	12,685
	1909	564	1,161	4,007	7,229	12,961
	1910	545	1,083	4,550	7,082	13,260
	1911	454	1,189	4,857	7,362	13,862
Tasmania	1890	483	619	1,151	4,143	6,396
	1895	353	710	463	3,237	4,763
	1900	368	676	832	3,475	5,351
	1907	192	490	535	5,041	6,258
	1908	249	570	543	5,686	7,048
	1909	207	543	709	5,372	6,831
	1910	267	600	761	5,451	7,079
	1911	237	549	756	5,055	6,597
Northern Territory	1911	13	...	34	45	92
Total Australia	1890	16,907	16,795	48,201	85,325	167,228
	1895	10,450	14,773	38,895	76,207	140,325
	1900	10,319	15,764	52,286	85,799	164,168
	1907	7,748	14,322	59,068	100,700	181,838
	1908	7,355	14,803	57,393	100,226	179,777
	1909	7,201	14,998	57,237	94,143	173,579
	1910	7,354	13,848	60,825	96,212	178,239
	1911	7,400	12,840	66,145	89,067	175,452
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	1,516	2,297	5,830	8,604	18,247
	1895	1,281	2,557	5,104	8,639	17,581
	1900	1,526	2,680	7,319	13,165	24,690
	1907	1,654	3,203	10,288	21,465	36,610
	1908	1,513	3,600	10,689	20,484	36,286
	1909	1,412	3,536	10,762	21,010	36,720
	1910	1,178	3,555	11,695	21,566	37,994
	1911	1,190	3,487	11,495	23,110	39,282

The next table gives the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1907 TO 1911.

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59
	1895	2·12	3·45	9·44	18·45
	1900	1·88	2·97	13·31	24·46
	1907	1·40	3·01	11·80	33·56
	1908	1·42	3·15	10·35	32·96
	1909	1·38	2·88	9·71	28·43
	1910	1·33	2·69	9·79	27·37
	1911	1·32	2·33	10·30	20·77
New South Wales ...	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1895	3·53	4·87	14·53	28·46
	1900	3·28	4·93	15·51	22·70
	1907	2·59	4·17	18·40	23·22
	1908	2·32	4·32	17·88	22·22
	1909	2·18	4·63	17·29	21·38
	1910	2·23	4·02	17·00	22·40
	1911	2·24	3·56	17·68	21·67
Queensland ...	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1895	4·58	4·60	11·03	18·82
	1900	3·95	5·21	18·90	21·68
	1907	1·83	2·83	16·75	12·99
	1908	1·39	2·95	16·58	14·54
	1909	1·50	3·06	15·95	14·20
	1910	1·47	2·87	18·36	14·63
	1911	1·50	2·64	21·00	16·59
South Australia ...	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1895	1·18	1·94	5·06	6·11
	1900	·85	1·60	6·26	7·93
	1907	·78	1·47	7·45	6·97
	1908	·85	1·34	7·94	6·95
	1909	·84	1·26	8·81	7·64
	1910	·83	1·12	10·93	7·88
	1911	·78	1·17	11·33	7·17
Western Australia ...	1890	8·28	11·97	26·37	58·09
	1895	7·06	11·66	23·25	48·45
	1900	5·86	9·86	17·34	51·45
	1907	2·07	6·10	14·05	32·44
	1908	2·27	5·12	13·60	28·21
	1909	2·14	4·41	15·22	27·46
	1910	2·01	4·00	16·79	26·13
	1911	1·58	4·15	16·94	25·69

**PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1907 TO 1911—continued.**

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.	Other Offences.
Tasmania ...	1890	3·36	4·31	8·01	28·93
	1895	2·22	4·46	2·91	20·36
	1900	2·13	3·91	4·82	20·29
	1907	1·03	2·64	2·88	27·15
	1908	1·32	3·03	2·89	30·26
	1909	1·09	2·86	3·73	28·25
	1910	1·39	3·12	3·95	28·33
	1911	1·22	2·84	3·90	26·11
Northern Territory ..	1911	3·97	...	10·39	13·74
Australia ...	1890	5·43	5·39	15·48	27·64
	1895	2·98	4·22	11·11	21·99
	1900	2·75	4·21	13·96	20·18
	1907	1·88	3·49	14·30	24·40
	1908	1·75	3·53	13·66	23·88
	1909	1·68	3·50	13·37	21·99
	1910	1·68	3·17	13·92	22·01
	1911	1·65	2·86	14·73	19·84
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	2·44	3·70	9·39	13·86
	1895	1·85	3·71	7·37	12·48
	1900	2·00	3·51	9·58	17·24
	1907	1·80	3·49	11·19	23·35
	1908	1·60	3·81	11·31	21·67
	1909	1·45	3·64	11·07	21·62
	1910	1·19	3·58	11·78	21·72
	1911	1·17	3·44	11·33	22·77

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1911 only 67 of such crimes, out of a total of 27,448 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among

them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. A comparison of the relative proportions in the various States of charges under the heading "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and of the large proportion of the offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table, consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place, then comes New Zealand, closely followed by Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland, then Western Australia, New South Wales, and Northern Territory in that order.

Offences
against the
person.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, has also occurred in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States, and New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences in Australia is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Australia than in any other State or New Zealand, Victoria coming next, followed by Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, New South Wales, and Western Australia, in that order. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Offences
against
property.

In three Australian States, viz., Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1911, as compared with 1890; but there was an increase in New Zealand. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, Victoria coming next, and Northern Territory, South Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland following in that order. In Victoria, summons cases for drunkenness were not included previous to 1902, but the number of such cases was so small that the comparison is not appreciably affected by their omission.

Drunken-
ness.

Charges
against
persons
arrested,
1871 to
1912.

Appended is a summary showing the number of charges against persons arrested under each class of offence in the five census years ended with 1911, and in 1912:—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS
AND IN 1912.

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.
<i>Against the Person—</i>						
Murder and attempts at ...	28	16	44	12	17	19
Manslaughter ...	14	16	9	11	6	12
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c. ...	63	82	84	83	44	39
Assaults ...	1,023	1,155	1,317	832	487	506
Rape, and other offences against females ...	88	71	66	116	93	85
Unnatural offence and at- tempts at ...	18	5	14	13	8	7
Suicide, attempted ...	79	81	96	57	45	35
Others ...	11	28	21	18	19	8
<i>Against Property—</i>						
Robbery, burglary, house- breaking, &c. ...	421	367	609	460	324	360
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	121	89	96	56	37	39
Larceny ...	2,052	2,024	2,384	1,807	1,175	1,297
Embezzlement ...	43	32	70	28	16	18
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	195	206	243	137	142	143
Wilful damage ...	581	547	503	314	146	155
Others ...	413	468	253	157	163	164
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	82	58	109	47	44	32
<i>Against Good Order—</i>						
Drunkenness ...	9,968	11,065	18,057	17,360	13,538	13,481
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	1,099	3,997	5,010	4,269	2,698	2,749
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ...	886	1,419	2,020	1,035	421	582
Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ...	85	95	177	324	65	109
Others ...	2,825	1,366	1,940	1,988	655	779
<i>Other Offences—</i>						
Perjury ...	32	21	56	33	21	36
Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ...	174	150	211	188	191	210
Others ...	1,190	837	772	426	387	405
Total ...	21,491	24,195	34,161	29,771	20,742	21,270

Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population aged 15 years and upwards of those arrested for different offences at the five census periods ended with 1911, and in 1912:—

Proportion
of arrests
for various
offences,
1871 to
1912.

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS, AND IN 1912.

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.
Against the Person—						
Murder and attempts at ...	·66	·30	·59	·15	·19	·20
Manslaughter ...	·33	·30	·12	·14	·07	·13
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c.	1·49	1·54	1·12	1·05	·48	·41
Assaults ...	24·20	21·70	17·62	10·49	5·31	5·36
Rape and other offences against females ...	2·08	1·34	·88	1·46	1·01	·90
Unnatural offence and attempts at ...	·43	·09	·19	·16	·09	·07
Suicide, attempted ...	1·87	1·52	1·28	·72	·49	·37
Others ...	·26	·53	·28	·23	·21	·08
Against Property—						
Robbery, burglary, house-breaking, &c. ...	9·95	6·90	8·15	5·80	3·54	3·82
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	2·86	1·67	1·29	·71	·40	·41
Larceny ...	48·54	38·04	31·90	22·79	12·82	13·75
Embezzlement ...	1·02	·60	·94	·35	·18	·19
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	4·61	3·87	3·25	1·73	1·55	1·52
Wilful damage ...	13·74	10·28	6·73	3·96	1·59	1·64
Others ...	9·77	8·80	3·39	1·98	1·78	1·74
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	1·94	1·09	1·46	·59	·48	·34
Against Good Order—						
Drunkenness ...	235·79	207·95	241·61	218·98	147·72	142·89
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	26·00	75·12	67·04	53·85	29·44	29·14
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ...	20·96	26·67	27·03	13·06	4·59	6·17
Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ...	2·01	1·78	2·37	4·10	·71	1·16
Others ...	66·82	25·67	25·95	25·06	7·15	8·26
Other Offences—						
Perjury ...	·76	·39	·75	·42	·23	·38
Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ...	4·11	2·82	2·82	2·37	2·08	2·23
Others ...	28·15	15·73	10·33	5·38	4·22	4·29
Total ...	508·35	454·70	457·09	375·53	226·33	225·45

Males and
females
arrested.

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded ; but it usually happens that about 20 per cent. of the persons arrested are females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1912, were as follows :—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1912.

Disposal.	Arrests.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted	9,855	1,940	11,795
Discharged by Magistrates	6,248	1,253	7,501
Committed for Trial	478	40	518
Total	16,581	3,233	19,814

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentences
by Magis-
trates.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1912 were as follows :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1912.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	4,723	472	5,195
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,166	1,032	4,198
1 and under 6 months	843	273	1,116
6 and under 12 months	127	43	170
1 to 2 years	49	21	70
2 years	6	...	6
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	259	29	288
Admonished	18	45	563
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	73	3	76
Otherwise dealt with	91	22	113
Total sentenced	9,855	1,940	11,795
Discharged	6,248	1,253	7,501
Total summarily disposed of ...	16,103	3,193	19,296
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	145.7	28.6	87.1

The following were the sentences of the arrested prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during 1912:—

Sentences in superior courts.

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1912.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	2	...	2
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	4	2	6
1 and under 6 months	32	2	34
6 " 12 " 	73	6	79
1 " 4 years 	102	4	106
4 " 7 " 	23	...	23
7 " 10 " 	4	...	4
10 " 15 " 	1	...	1
Life ... ..	...	...	...
Death recorded	3	...	3
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety	75	8	83
Sent to Reformatory Schools	2	...	2
Sent to Reformatory Prison	7	2	9
Total convicted	328	24	352
Acquitted	161	16	177
Not prosecuted	12	...	12
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	4.8	4	2.6

In addition to being sent to gaol, ten prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

DECREASE IN CRIME.

Decrease of
crime in
Victoria.

To enable a comparison to be made of the relative criminality of the population at different ages, it is necessary to separate the sexes of arrested persons, to divide each sex into age groups, and to show the number of charges laid against the males and females in the different groups between 10 and 60 per 10,000 persons living in each group. The following are the particulars on this basis for the last five census years:—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER
10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911.

Ages.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
	MALES.				
10 to 15 years	104	111	96	49	26
15 to 20 "	338	335	305	228	145
20 to 25 "	773	720	691	593	284
25 to 30 "	834	823	777	713	393
30 to 40 "	771	865	869	702	462
40 to 50 "	726	721	1,054	872	498
50 to 60 "	830	623	756	804	519
60 years and over	756	661	586	430	309
	FEMALES.				
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
10 to 15 years	37	26	16	15	15
15 to 20 "	80	60	50	28	13
20 to 25 "	141	178	141	117	32
25 to 30 "	232	219	171	173	95
30 to 40 "	303	290	189	168	114
40 to 50 "	272	322	239	171	117
50 to 60 "	245	223	215	119	86
60 years and over	186	166	144	109	45

These figures prove that there has been a great decrease in crime in recent, as compared with former, years. In every age group there has been a considerable falling-off. The spread of education has

doubtless had much to do with this result. Religious teaching was struck out of the curriculum of the State schools in 1873, and many attempts have been made to ascertain the effect on the community as revealed by statistics of crime. No definite conclusion can, however, be arrived at by merely examining these statistics for a series of years.

In comparing the criminal records of different periods many factors must be taken into account, some of which have a tendency to increase and others to decrease the numbers of arrests and summonses issued. For example, new laws are constantly being passed the contravention of which will lead to proceedings being taken against the person concerned. During a period of prosperity the earnings of the people are increased, a larger sum than usual is spent on alcoholic liquors, and there may be an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness. On the other hand, when work is plentiful, the temptation to commit offences against property is less than during periods of depression. The work carried out by reformatory agencies also will tend to reduce the number of arrests of persons who have previously been convicted.

It is not possible from the records of a single community to ascertain the effect of a change in one element of the social economy unless the effect of all other changes is known. An approximate idea of the consequences of a change in one particular may, however, be obtained if a comparison be made between the criminal statistics of two communities during a term of years when the conditions were very similar except in regard to the special element under consideration.

It has been already stated that in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison of names, ages, birth-places, religions,

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1912—continued.

Age and Religion.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	19	25					
AGE.																									
Under 10 years	13	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15	108	100	92	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20	1,085	960	864	75	14	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25	2,105	1,774	1,539	175	41	10	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30	2,395	1,943	1,661	194	52	18	8	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 40	4,695	3,411	2,705	445	145	52	19	15	9	9	3	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 50	4,786	3,199	2,394	478	162	72	31	24	16	8	7	3	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 60	2,398	1,986	1,509	298	98	31	17	11	10	8	3	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 to 70	1,311	872	656	136	38	16	7	7	1	2	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 to 80	366	253	199	34	11	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 years and over	52	42	35	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RELIGION.																									
Church of England	6,817	5,101	4,158	618	175	58	26	23	11	10	7	6	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presbyterian	2,553	1,891	1,580	234	63	23	17	5	5	3	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Methodist	808	683	531	71	18	3	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Independent	41	32	27	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baptist	153	123	104	10	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutheran	367	285	236	29	12	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salvation Army	11	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Protestants	44	41	39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Protestants	10,794	8,116	6,634	966	278	99	44	31	20	14	9	9	4	1	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Roman Catholics	8,550	6,046	4,698	838	279	102	48	30	20	11	8	5	2	3	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Jews	56	43	38	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	55	51	47	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mohammedans	13	12	11	1	
Other Sects	10	8	6	2	
No religion	336	276	231	35	5	5	

Law, Crime, &c.

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DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1912—continued.

Occupation.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CLASS.																											
Cabman, driver	58	47	40	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrier, carter, driver	350	303	260	32	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver, motor car	27	22	18	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groom	157	130	106	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipmaster, officer, seaman	565	442	381	38	12	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steward, stewardess, ship servant	47	46	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharf labourer, stevedore	53	46	39	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	70	61	53	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																											
Baker	99	81	70	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith, farrier	134	111	96	11	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot, shoe maker	272	210	171	24	10	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayer	123	101	89	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	298	228	192	21	9	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compositor, printer	115	78	63	9	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaker, milliner	26	14	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, engine-driver, stoker	194	168	147	18	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman	293	219	179	26	7	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer, road	38	31	27	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (undefined)	7,714	5,739	4,545	802	224	83	33	18	15	9	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinist	41	30	24	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	168	125	101	12	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plasterer	57	45	38	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber	55	43	37	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonemason	24	17	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor, tailoress	95	69	54	10	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmith	56	46	37	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1,084	843	706	90	25	12	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIMARY PRODUCERS.																											
Drover, shearer, station employé, wool classer	168	130	107	16	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmer	188	172	157	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardener	164	125	104	14	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer, farm	883	612	443	114	33	11	5	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miner	302	249	209	30	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	158	136	121	11	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDEFINITE CLASS.																											
Prostitute	705	307	166	56	34	14	12	8	5	4	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No occupation, over 15 years	1,612	983	752	107	50	25	9	10	8	7	4	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" under 15 years	110	101	92	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	17	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Individuals
arrested
more than
once.

Of the total number of arrests, 19,814, only 14,552, or 73 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these 11,665, or 80 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,844, or 13 per cent., twice; 562, or 4 per cent., three times; 207, or 1 per cent., four times; and 274, or 2 per cent., five times and over—three of these persons having been arrested nineteen times, and one as many as twenty-five times. The following table gives a comparison of 1912 with 1884, from which it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the proportionate number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1912.

Year.	Distinct Persons Arrested.						Percentage Arrested.				
	Number.			Per 100,000 of the Population.			Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	More than Four Times.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1884 ...	16,229	3,628	19,857	3,309	820	2,129	78	14	4	2	2
1912 ...	12,726	1,806	14,552	1,882	269	1,074	80	13	4	1	2

Sexes of
those
arrested
more than
once.

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 18 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once, as many as 30 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

Distinct
persons
arrested
more than
once for
drunken-
ness.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1912 numbered 9,619, and, of these, 2,065, or 21 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 1,302 twice; 407 thrice, 136 four times, 74 five times, and 146 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-two times.

Drunkards
charged
with other
offences.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 9,619, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 13,481; these persons were also charged with 1,479 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 14,960, as compared with 21,270 charges of all descriptions. Thus 70 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1912 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

The table below contains a classification of distinct persons arrested during 1912 according to birth-place, and shows the proportion per 10,000 which the persons in each class bear to those of the same nationality living in the State at the middle of 1912:—

Birthplaces of distinct persons arrested and committed for trial.

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1912.

Birthplace.	Distinct Persons Arrested.				
	Total Number.	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria	8,294	5,217	2,724	353	232
Other Australian States ..	1,456	848	549	59	48
New Zealand	259	155	94	10	4
England and Wales	1,732	938	758	36	24
Scotland	690	375	309	6	5
Ireland	1,268	721	535	12	9
China	43	25	14	4	3
Other Countries.. ..	810	422	360	28	22
Total	14,552	8,701	5,343	508	347
Proportion per 10,000 of Population of same nationality.					
Victoria	79·75	50·16	26·19	3·40	2·23
Other Australian States ..	143·25	83·43	54·02	5·80	4·72
New Zealand	250·00	149·62	90·73	9·65	3·86
England and Wales	188·24	101·95	82·38	3·91	2·61
Scotland	252·19	137·06	112·94	2·19	1·83
Ireland	296·95	168·85	125·29	2·81	2·11
China	74·52	43·33	24·26	6·93	5·20
Other Countries.. ..	234·85	122·35	104·38	8·12	6·38
Total	107·45	64·25	39·45	3·75	2·56

The proportion of arrests of distinct persons of Victorian birth does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for natives of other Australian States, Great Britain, and foreign countries. The Victorian born population includes a large number of children of whom, as has been shown, few are arrested, whereas the number of children

in the State born in places outside Victoria is very small. Partly for this reason the ratio obtained by comparing the arrests of natives with the corresponding population is less than the ratios relating to the arrests of persons born in other States and countries.

Religions of
distinct
persons
arrested
and
convicted.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested during 1912, and the proportions of persons from each denomination so arrested or dealt with per 10,000 of their numbers in the population of 1912 are shown hereunder:—

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1912.

Religion.	Total number.	Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for trial.	Convicted after commitment.
Church of England ...	5,101	2,993	1,885	223	147
Presbyterian ...	1,891	1,112	720	59	38
Methodist ...	633	398	203	32	27
Other Protestants ...	491	266	203	22	16
Total Protestants	8,116	4,769	3,011	336	228
Roman Catholics ...	6,046	3,723	2,169	154	108
Jews ...	43	22	17	4	2
Other Denominations	71	46	21	4	3
No Religion...	276	141	125	10	6
Total ...	14,552	8,701	5,343	508	347
Proportion per 10,000 persons connected with each denomination.					
Church of England ...	109·84	64·45	40·59	4·80	3·17
Presbyterian ...	78·31	46·05	29·82	2·44	1·57
Methodist ...	34·80	21·88	11·16	1·76	1·48
Other Protestants ...	43·44	23·53	17·96	1·95	1·42
Total Protestants	81·10	47·65	30·09	3·36	2·28
Roman Catholics ...	205·04	126·26	73·56	5·22	3·66
Jews ...	66·56	34·05	26·32	6·19	3·10
Other Denominations	42·26	27·38	12·50	2·38	1·79
No religion...	77·86	39·78	35·26	2·82	1·69
Total ...	107·45	64·25	39·45	3·75	2·56

The ages of those arrested in 1912, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Age and
degree of
instruc-
tion.

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS
ARRESTED, 1912.

Ages.	Education Superior.	Education Good.	Read Only, or Read and Write.	Illiterate.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	12	..	12
10 to 15 „ ..	..	..	95	5	100
15 to 20 „ ..	..	..	948	12	960
20 to 25 „ ..	..	2	1,749	23	1,774
25 to 36 „ ..	1	4	1,917	21	1,943
30 to 40 „ ..	3	7	3,341	60	3,411
40 to 50 „ ..	3	12	3,105	79	3,199
50 to 60 „ ..	6	5	1,906	69	1,986
60 to 70 „ ..	1	2	815	54	872
70 to 80 „ ..	..	1	229	23	253
80 years and over ..	..	..	34	8	42
Total ..	14	33	14,151	354	14,552

About 2 per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1912 were entirely illiterate, over 97 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

Education
of persons
arrested.

The statistics to hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts. The following table shows the number of commitments for trial and convictions, and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom during the last year of each of the

Crime in
United
Kingdom.

three decennial periods ended 1900, and during each of the five years ended 1911:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND
1907 TO 1911.

Country.	Year.	Commitments for trial.	Convictions.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population of—	
				Commitments.	Convictions.
England and Wales...	1880	14,770	11,214	5·74	4·36
	1890	11,974	9,242	4·16	3·21
	1900	10,331	8,157	3·20	2·53
	1907	13,054	10,834	3·74	3·10
	1908	14,554	12,060	4·15	3·44
	1909	14,287	11,865	4·03	3·35
	1910	14,330	11,987	4·00	3·35
	1911	13,644	11,338	3·78	3·14
Scotland ...	1880	2,583	2,046	6·97	5·52
	1890	2,312	1,825	5·77	4·56
	1900	2,167	1,835	4·88	4·14
	1907	2,456	2,012	5·13	4·22
	1908	2,559	2,115	5·30	4·38
	1909	1,977	1,618	4·19	3·44
	1910	1,488	1,225	3·14	2·59
	1911	1,401	1,122	2·94	2·36
Ireland ...	1880	4,716	2,383	9·06	4·58
	1890	2,061	1,193	4·39	2·54
	1900	1,682	1,087	3·76	2·43
	1907	2,193	1,338	5·01	3·06
	1908	2,242	1,375	5·13	3·15
	1909	2,219	1,507	5·08	3·45
	1910	2,036	1,373	4·66	3·14
	1911	2,114	1,496	4·82	3·41
Total United Kingdom	1880	22,069	15,643	6·37	4·52
	1890	16,347	12,260	4·36	3·27
	1900	14,180	11,079	3·45	2·69
	1907	17,698	14,179	4·01	3·22
	1908	19,355	15,550	4·34	3·49
	1909	18,483	14,990	4·15	3·37
	1910	17,854	14,585	3·98	3·25
	1911	17,159	13,956	3·79	3·09

Proportion
of commit-
ments for
trial and
convictions
in Austro-
lian States,
New Zea-
land, and
Britain.

From the next table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in the United Kingdom were above those in Tasmania and South Australia, also that the convictions in Scotland, England, and Ireland exceeded those in South Australia and Tasmania; in all other cases the commitments

and convictions in the three portions of the United Kingdom were below those in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 TO 1911.

Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population.				Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population.			
New Zealand	...	...	9.50	New Zealand	...	...	4.78
Queensland	...	...	7.89	Queensland	...	...	4.45
Western Australia	...	...	7.14	Western Australia	...	...	4.42
New South Wales	...	...	7.03	New South Wales	...	...	3.67
Victoria	...	...	5.36	Victoria	...	...	3.42
Ireland	...	...	4.94	Scotland	...	...	3.40
Scotland	...	...	4.14	England and Wales	...	...	3.28
England and Wales	...	...	3.94	Ireland	...	...	3.24
Tasmania	...	...	2.91	South Australia	...	...	2.06
South Australia	...	...	2.67	Tasmania	...	...	1.58

The following figures show that in the five years 1907 to 1911, convictions followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but South Australia, in this respect, stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States and New Zealand occupy positions below these, New Zealand being at the bottom of the list with about 50 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

Proportion of convictions to commitments in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 TO 1911.

Per Cent.				Per Cent.			
England and Wales	...	...	83.25	Western Australia	...	...	61.90
Scotland	...	...	82.13	Queensland	...	...	56.40
South Australia	...	...	77.15	Tasmania	...	...	54.30
Ireland	...	...	65.59	New South Wales	...	...	52.20
Victoria	...	...	63.81	New Zealand	...	...	50.32

Drunken-
ness, 1908
to 1912.

The number and proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1908 ...	13,029	73	13,102	10·35
1909 ...	12,386	50	12,436	9·71
1910 ...	12,653	66	12,719	9·79
1911 ...	13,538	65	13,603	10·30
1912 ...	13,481	43	13,524	9·99

Drunken-
ness—Com-
parison
with pre-
vious years.

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

Period.	Index Number.				
1874-8	Average 5 years	...	...	...	100
1879-85	" 7 "	...	...	...	88
1886-92	" 7 "	...	...	...	106
1893-97	" 5 "	...	...	...	65
1898-1902	" 5 "	...	...	...	83
1903-7	" 5 "	...	...	...	77
1908	...	...	...	...	71
1909	...	...	...	...	66
1910	...	...	...	...	67
1911	...	...	...	...	70
1912	...	...	...	...	68

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893-7, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined, and during the last five years they have been only slightly above the lowest point of previous years.

Young
persons
charged
with
drunken-
ness.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1912.

Year.					Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1895	...	...	...	...	185	35·60
1900	...	...	...	...	222	42·38
1908	...	...	...	...	133	25·81
1909	...	...	...	...	104	19·94
1910	...	...	...	...	128	24·19
1911	...	...	...	...	137	25·46
1912	...	...	...	...	146	26·48

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during the past five years are given in the following table:—

Religions of persons arrested for drunkenness.

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS,
1908 TO 1912.

Religion.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Church of England ...	3,209	2,949	2,872	3,031	3,138
Presbyterian ...	1,268	1,227	1,237	1,284	1,328
Methodist ...	342	323	344	332	334
Other Protestants ...	309	264	290	306	313
Total Protestants	5,128	4,763	4,743	4,953	5,113
Roman Catholics ...	4,231	3,871	4,090	4,296	4,275
Jews ...	9	12	6	7	11
Other Denominations ...	27	20	21	24	25
No Religion ...	189	184	192	174	195
Total ...	9,584	8,850	9,052	9,454	9,619
Proportion per 1,000 persons connected with each denomination.					
Church of England ...	7.04	6.39	6.14	6.72	6.76
Presbyterian ...	6.28	6.01	5.97	5.47	5.50
Methodist ...	1.60	1.68	1.76	1.88	1.84
Other Protestants ...	2.92	2.46	2.67	2.79	2.77
Total Protestants	5.38	4.94	4.85	5.10	5.11
Roman Catholics ...	15.22	13.76	14.34	15.00	14.50
Jews ...	1.44	1.91	.94	1.12	1.70
Other Denominations...	2.46	1.80	1.87	1.47	1.49
No Religion ...	10.95	10.53	10.84	5.05	5.50
Total ...	7.57	6.91	6.97	7.19	7.10

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of distinct persons connected with the various religious bodies in the following proportions:— Church of England, 62 per cent. of total arrests; Presbyterian, 70 per cent.; Methodist, 53 per cent.; other Protestants, 64 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 71 per cent.; Jews, 26 per cent.; and other denominations, 35 per cent. In the case of those persons who were classified as "no religion," the arrests for drunkenness comprised 71 per cent.

Apparent
leniency of
magis-
trates in
drunken-
ness cases
in Victoria.

The following tabulation shows the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1911, also the number of convictions and the percentage of the latter to the former:—

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
		Total.	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria	13,603	7,557	55·55
New South Wales	29,398	29,299	99·66
Queensland	12,824	12,767	99·56
South Australia	4,673	4,627	99·02
Western Australia	4,857	4,808	98·99
Tasmania	756	740	97·88
Northern Territory	34	34	100·00
Australia	66,145	59,832	90·46
Dominion of New Zealand ..	11,495	11,400	99·17
Australasia	77,640	71,232	91·75

It will be seen from the last column in the above table that the percentage of convictions in Victoria was much less than in the other States and the Dominion of New Zealand, nearly every case resulting in a conviction in the latter places, and about one out of every two cases in the former. These figures seem to denote a comparative leniency on the part of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria, but investigations show that in that State an offender on his first appearance is generally discharged, and that those who have been arrested on a Saturday and detained in custody until Monday, are similarly dealt with. In some cases also, when an offender has been admitted to bail after arrest, he is discharged on putting a donation in the poor-box. In all these cases no conviction is recorded in Victoria, but in the other States a conviction is entered on the records in nearly every case, whether any punishment is inflicted or not.

The next table shows for a period of five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st November, 1910:—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1908 to 1912.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
British—						
Commonwealth of Australia ..	3,342,800	52,673,700	2,031,600	·76	11·95	·46
Dominion of New Zealand ..	779,600	9,722,100	147,600	·79	9·79	·15
	1907 to 1911.					
Canada ..	6,464,800	41,909,000	737,200	·96	6·22	·11
Cape of Good Hope*	1,391,400	3,812,200	4,689,000	·56	1·56	1·84
Natal* ..	336,000	955,800	51,000	·28	·81	·04
Newfoundland ..	93,400	76,400	9,500	·39	·32	·04
United Kingdom	33,815,600	1,197,924,000	11,772,800	·76	26·94	·27
	1905 to 1909.					
Foreign—						
Austria ..	39,050,000	422,721,000	127,362,000	1·41	15·18	4·52
Belgium ..	7,907,000	355,438,000	7,660,000	1·08	48·58	1·04
Bulgaria ..	449,000	2,622,000	26,721,600	·11	·63	6·42
Denmark ..	6,026,000	53,873,000	..	2·29	20·50	..
France ..	51,902,000	313,286,000	1,353,823,000	1·33	7·96	34·52
German Empire ..	92,664,000	1,485,004,000	73,986,000	1·48	23·74	1·19
Holland ..	7,955,000	..	1,989,000	1·39	..	·85
Hungary ..	37,030,000	44,559,000	98,534,000	1·85	2·20	4·74
Italy ..	14,498,000	10,850,000	875,464,000	·43	·32	25·84
Norway ..	1,338,000	9,376,000	..	·57	4·06	..
Portugal ..	..	..	108,574,000	..	..	20·60
Roumania ..	5,130,000	3,507,000	35,468,000	·76	·53	5·36
Russian Empire ..	173,600,000	173,731,000	..	1·15	1·15	..
Servia ..	..	2,020,000	12,241,000	..	·73	4·40
Spain ..	..	..	325,015,000	..	..	17·32
Sweden ..	7,137,000	68,231,000	..	1·33	12·80	..
Switzerland ..	2,698,000	53,095,000	53,174,000	·77	15·22	15·26
United States ..	105,844,000	1,439,525,000	42,181,000	1·23	16·78	·49

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

* Figures refer to period 1905 to 1909.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was three-fourths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany and Austria to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Holland, Sweden, France, Belgium, the Russian Empire, and the United States to more than a gallon; and in the United

Consumption of intoxicating liquor.

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

Kingdom to three-fourths of a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United States, and the United Kingdom, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with $48\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; the United Kingdom, with 27 gallons; Germany, with $23\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; and Denmark, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States composing the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of $50\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg and in Baden was also high, reaching 32 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of nearly 12 gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former averaging $34\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and the latter 26 gallons per head. Portugal, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; Spain, with $17\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; and Switzerland, with $15\frac{1}{4}$ gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with nearly 2 gallons per head; Australia consumes less than half-a-gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-quarter of a gallon; and Canada one-ninth of a gallon.

Expenditure
by the
people on
intoxicat-
ing liquor.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average consumption over a period of five years:—

AUSTRALIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1908 TO 1912.

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth of Australia	5,849,900	7,901,100	1,015,800	14,766,800	3 7 0	5 19 6
Dominion of New Zealand	1,364,300	1,458,300	73,800	2,896,400	2 18 4	5 0 6

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium 1908 to 1912, amounted to £14,766,800, and that in New Zealand to £2,896,400. The proportion per head for the Commonwealth was £3 7s., and for New Zealand £2 18s. 4d. The corresponding proportions for the quinquennium, 1907-11, were £3 6s. 1d. and £2 18s. 5d. per head.

The subjoined table shows the average quantity and the proportion per head of population of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909. The period immediately preceding 1886 has been selected for comparison because in the year 1885 was passed an important measure—the Licensing Act 1885—relating to the obtaining and holding of licenses:—

Average consumption of alcoholic liquors, 1881 to 1885 and 1905 to 1909.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1885 AND 1905 TO 1909.

Average of five years ended—	Quantity Consumed.			Proportion per head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
1885	1,130,000*	14,110,800	713,500	1·21*	15·45	·78
1909	832,100	14,933,900	600,100	·66	11·92	·48

* Average of three years ended 1885.

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the period ended 1909 of 683,300 gallons of spirits, 4,416,300 gallons of beer, and 376,800 gallons of wine. As the Commonwealth Government has discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade, it is not possible to obtain the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909. The consumption per head for the whole of Australia has not varied much during the last four years.

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time, a Compensation Fund was instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The amount paid into this fund was £48,233 in 1907, £48,542 in 1908, £49,300 in 1909, £48,875 in 1910, £51,716 in 1911, £55,275 in 1912, and £60,288 in 1913. The duties of the Board are to close sufficient hotels to absorb the funds in hand, and to re-assess the licence-fees thus lost and distribute them among the remaining houses which the Board thinks will benefit by the closing; also to fix the amount of the compensation that can ever be paid to the owner and occupier of each hotel in the State, no matter when such hotel may be closed. In re-assessing the licence-fees where hotels have been closed, if the Board consider that the trade of a licensed house was so limited as not to warrant the distribution of the whole of the lost fee, or where the trade of any remaining licensed house is so limited that such allotment would be oppressive, or where by reason of distance or sparsity of population the trade of the licensed houses will not be materially affected in consequence of such closing, the Board is authorized to remit portion

Licences Reduction Board.

of the licence-fees, not being less than one-half, as appears to be equitable. The maximum compensation is to be based on the results of three years preceding the Act of 1906, the period being 1904-6 in the case of owners and 1903-5 in the case of licensees, the object of taking a past period being to stop the unearned increment to those hotels that remain in consequence of their rivals being closed, and to prevent any inflation of returns. Up to 30th June, 1913, 702 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 617 cases, and the total sum paid has been £297,006, or an average of £481 each. One hundred and sixty-nine of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £144,319, making an average of £854 each; there were 448 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £152,687, or an average of £341 for each hotel. In the appended table particulars are given regarding the hotels in the various licensing districts dealt with by the Board:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD
TO 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
GREATER MELBOURNE.						
					£	£
Barkly (Collingwood)	27	12	15	7	4,570	655
Beaconsfield	26	20	6	3	2,352	280
Bourke	82	24	58	29	13,665†	2,900†
Broadmeadows	23	10	13	6	1,796	175
Cardigan	58	19	39	15	10,226	1,597
Collingwood East	22	18	4	3	1,639	262
Darling (Collingwood)	30	16	14	6	3,640	485
Eltham	13	10	3	3	635	Nil
Emerald Hill	58	26	32	25	7,663*	1,335*
Fitzroy Central	22	13	9	4	2,820	350
Fitzroy South	36	15	21	6	5,211	720
Gipps	84	12	72	32	26,020	6,203
Jolimont	12	11	1	2	1,673	325
Latrobe	53	17	36	11	9,603	1,899
Lonsdale	51	29	22	9	8,875	1,421
North Melbourne	33	21	12	4	3,295	670
Port Melbourne	46	23	23	8	4,954	865
Prahran	27	21	6	3	2,157	325
Princes Hill	34	19	15	8	6,371	863
Richmond North	24	21	3	2	1,762	232
Williamstown South	26	14	12	6	3,215	615
Total Greater Melbourne ...	787	371	416	192	122,142	22,177

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for thirteen hotels. —† Compensation for eighteen hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1913—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY.						
Alexandra	17	9	8	5	£ 1,706	£ 145
Allansford	12	11	1	1	375	60
Ararat	17	6	11	1	170	35
Bacchus Marsh	11	6	5	4	1,568	155
Bairnsdale	13	10	3	1	400	100
Ballan	21	12	9	8	310*	25*
Ballarat East	41	39	2	2	750	165
Ballarat West	83	36	47	16	9,267	2,046
Barkly (Bendigo)	34	19	15	8	3,206	555
Beaufort	26	11	15	11	2,587	135
Beechworth	33	12	21	13	3,004	130
Benalla	14	11	3	3	920	195
Boort	5	5	...	1	260	Nil
Branxholme	12	10	2	1	350	Nil
Bridgewater	23	8	15	8	1,914	815
Bright	26	10	16	7	1,773	150
Bullarook	8	5	3	2	522	100
Bungaree	21	11	10	6	892	260
Buninyong	25	11	14	9	1,833	339
Carisbrook	11	3	8	3	706	92
Castlemaine	49	12	37	27	3,109§	651§
Charlton	20	10	10	4	245*	Nil *
Chiltern	15	6	9	8	2,270	270
Clunes	36	12	24	16	3,298‡	363‡
Creswick	22	10	12	4	894	203
Dargo	6	6	...	1	75	Nil
Darling (Bendigo)	71	13	58	24	14,158	1,975
Daylesford	20	6	14	5	1,655	465
Dowling Forest	19	9	10	5	875†	156†
Dunmunkle	19	8	11	4	1,325	135
Dunolly	24	10	14	10	2,049	381
Eaglehawk	42	16	26	5	1,384	245
Echuca	22	8	14	5	3,354	540
Franklin	31	11	20	10	1,446	226
Fryers	18	6	12	9	1,618	129
Geelong East	26	21	5	3	1,860	220
Geelong West	31	22	9	3	1,932	800
Gisborne	15	8	7	3	745	72
Glenorchy	10	8	2	1	160	48
Golden Square	57	26	31	7	2,986	485
Goulburn	26	12	14	10	3,547	324

* Compensation for two hotels. —† Compensation for four hotels. —‡ Compensation for fifteen hotels. —§ Compensation for seventeen hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1913—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY—continued.					£	£
Healesville	7	4	3	1	...	...
Heathcote	24	9	15	13	1,077§	159§
Horsham	16	10	6	1	115	50
Huntly	21	7	14	9	2,771	520
Inglewood	20	8	12	4	531	63
Kangaroo Flat	31	14	17	13	3,193	388
Kerang	20	12	8	1	...	...
Kilmore	13	8	5	1	175	Nil
Koroit	15	11	4	2	710	90
Kyneton	31	14	17	6	1,119	142
Lancefield	19	7	12	2	660	55
Landsborough	8	6	2	2	311	1
Lara	7	7	...	1	200	90
Leigh	6	5	1	1	445	Nil
Lexton	7	3	4	2	465	35
Maldon	23	10	13	13	2,212||	455||
Mansfield	13	8	5	3	753	82
Melton	26	8	18	11	3,697	490
Meredith	5	4	1	1	275	Nil
Moyston	12	8	4	1	205	Nil
Newstead	10	7	3	4	367†	53†
Numurkah	27	13	14	8	255*	75*
Penshurst	8	6	2	1	370	30
Pitfield	15	12	3	4	1,003	20
Port Fairy	14	11	3	2	700	90
Portland	10	7	3	1	374	Nil
Queenscliff	16	13	3	1	...	...
Rochester	13	9	4	2	855	270
Rochester East	7	7	...	1	200	Nil
Rosedale	7	6	1	1	57	3
Runnymede	8	5	3	3	660	115
Rushworth	19	9	10	5	465†	56†
Rutherglen	19	13	6	5	321†	80†
Sale	17	7	10	6	2,511	440
Sebastopol	22	11	11	4	1,285	161
Serpentine	6	4	2	1	75	30
Seymour	10	8	2	1	450	110
Shepparton	13	9	4	1	...	...
St. Arnaud	15	7	8	4	2,610	455
Stawell	28	9	19	13	3,278	649
Strathfieldsaye	17	6	11	6	1,179	149
Talbot	26	12	14	11	2,163	285
Taradale	17	7	10	9	1,658	30

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for one hotel. —† Compensation for two hotels. —‡ Compensation for four hotels. —§ Compensation for five hotels. —|| Compensation for ten hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1913—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY—continued.						
					£	£
Timor	25	12	13	10	1,954	181
Towong	21	14	7	7	345†	58†
Trentham	15	7	8	5	1,458	100
Walhalla	22	10	12	12	365†	70†
Wangaratta	24	11	13	6	2,520	200
Warrenheip	12	6	6	2	500	32
Warrnambool	19	12	7	4	2,260	390
Whittlesea	11	8	3	3	1,050	185
Wodonga	9	6	3	2	215*	Nil
Woods Point	10	7	3	1	120	Nil
Yackandandah	10	9	1	1	255	No claim
Yarrawonga	23	12	11	1	270	Nil
Total Country	1,901	960	941	510	133,560	19,127
Grand Total	2,688	1,331	1,357	702	255,702	41,304

* Compensation for one hotel. — † Compensation for three hotels.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1913, and the persons to each hotel in both years. The year 1885 has been selected because in that year an important alteration was made in the liquor licensing laws :—

Hotels, 1885
and 1913.

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 AND 1913.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,200	4,265	227
1913 (30th June)	1,395,000	2,722	512
Increase	425,800	...	285
Decrease ... ..	...	1,543	...

While the population has increased by 44 per cent., the number of hotels has decreased by 36 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 126 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1913, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 702 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 624 closed voluntarily.

Race-course
licences
and per-
centage
fees.

The Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906 provides that all race-courses must be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. In addition to this fee it is stipulated that there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent., and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past seven years were as follows:—

Year ended 30th June.	Amount. £	Year ended 30th June.	Amount. £
1907 ...	... 4,962	1911 ...	... 7,977
1908 ...	... 5,818	1912 ...	... 9,216
1909 ...	... 6,007	1913 ...	... 9,257
1910 ...	... 6,201		

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Gaols and
Prisoners.

There are eight gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and three reformatory prisons, also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, and the figures below show that there is still accommodation in the gaols for nearly three times the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1912 the accommodation, the daily average in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1912.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommoda- tion.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.12.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	684	..	370	..	469	..	397	..
Pentridge Refor- matory Prison ..	116	..	53	..	33	..	59	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	24	2	359	31	30	3
Beechworth ..	66	15	17	..	122	9	11	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	18	1	320	26	13	2
Castlemaine Re- formatory Prison ..	97	..	12	..	18	..	15	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	324	..	73	..	212	..	76
Jika Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	9	..	8	..	1	..	6
Geelong ..	187	29	77	..	309	12	75	..
Melbourne ..	249	60	143	28	2,837	969	153	25
Sale ..	30	5	6	..	93	6	9	..
Police Gaols ..	99	23	6	..	332	12	6	..
Total ..	1,706	511	726	112	4,892	1,278	768	112

Hereunder is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1912, 39 per cent. less than in 1901, 65 per cent. less than in 1891, 70 per cent. less than in 1881, and 77 per cent. less than in 1871.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1912—decrease.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1912.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in confinement.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population, 15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	54·77	15·46	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	45·25	12·35	30·03
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	38·78	10·07	25·43
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	23·92	5·06	14·53
1908 ...	799	98	897	18·35	2·20	10·18
1909 ...	769	115	884	17·44	2·55	9·91
1910 ...	765	111	876	17·08	2·43	9·68
1911 ...	713	100	813	15·73	2·16	8·87
1912 ..	726	112	838	15·56	2·35	8·88

The birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below for the five decennial periods ended with 1911 and for 1912:—

Birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners.

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1912.

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.
Total	1,619	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	838
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	259	584	845	689	595	620
England and Wales ..	628	401	420	149	87	89
Scotland	120	105	129	56	26	26
Ireland	430	378	336	160	62	54
China	75	27	14	18	4	5
Others	98	103	156	79	39	44

**BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED, 1871 TO 1912—continued.**

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.
Religion—						
Protestants	977	888	1,098	651	476	494
Roman Catholics.. ..	556	671	729	465	317	321
Jews	7	7	14	8	4	5
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ..	74	27	14	12	1	2
Others	5	5	45	15	15	16
Age—						
Under 20 years	Information not available.	229	129	75	54	64
20 to 30 years		473	669	316	205	221
30 to 40 years		312	457	337	211	210
40 to 50 years		294	279	234	193	188
50 to 60 years		166	193	102	96	100
60 years and over		124	173	87	54	55

**BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1912.***

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand ..	7·23	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	5·38
England and Wales	36·75	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	9·67
Scotland	22·95	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78	9·50
Ireland	42·80	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95	12·65
China	42·00	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	8·67
Others	35·22	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	12·76
Religion—						
Protestants	18·88	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·94
Roman Catholics.. ..	32·59	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	10·89
Jews	19·60	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	7·74
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ..	41·63	24·20	20·75	21·95	3·89	7·55
Others	2·27	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·11	3·23
Age—						
Under 20 years	Information not available.	5·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·16
20 to 30 years		34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	9·07
30 to 40 years		34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	11·28
40 to 50 years		30·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	11·02
50 to 60 years		24·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	9·72
60 years and over		30·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	5·52

* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

Education
of prisoners.

It will be seen from the following figures that there has been a steady increase during the last 42 years in the proportion of prisoners who are able to read and write, and that there has been a

corresponding diminution in the number of those who are entirely illiterate :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1871 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Prisoners in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read Only.	Illiterate.
1871	63	23	14
1881	81	7	12
1891	88	3	9
1901	91	1	8
1912	96	...	4

The accompanying table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population, on 31st December, in the last year of each of the four decennia ended 1901, and in each of the past five years :—

Prisoners in confinement in Australian States and New Zealand, 1871 to 1912.

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1871 TO 1912.

State.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 31st December.								
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Victoria..	1,623	1,509	1,810	1,150	875	844	859	797	880
New South Wales	1,430	2,075	2,616	1,812	1,500	1,430	1,323	1,249	1,257
Queensland	231	304	613	574	493	516	527	514	529
South Australia	185	489	278	238	245	276	269	229	275
Western Australia	*	*	*	360	382	400	372	330	364
Tasmania	..	..	165	117	94	79	72	65	164
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	37
Australia ..	..	..	..	4,251	3,589	3,545	3,422	3,205	3,406
Dominion of New Zealand (including Maoris)	*	698	534	713	879	950	882	873	866
State.	Prisoners per 10,000 of Population.								
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Victoria..	21.71	17.15	15.63	9.48	6.88	6.54	6.57	5.96	6.40
New South Wales	27.62	26.53	22.51	13.13	9.51	8.91	8.08	7.38	7.07
Queensland	18.46	13.70	15.81	11.35	8.85	8.93	8.80	8.26	8.31
South Australia	9.80	17.10	8.56	6.51	6.29	6.96	6.56	5.43	6.39
Western Australia	..	*	*	18.55	14.71	15.06	13.44	11.22	11.89
Tasmania	..	..	10.92	6.71	4.90	4.09	3.72	3.36	3.25
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.66	106.47
Australia ..	..	..	..	11.11	8.45	8.01	7.50	7.02	7.20
Dominion of New Zealand ..	..	12.81	7.90	8.58	8.72	9.22	8.38	8.12	7.86

* Information not available.

Convicted
prisoners,
31st
December,
1912

The total number of prisoners in gaol in Victoria under sentence at the end of the year 1912 was 840, of whom 639, or 76 per cent., were natives of Australia and New Zealand—the number born in Victoria being 501, or 60 per cent. The entirely illiterate persons convicted and under detention at that date numbered only 15. Particulars are given in the following table:—

AGES, BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN
GAOL IN VICTORIA UNDER SENTENCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

	Ages.							Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
	Under 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 years and over.	Not stated.			
Total Number ..	52	248	214	193	92	40	1	731	109	840
<i>Birthplaces.</i>										
Victoria ..	42	185	153	118	37	8	..	435	60	501
Other Australian States ..	6	40	40	20	13	9	..	110	18	128
New Zealand ..	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	7	3	10
England and Wales ..	1	15	13	22	15	8	..	66	8	74
Scotland ..	..	7	4	4	1	3	..	18	1	19
Ireland ..	..	4	7	11	15	7	..	35	9	44
China ..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	6	..	6
Other Countries ..	2	15	12	15	11	8	..	54	4	58
<i>Religions.</i>										
Church of England ..	27	125	95	77	35	11	..	335	35	370
Presbyterian ..	5	24	24	22	6	5	..	74	12	86
Methodist ..	8	29	17	14	10	4	..	70	6	82
Roman Catholic ..	8	63	69	68	32	16	..	261	55	256
Other Christian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religions ..	1	4	2	4	6	1	..	18	..	18
Hebrew ..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	5	1	6
Mahomedan ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Buddhist ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
No Religion ..	2	2	4	8	2	..	1	19	..	19
<i>Education.</i>										
English Language— Read and Write ..	59	239	212	191	90	34	..	709	107	816
Read only ..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	5	1	6
Foreign Language only—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Read and Write ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2
Read only ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Cannot Read ..	2	5	..	1	2	5	..	14	1	15

The table below contains the number and designation of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1912 :—

Strength of
police force
in Victoria.

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	...	1
Superintendents	2	9	11
Inspectors	2	5	7
Sub-Inspectors	15	4	19
Sergeants, First class	32	16	48
" Second class	27	21	48
Senior Constables	82	84	166
Constables	737	284	1,021
Detectives	35	4	39
Others	4	...	4
Total	937	427	1,364
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, First class ... ..	...	1	1
Senior Constables	1	3	4
Constables	9	284	293
Total	10	288	298
Grand Total	947	715	1,662

POLICE PROTECTION.

The figures given hereunder show the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on 31st December, 1912 :—

Strength of
police force
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1912.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria	947	715	1,662	12·09
New South Wales	1,109	1,445	2,554	14·37
Queensland (1911)	291	709	1,000	16·07
South Australia	303	219	522	12·14
Western Australia	164	323	487	15·91
Tasmania	54	184	238	12·07
Northern Territory .. ..	..	25	25	71·94
Total Australia	2,868	3,620	6,488	13·71
Dominion of New Zealand	379	458	837	7·95

It will be seen that the Northern Territory and Western Australia have the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Queensland and New South Wales having the next greatest, and New

Zealand by far the lowest. Of course, where the population is scattered, it is natural that more police in proportion to population will be required than in a densely populated centre where the area requiring protection is comparatively small.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, for the year 1871-2, and for subsequent years in decennial intervals until 1901-2 inclusive, also for each of the five years ended with 1911-12 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1911-12.

Year.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Buildings.		Total.	
			Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.		
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1871-2 ..	190,711	57,855	5,722	2,133	256,421	6 10
1881-2 ..	201,063	53,032	14,996	3,328	272,419	6 2
1891-2 ..	283,409	65,679	19,113	23,319	391,520	6 9
1901-2 ..	271,561	51,948	7,064	3,613	334,186	5 6
1907-8 ..	281,751	49,645	9,713	1,654	342,763	5 5
1908-9 ..	282,044	49,025	10,117	1,708	342,894	5 5
1909-10 ..	293,846	49,869	10,448	2,139	356,302	5 6
1910-11 ..	308,676	48,706	11,987	1,691	371,060	5 8
1911-12 ..	316,456	48,514	12,856	2,300	380,126	5 8

Expenditure
on police
and gaols
in Austral-
asia.

The following were the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1911-12 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911-12.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
Victoria	316,456	48,514	364,970	5 5
New South Wales	507,986	94,871	602,857	7 1
Queensland (1910-11)	212,003	25,036	237,039	7 11
South Australia	106,845	17,539	124,384	5 11
Western Australia	125,165	23,718	148,883	10 1
Tasmania	42,283	5,572	47,855	4 11
Northern Territory	2,507	1,115	3,622	21 4
Australia	1,313,245	216,365	1,529,610	6 8
Dominion of New Zealand	201,949	44,159	246,108	4 10

During the eight years ended with 1912 there were only two Executions. executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908 and one in 1912. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 170 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females. The following table shows the crimes for which they were executed, also their birthplaces and religions :—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, ALSO THEIR
BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS, 1842 TO 1912.

Offence—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Carnally knowing and abusing a girl under 12 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence on a child	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery with violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Burglary and wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	170

Birthplace—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Australian States and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Religion—

Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Mahommedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No religion (Aborigines)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Inquests.

The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during the last five years is given below :—

INQUESTS, 1908 TO 1912.

Causes of Death found to be due to—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
External Causes—					
Accident	406	373	398	381	420
Homicide	7	6	6	9	14
Suicide	121	92	119	145	133
Execution	1	..	..	..	1
Doubtful	78	69	55	55	68
Disease or Natural Causes	709	612	604	666	736
Intemperance	3	..	2	1	2
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes	3	5	4	7	2
Being "Still Born"	4	5	3	1	1
Total	1,332	1,162	1,191	1,266	1,377
Proportion per 10,000 of Population ..	10·52	9·07	9·17	9·58	10·17

Of the violent deaths during the last five years, 67 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 21 per cent. to suicide, while in 11 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, by the Government Statist, or the Assistant Government Statist, or by a duly appointed registrar of marriages. It is essential that every marriage be preceded by the parties making a declaration as to age and the absence of any legal impediment, and by three days' notice, except in cases of emergency, also that two witnesses of full age be present at the ceremony; but there is no residential qualification. To be married by a minister, one of the parties must give him at least three clear days' written notice, or—in cases of emergency—a written permission obtained from any Justice, dispensing with such notice; and the marriage may then be solemnized according to the rites of the religious denomination to which the minister belongs. To be married by a Registrar of Marriages, the parties to the marriage must give written notice, which has to be posted in, and a copy thereof at the outer door of, his office at least three clear days before the marriage. This can only take place in his office, with open doors, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. No fee is payable for the celebration of a marriage before a registrar. In the event of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent of the father or a guardian appointed by him; or, in the case of his absence, death, desertion, judicial separation, or divorce, of the mother, if the minor is under her care; and, in other cases, of a police magistrate, or a guardian of minors appointed by the Chief Justice. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons, the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the recognised religious denominations, is nominated by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by at least two registered ministers; and unless he satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling, or who makes a

Law as to
marriages
in Victoria.

business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain, irrespective of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister; and the Government Statist may, at the request of the head of a denomination, cancel the registration of any minister of the same denomination who ceases to officiate or otherwise loses his qualifications. Any clergyman or person officiating as such who celebrates a marriage without being duly registered, or any person who obtains registration by untruly representing himself as an officiating minister, or who personates a registrar, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by a penalty not exceeding £500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both; but, if the omission were accidental, the penalty is reduced to a maximum of £20 on summary conviction. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalised in Victoria in 1873; but there is no provision to validate the marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the foregoing provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

Registra-
tion.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and registrars of marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. The indexes in use since the introduction of civil registration in 1853 contained up to the end of 1911 over 3,167,000 names, of which 1,636,000 relate to births, 770,000 to deaths, and 761,000 to marriages. The indexes are at present growing at the rate of 76,000 names per annum. For the registration of births and deaths, the State is divided into about 540 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or registrar of marriages who performs the ceremony. Registrations of marriages are made in triplicate, and of births and deaths in duplicate—each copy bearing the original signatures of the parties married and witnesses (in case of a marriage), or of the informant (in case of

a birth or death), and of the minister or registrar. One copy is retained by the registrar or minister; one is forwarded to the Government Statist—to be kept as a permanent record; and the third (in case of marriage only) is given to one of the parties married. Births must be registered within 60 days by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the birth occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. A person who fails in his duty to register within 60 days is liable to a penalty of £10, although he still may register within twelve months on payment of a fee of 5s. To insure registration of all births, parents and the occupiers of houses where births occur are required to, and doctors and nurses may, and are expected to, report cases to the registrars. After twelve months, registration can only be effected after proper legal authority has been obtained, and on payment of a fee of 10s. Deaths must, under a penalty of £10, be notified within seven days to the local registrar by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or the doctor or nurse, and must be registered within twenty-one days by some person present at death or in attendance during the last illness, or in default of such persons by the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. An exception is made in regard to sudden deaths, and deaths of boarded-out children under the age of 5 years, which should be at once reported to the Coroner, and can only be registered by him or on his authority. This exception does not apply to wards of the State or infants retained by or received into any approved public charitable institution. In addition to ordinary registration, every birth, or death under the age of 5, of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupier of the house where the event occurred within three days to the local registrar, if in any city, town, or borough, or within seven days if elsewhere, provided that if the mother is the occupier, the period for notification is extended to three weeks. Offenders against this provision are liable to imprisonment for six months, or to a penalty of £25. Illegitimate children may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents on the application of the father to the Government Statist or to any Registrar of Births and Deaths, and on the payment of fees varying from 10s. to 20s.—provided that there was at the time of the birth no impediment to the marriage. Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and that for a certificate 7s. 6d. (except where the case appears in the records of the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., or 2s. if a certificate is required.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages.

Marriages in Victoria in 1912 numbered 11,738, which was the highest total recorded, and 1,804 above the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1893 TO 1912.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1893	7,004	1903	7,605
1894	7,029	1904	8,210
1895	7,181	1905	8,774
1896	7,625	1906	8,930
1897	7,568	1907	9,575
1898	7,620	1908	9,334
1899	8,140	1909	9,431
1900	8,308	1910	10,240
1901	8,406	1911	11,088
1902	8,477	1912	11,738

There was an annual increase in the number of marriages for seventeen of the past twenty years. The three periods (1897, 1903, and 1908) which showed a decline coincide fairly closely with unfavorable agricultural seasons. During the past decade the number of marriages increased by 54 per cent. The substantial nature of the improvement, especially in recent years, is indicated by the fact that after allowing for the increase in population 12,150 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1903-7. As the tendency to marry is necessarily influenced by the view taken of present and future prospects, the relatively large number of marriages in each of the past three years is an indication of the general prosperity of that period.

Marriage rates.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier periods, but as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years:—

MARRIAGE RATES, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1903	6.24	1908	7.37
1904	6.73	1909	7.36
1905	7.16	1910	7.83
1906	7.21	1911	8.39
1907	7.64	1912	8.67

The marriage rate in 1912 was the highest experienced during the past fifty-two years. The increase in the rate in each of the past three years was wholly due to the larger number of marriages in the metropolitan area.

The marriages in proportion to the population, to the unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55, and to the unmarried women and widows aged 18 to 50 in each census year, 1857 to 1911, are given in the following table:—

Marriages to marriageable men and women.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1857 TO 1911.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number of Unmarried and Widowed.		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 21 to 55).	Women (aged 18 to 50).		Population.	Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55).	Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50).
1857 ..	383,668	88,456	18,128	4,465	11.64	50.48	246.30
1861 ..	513,896	98,665	24,009	4,528	8.81	45.89	188.60
1871 ..	712,263	77,078	40,836	4,715	6.62	61.17	115.46
1881 ..	849,438	77,250	75,098	5,732	6.75	74.20	76.33
1891 ..	1,130,463	133,576	113,276	9,007	7.97	67.43	79.51
1901 ..	1,193,340	123,691	137,267	8,468	7.10	68.46	61.69
1911 ..	1,309,950	132,642	158,556	10,084	8.39	82.81	69.28

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the central point.

The marriage rate for men in the last census year was the highest ever recorded, and the marriages in proportion to population were more numerous than in the preceding four census years. An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows that the crude marriage rate is materially affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. This is evidenced by the fact that the maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incident with the highest proportion of marriageable persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to

Factors in marriage rates.

50 rose from 4.7 in 1857 to 12.1 in 1911, whilst that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 10 in the same period. After allowing for the more uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that the chances of a woman marrying are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, except 1901, the proportion entering wedlock each year having fallen from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, and 1 in 15 in 1911.

Marriage
rate in
age groups

To further investigate this subject, it will be interesting to ascertain the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life, and, with this view, the rates have been computed for various age groups between 15 and 50 at each of four census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.

Age Group.	Men.				Women.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
15—21 ..	..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8	23.3
21—25* ..	57.8	44.3	44.6	55.2	118.8	106.0	87.2	105.6
25—30 ..	114.2	85.9	90.5	118.6	105.7	100.5	84.7	112.1
30—35 ..	82.9	75.2	82.1	101.1	73.1	66.4	57.9	66.0
35—40 ..	56.4	51.1	62.6	72.9	53.8	46.4	37.2	43.0
40—45 ..	30.5	33.4	39.9	44.7	32.5	27.7	22.3	20.7
45—50 ..	21.8	25.9	29.8	34.9	22.1	17.8	14.3	15.5
50 and upwards	10.5	9.1	9.1	12.1	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.6

* In the case of men 20-25.

In 1911 the proportion of marriages to marriageable men at each age (except 20-25) was the highest experienced, and the marriages to marriageable women were more numerous at every age except 40-45 than in the preceding census year. The men aged 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40 who entered into wedlock during the year under review represented 119, 101, and 73 per 1,000 respectively of the marriageable males at these ages, as against 90, 82, and 63 in 1901. The numbers of women aged 21-25, 25-30, and 30-35 who contracted marriage in 1911 were equal to 105, 112, and 66 per 1,000 respectively of the single and widowed women, as compared with 87, 85,

and 58 for the corresponding ages in 1901. It thus appears that the chances of women aged 21-25 and 25-30 marrying within a year increased by 21 and 32 per cent. in Victoria during the last intercensal period. It will be noted that in 1911 the highest marriage rate among women obtained at the age period 25-30, whilst in each of the three earlier census years the maximum rate occurred between the ages 21 and 25.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying were obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at these ages at the last census. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year 1911:—

MARRIAGES, PER 1,000, BACHELORS, WIDOWERS, SPINSTERS, AND WIDOWS, 1911.

Age Group.	Marriages to every 1,000.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Widows.
15-21 .. .. .	..	..	22·3	40·0
21-25*	55·3	64·5	105·3	145·6
25-30	118·8	120·1	111·1	147·6
30-35	99·6	151·2	63·8	80·8
35-40	69·0	113·2	38·9	60·5
40-45	38·1	94·4	16·5	30·7
45-50	27·0	66·8	12·6	17·2
50 and upwards	7·4	16·8	3·7	2·3

* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and, further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rate for widows with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it follows that the rate for each of the two former sections is much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of

widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

Ages of
bride-
grooms and
brides.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1912 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA,
1912.

Ages of Brides.																			
Ages of Bride- grooms.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	Total Bridegrooms.
16	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
17	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
18	2	9	15	8	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
19	4	17	19	39	18	32	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
20	1	4	21	38	49	49	58	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
21 to 25	...	4	18	88	185	300	364	1,671	421	54	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3,117
25 to 30	1	1	12	37	86	132	202	1,759	1,521	284	64	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,114
30 to 35	7	9	25	37	57	465	686	392	123	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,828
35 to 40	3	5	8	21	135	309	262	170	51	12	3	...	...	...	...	979
40 to 45	...	1	1	1	...	2	8	53	117	133	123	66	24	2	2	2	...	...	535
45 to 50	2	...	2	21	47	54	79	56	34	12	7	...	...	...	314
50 to 55	1	...	...	...	2	7	13	27	38	42	41	21	6	2	1	...	201
55 to 60	3	7	8	19	11	26	13	20	1	...	...	108
60 to 65	1	...	4	4	5	10	7	4	5	2	2	44
65 to 70	1	...	2	2	2	9	5	4	4	4	1	34
70 to 75	1	...	2	3	1	3	1	5	1	1	18
75 and over	1	...	3	3	3	3	...	1	2	16
Total Brides	1	7	49	188	379	577	727	4,213	3,146	1,224	631	280	165	69	48	19	9	6	11,738

The ages of bridegrooms ranged from 16 to 85 years, and those of brides from 14 to 82. Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus a man between 50 and 55 married a girl of 16, while four women between 40 and 45 were married to men who were their juniors by 20 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 701 were older and 191 younger than their brides, and 108 were of the same age as their partners.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1901-10, also for the year 1912:—

Proportion of marriages at various ages.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1912.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1901-10.	1912.	1881-90.	1901-10.	1912.
Under 15	...	...	...	15	14	09
15 to 16	...	...	...	17	12	60
16 to 17	03	09	34	53	51	17
17 to 18	29	34	85	20	15	16
18 to 19	146	209	374	12	33	32
19 to 20	562	702	1167	65	48	49
20 to 21	1519	1367	2002	73	59	61
21 to 25	32102	25864	26554	432	380	358
25 to 30	36548	35707	35049	223	267	268
30 to 35	13457	17713	15574	62	98	104
35 to 40	5829	8406	8341	29	44	53
40 to 45	3254	4087	4568	17	21	23
45 to 50	2477	2405	2675	12	11	14
50 to 55	1840	1333	1713	6	6	5
55 to 60	1149	805	920	3	3	4
60 and over	1085	1359	954	2	3	2
Total	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

It will be observed that the age constitution of brides shows a very marked alteration in recent years. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1912, 523 were under 25 years, and 268 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in 1881-1890. As the fertility of married women is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that owing to the altered age distribution of wives the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during 1881-1890.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1912 the mean age at marriage of bachelors 28.60—with that of divorced men and of widowers—39.84 and 46.81 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25.63, as against 34.97 for divorced women and 41.61 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages has declined, the average age of men marrying women under 45 and of their brides is greater than in

Age at marriage.

the period 1880-4. The average age at marriage for certain periods since 1870 is shown in the following table:—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	years.	years.
1870-4	24.13	29.93
1880-4	23.83	28.61
1890-4	24.66	28.66
1900-4	25.44	29.70
1905	25.77	29.76
1906	25.97	29.90
1907	25.82	29.78
1908	25.85	29.77
1909	25.99	29.78
1910	25.88	29.58
1911	25.81	29.46
1912	25.75	29.17

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1912 was slightly below the average of the previous five years, but it was greater by about two years than that of women who married thirty years ago. For Victoria in 1912 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26.46, as compared with 26.75 in England and Wales and 26.48 in New Zealand. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 29.85, 28.92, and 30.12 years respectively. For women the mean age at marriage is somewhat similar in the three countries, but for men it is less by one year in England and Wales than in Victoria and New Zealand.

Marriage
rates in
Australian
States and
New
Zealand.

The marriages in Australia for 1912 numbered 42,145, as against 39,458 in the previous year and 36,598 in 1910. Of the total, 11,738 took place in Victoria, 16,664 in New South Wales, 5,628 in Queensland, 4,056 in South Australia, 2,523 in Western Australia, 1,506 in Tasmania, 24 in the Northern Territory, and 6 in the Federal Capital Territory. In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6 and for each of the last six years:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	6.92	7.33	6.15	6.73	9.02	7.58	7.11	8.26
1907 ..	7.64	7.84	7.58	7.94	8.02	7.91	7.78	8.91
1908 ..	7.37	7.97	7.22	7.84	7.50	7.74	7.64	8.82
1909 ..	7.36	8.21	7.96	8.30	7.54	8.13	7.86	8.33
1910 ..	7.83	8.81	8.05	9.21	7.75	7.98	8.37	8.30
1911 ..	8.39	9.18	8.41	9.82	8.45	7.77	8.78	8.67
1912 ..	8.67	9.53	8.91	9.62	8.37	7.86	9.07	8.85
Average 1908-12	7.92	8.75	8.11	8.96	7.92	7.90	8.34	8.59

In all the States, except South Australia and Western Australia, higher marriage rates prevailed in 1912 than in the previous year. By comparison with 1902-6, the rates in 1908-12 increased by 14.5

per cent. in Victoria, 19.4 in New South Wales, 31.9 in Queensland, 33.1 in South Australia, 4.2 in Tasmania, and 17.3 per cent. in the Commonwealth.

The average marriage rate in Australia—8.34—for the period 1908-12 was higher than in sixteen of the twenty-one countries shown in the following table for the latest five years for which this information is available:—

Marriage rates in various countries.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Marriage Rate.	Country.	Marriage Rate.
Servia	9.85	England and Wales ...	7.64
Roumania	9.74	Austria	7.63
Ontario, Province of ...	9.72	Switzerland	7.57
Bulgaria	9.65	Denmark	7.45
Hungary	9.06	The Netherlands ...	7.27
Japan	8.33	Spain	7.08
Russia	8.30	Scotland	6.79
German Empire	8.01	Sweden	6.08
France	7.92	Norway	6.05
Belgium	7.88	Ireland	5.14
Italy	7.85		

For reasons already given, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards. This is shown in the following statement for the period 1900-2 and for the year 1911:—

Marriages to marriageable males in Australasia.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

—	1900-2.	1911.	Increase per cent. in 1911.
Victoria	56.0	67.3	20.2
New South Wales	58.3	68.0	16.6
Queensland	41.6	54.9	32.0
South Australia	56.8	81.3	43.1
Western Australia	41.9	45.8	9.3
Tasmania	65.7	69.3	5.5
Australia	55.7	64.7	16.0
New Zealand	55.1	58.8	6.7

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1911 was greater than that for the period 1900-2, the excess amounting to 43 per cent. in South Australia, 32 in Queensland, 20 in Victoria, nearly 17 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, and 5½ in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1911 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50, the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows:—Victoria, 853; New South Wales, 1,116; Queensland, 1,449; South Australia, 946; Western Australia, 2,265; Tasmania, 950; and Australia, 1,096.

The following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms—whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban

Marriage rates in districts.

districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1912 :—

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, 1912.

Usual Residence of Bridegrooms.	Usual Residence of Brides.				Total Bridegrooms.	Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
In Victoria—						
Metropolitan Districts	5,353	226	355	101	6,035	9·8
Other Urban Districts	164	1,151	218	12	1,545	7·2
Rural Districts	509	345	2,620	29	3,503	6·7
Outside Victoria ..	302	70	122	161	655	..
Total Brides	6,328	1,792	3,315	303	11,738	..
Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Population ..	10·3	8·3	6·3	..	..	..

Of the 494 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 230 were residents of New South Wales, 31 of Queensland, 59 of South Australia, 37 of Western Australia, 45 of Tasmania, 29 of New Zealand, 23 of the United Kingdom, 3 of South Africa, 6 of India, and 13 of other countries, while 18 were seafaring men.

Marriages to marriageable persons in metropolis and country.

The extent to which the higher crude marriage rates in Greater Melbourne, as compared with the country, are due to variations in age, sex, and conjugal condition may be ascertained by an examination of the results of the last census. The first striking fact disclosed is that, whether the comparison be made for all ages or for marriageable ages only, there is a great preponderance of women over men in the metropolis, whilst the reverse is the case in the remainder of the State. In Greater Melbourne there were 55,347 unmarried men aged 21 to 55, as compared with 84,238 unmarried women aged 18 to 50. In the rest of the State the eligible men and women at the corresponding ages numbered 79,925 and 74,318 respectively. It is thus seen that while there was a surplus of 28,891 marriageable females in the metropolis, there was a deficiency of 5,607 in the country. To obtain definite information regarding the frequency of marriage, the residents of these areas who entered into wedlock were compared with the marriageable population of each sex, and the resulting proportions for the average of the period 1910-12 are shown in the following statement :—

YEARLY MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE PERSONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE AND THE REST OF THE STATE, 1910-12.

District.	Men.	Women.
Melbourne and Suburbs	95·8	66·6
Rest of the State	66·4	68·9

The results show that the chance of marrying within a year is slightly less for a woman residing in Greater Melbourne than for one living outside that area. On the other hand, the chance of a man marrying is 44 per cent. greater for a metropolitan than for a country resident.

In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed. This has been based upon 42,764 marriages for the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations:—

Marrying age according to occupation.

AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number Married.	Average Age at Marriage.	Percentage Marrying at Age Group.			
			Under 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.
Hairdresser, Tobacconist	334	27·65	42·81	45·52	9·28	2·39
Ironworker, Foundry Employé, &c. ...	824	27·78	42·72	45·76	7·76	3·76
Carter, Driver, Carrier ...	2,139	28·04	43·43	42·92	9·54	4·11
Blacksmith ...	876	28·37	38·47	47·26	10·50	3·77
Salesman, Storeman ...	1,147	28·86	30·34	56·06	10·81	2·79
Baker, Grocer, Butcher, Fruiterer ...	2,680	29·01	33·62	51·23	10·78	4·37
Jockey, Trainer ...	181	29·12	35·91	46·41	14·36	3·32
Labourer ...	7,172	29·28	35·11	46·79	12·90	5·20
Bootmaker ...	754	29·34	39·39	43·90	9·15	7·56
Coachbuilder ...	342	29·37	30·99	49·42	15·79	3·80
Miner ...	2,269	29·57	35·17	45·53	13·84	5·46
Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ...	2,772	29·64	35·82	44·16	13·31	6·71
Mechanical Engineer, Fitter, Engine-driver ...	1,739	29·79	28·23	54·46	11·79	5·52
Printer, Stationer, News-agent ...	695	29·89	30·06	49·68	15·53	4·73
Railway, Tramway Employé ...	1,331	29·86	27·88	53·12	14·34	4·66
Constable, Warder, Soldier	410	29·82	26·10	54·39	14·39	5·12
Tailor ...	754	29·94	28·91	52·79	11·67	6·63
Clerk ...	2,290	30·24	23·05	57·86	14·50	4·59
Cook, Steward, Waiter ...	352	30·26	30·68	48·86	12·79	7·67
School Teacher ...	339	31·67	15·04	63·72	12·68	8·56
Market Gardener ...	473	31·83	20·51	53·91	16·28	9·30
Civil Servant ...	539	32·11	24·30	43·97	23·19	8·54
Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ...	8,370	32·25	15·90	55·77	20·83	7·50
Commercial Traveller, Agent ...	1,316	32·32	14·74	57·68	18·69	8·89
Sailor, Mariner ...	395	32·50	24·30	48·86	17·22	9·62
Professional ...	1,207	32·69	13·67	58·99	17·56	9·78
Builder, Contractor ...	630	33·08	19·20	48·41	20·17	12·22
Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ...	434	33·10	18·89	47·24	21·43	12·44

An inspection of the table shows that wage-earners marry at an earlier age than persons working on their own account and employers of labour. It should be remembered, however, that the average age

of the persons in the community who belong to the two last mentioned classes is higher than that of the wage-earners. It is further shown that some wage-earners, such as ironworkers, foundry employes, &c., carters, drivers, carriers, &c., and labourers, who generally receive the highest wage of their occupations in comparatively early manhood, marry at an earlier age than those whose highest wage is reached at a later age, of whom clerks, civil servants, school teachers, mechanical engineers, fitters, &c., and railway employes may be taken as examples. This is emphasized by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 35.11 per cent., with that of school teachers (15.04), civil servants (24.30), and clerks (23.05) per cent. The group comprising farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and has, with three exceptions (professional, commercial travellers, and school teachers), the lowest proportion marrying at the earliest age division. The average age at marriage of this class is greater than that of hairdressers and tobacconists by 4.60 years; of ironworkers and foundry employes by 4.47; of carters, drivers, and carriers by 4.21; of blacksmiths by 3.88; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3.24; of labourers by 2.97; of miners by 2.68; and of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2.61 years. The high marrying age of farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., accounts to some extent for the low marriage and birth rates in the rural division of the State.

Birthplaces
of persons
marrying.

Marriage records show that of the persons married in Victoria during 1912, 89 per cent. were born in Australia, 8 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only small proportions, amounting to 1.7 per cent. of the bridegrooms and .5 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers are shown in the following table for the years 1908 and 1912:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1908 AND 1912.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1908.	1912.	1908.	1912.
Australia	8,013	10,115	8,709	10,878
New Zealand	173	165	106	96
England and Wales	635	895	301	508
Scotland	154	183	68	105
Ireland	141	132	81	78
Other British Possessions	31	46	20	19
Germany	56	46	15	10
Russia	7	28	2	10
Italy	15	19	6	8
Other Foreign Countries	109	109	26	26
Total	9,334	11,738	9,334	11,738

A striking feature of the figures is the relatively large increase in the number of English women and Scotch women entering into wedlock in Victoria. The numbers indicate that migration of single women to this State is very frequently a preliminary step to early marriage.

The experience of the past thirty years shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. During last year 26.9 per cent. of the total marriages were solemnized in the Autumn, 26.7 per cent. in the Spring, 23.6 per cent. in the Winter, and 22.8 per cent. in the Summer.

The proportion of re-marriages has shown during the last forty-two years a continuous decline, owing to the decreasing ratio of persons who have become widowed at the younger and probable marrying ages, and also to the later marrying age of bachelors and spinsters in recent as compared with earlier periods. The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition, who married in the periods mentioned:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1912.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1912.
Bachelors and Spinsters	80.59	85.84	87.22	88.46	90.71
Bachelors and Widows	7.10	4.72	4.23	3.66	2.89
Widowers and Spinsters	7.75	6.17	6.07	5.70	4.66
Widowers and Widows	4.56	3.27	2.48	2.18	1.74

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 64 were widowers and 46 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1912 was 211, which was considerably above the average for the preceding five years. Of the 103,662 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 727, or 1 in every 142 persons, as compared with 1 in every 754 in England and Wales in 1910. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1907:—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1908	..	..	44	58	102
1909	..	..	49	63	112
1910	..	..	59	72	131
1911	..	..	66	105	171
1912	..	..	91	120	211

The divorced persons in the State at the last census numbered 1,240, of whom 575 were men and 665 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1911 with these

Marriages in quarters.

Former condition of persons married.

Divorced persons re-marrying.

numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 11.5 per cent. of the males and 15.8 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community, it is evident that many divorces are obtained with the view of early re-marriage.

Marriages of minors.

There has been a marked increase during the past five years in the proportion of bridegrooms under 21 years of age. Of every 1,000 men married in 1907, 24 were minors, as against 37 in 1912—an increase of 54 per cent. in the intervening period. The ratio of brides under 21 increased by only 5 per cent. between the years mentioned. The percentages for each State in 1912 were as follows:—

		Percentage under 21 years of age.	
		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Victoria	...	3.66	16.43
New South Wales	...	4.61	22.41
Queensland	...	4.02	22.78
South Australia	...	4.56	18.15
Western Australia	...	2.26	20.65
Tasmania	...	4.56	25.70
Australia	...	4.12	20.38

In Victoria the proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 are below those for the Commonwealth.

Marriages in religious denominations.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and those performed by registrars of marriages for the years 1911 and 1912 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1911.		1912.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England	2,821	25.44	3,184	27.13
Roman Catholic Church	1,864	16.81	1,975	16.83
Presbyterian Church	1,992	17.97	2,114	18.01
Methodist Church	1,749	15.77	1,735	14.78
Congregational Church	1,124	10.14	1,142	9.73
Baptist Church	462	4.17	515	4.39
Lutheran Church	67	.60	78	.67
Independent Presbyterian Church	198	1.79	189	1.61
Free Christian Church	36	.32	24	.20
Salvation Army	37	.33	52	.44
Jews	44	.40	38	.32
Other Sects	401	3.62	422	3.59
Registrars of Marriages	293	2.64	270	2.30
Total	11,088	100.00	11,738	100.00

In 1912 there was a marked increase in the marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, the number being equal to 27.13 per cent. of the total marriages, as compared with 25.44 for the previous year and 21.18 for the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1912, 2.3 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 2.6 per cent. in the previous year, 1.6 per cent. in 1910, 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase of 130 per cent. shown by the rate for 1912 over that for 1909 was probably due to the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1909 permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who were making a business of celebrating marriages. The percentages of civil marriages in the Australian States, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom were as follows:—

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Country.	Year.	Civil Marriages—per cent. of total.
England and Wales	1910	20.5
New Zealand... ..	1911	17.0
Western Australia	1912	10.4
Scotland	1910	7.1
Queensland	1911	4.3
South Australia	1912	3.7
Victoria	1912	2.3
New South Wales	1912	2.1
Ireland	1910	1.9
Tasmania	1912	1.2

The proportion of civil marriages in Victoria is smaller than in South Australia and Queensland, considerably lower than in Western Australia, and only about one-seventh of that in New Zealand, and one-ninth of that in England and Wales.

BIRTHS.

Number of
births.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1912 was 35,817, of which 18,244 were of males and 17,573 of females. This was 2,773 above the number recorded for the preceding year, and 4,117 higher than the average of the period 1907-11. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 962, and corresponded to a ratio of 2.7 per 100 infants born alive in 1912. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3.2, as against 2.3 for the remainder of the State. There were 1,038 male to every 1,000 female births in 1912, as compared with 1,059 to every 1,000 on the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each year since 1892 are as follows:—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1893 TO 1912.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 ..	18,823	17,729	36,552	1903 ..	15,115	14,454	29,569
1894 ..	17,501	16,757	34,258	1904 ..	15,313	14,450	29,763
1895 ..	17,372	16,334	33,706	1905 ..	15,523	14,584	30,107
1896 ..	16,460	15,718	32,178	1906 ..	15,716	15,128	30,844
1897 ..	16,013	15,297	31,310	1907 ..	15,989	15,380	31,369
1898 ..	15,435	14,737	30,172	1908 ..	16,073	15,028	31,101
1899 ..	15,785	15,223	31,008	1909 ..	16,092	15,457	31,549
1900 ..	15,834	14,945	30,779	1910 ..	16,411	15,026	31,437
1901 ..	15,876	15,132	31,008	1911 ..	16,944	16,100	33,044
1902 ..	15,583	14,878	30,461	1912 ..	18,244	17,573	35,817

About two-thirds of the increase for last year was due to the fact that, since the Maternity Allowance Act came into force on the 10th October, 1912, births are registered much sooner after their occurrence than was customary before the passing of that measure. As a consequence of the adoption of this practice there were proportionately fewer births awaiting registration at the end of 1912 than at the end of any preceding year. In connexion with the decline in the number of births between 1893 and 1904 it must be borne in mind that during the intervening period Victoria suffered serious loss of population by emigration, principally to Western Australia.

Birth rates.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists

for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1912:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1870 TO 1912.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1870 ..	38·07	1895 ..	28·46	1904 ..	24·42
1875 ..	33·94	1896 ..	27·19	1905 ..	24·57
1880 ..	30·75	1897 ..	26·49	1906 ..	24·91
1885 ..	31·33	1898 ..	25·51	1907 ..	25·03
1890 ..	33·60	1899 ..	26·14	1908 ..	24·56
1891 ..	33·57	1900 ..	25·79	1909 ..	24·62
1892 ..	32·51	1901 ..	25·72	1910 ..	24·20
1893 ..	31·18	1902 ..	25·05	1911 ..	25·01
1894 ..	29·05	1903 ..	24·28	1912 ..	26·45

For reasons already explained the actual increase in the birth rate for 1912 was only about one-third of the increase implied by the above rate. The varying proportions and age distributions of married women at reproductive ages in the population at different periods account in a measure for the reduction in the crude rate in the above table. The effect of these changes is shown on page 395.

The births in Australia for 1912 numbered 133,270, as against 122,369 in the previous year, 116,894 in 1910, and 114,070 in 1909. Of the total births 35,817 occurred in Victoria, 51,993 in New South Wales, 18,758 in Queensland, 12,079 in South Australia, 8,698 in Western Australia, 5,853 in Tasmania, 33 in the Northern Territory, and 39 in the Federal Capital Territory. The following table gives

Birth rates,
Australian
States and
New
Zealand.

the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, 1901, and each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND
FOR 1891, 1901, AND 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	34·23	29·01
1901 ..	25·78	27·60	28·28	25·09	30·32	28·40	27·05	26·34
1908 ..	24·56	26·77	26·71	24·59	28·90	30·36	26·20	27·45
1909 ..	24·62	27·55	27·24	25·48	28·68	29·90	26·61	27·29
1910 ..	24·20	28·07	27·31	26·38	27·89	29·87	26·73	26·17
1911 ..	25·01	28·68	27·66	26·89	28·25	28·63	27·23	25·97
1912 ..	26·45	29·90	29·70	28·65	28·86	30·53	28·65	26·48
Mean of 1908-12	24·97	28·19	27·72	26·40	28·52	29·86	27·08	26·67

Factors in birth rates.

All the States had higher birth rates in 1912 than in the previous year. The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. An investigation of the results of the last census shows that to every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 106.0 in Victoria, 115.4 in New South Wales, 107.2 in Queensland, 109.9 in South Australia, 123.6 in Western Australia, 110.5 in Tasmania, and 111.2 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned is accentuated by their comparatively unfavorable internal age distribution, the proportion at the younger and more fertile ages being smaller than that of any other State. A computation shows that owing to these differences the legitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 of the population in 1911 were fewer by 3.5 than in New South Wales, by 1.4 than in Queensland, by 1.8 than in South Australia, by 4.2 than in Western Australia, and by 2.5 than in Tasmania, also that they were 2.0 less than in the whole of Australia.

On the average of the past five years the birth rate in Victoria was lower than in any other State. It was also below the rates in all of the following countries excepting Ireland, Ontario and France, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available :—

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.
Russia (European) ...	48·6	New South Wales ...	28·2
Bulgaria ...	42·4	Queensland ...	27·7
Roumania ...	41·0	Scotland ...	27·6
Servia ...	38·4	New Zealand ...	26·7
Hungary ...	36·7	South Australia ...	26·4
Austria ...	33·6	Switzerland ...	26·4
Spain ...	33·6	England and Wales ...	26·3
Italy ...	32·4	Norway ...	26·3
Prussia ...	32·3	Sweden ...	25·5
German Empire ...	32·3	Belgium ...	25·1
Japan ...	32·1	Victoria ...	25·0
Tasmania ...	29·9	Ontario, Province of ...	24·1
The Netherlands ...	29·6	Ireland ...	23·4
Western Australia ...	28·5	France ...	20·0
Denmark ...	28·2		

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last five census years :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Census Year.	Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45.					
	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—35.	35—40.	40—45.
1871 ..	20·3	130·4	211·4	230·7	233·2	174·0
1881 ..	17·3	159·5	204·6	206·0	209·7	202·9
1891 ..	13·5	156·9	275·2	244·1	172·1	138·2
1901 ..	8·1	99·0	198·3	249·6	249·2	195·8
1911 ..	12·4	113·8	206·9	226·6	221·2	219·1

To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality

rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871 was used as a basis with which to compare the four subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of potential births for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

(1) Census Year.	(2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age.	(3) Legitimate Births.	(4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(5) Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(6) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4.
1871 ..	88,561	26,805	302.67	..	..
1881 ..	84,831	25,675	302.66	303.14	1.0016
1891 ..	120,700	35,853	297.04	281.98	0.9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229.00	238.75	1.0426
1911 ..	139,398	31,080	222.96	231.50	1.0383

An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the corrected legitimate birth rates appearing in this column shows that

the births in 1911 to every 1,000 married women of reproductive ages were 71 fewer than 30 years ago, 50 fewer than 20 years ago, and 7 fewer than at the preceding census period.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women, have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and 45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

Corrected
legitimate
birth rate
for Vic-
toria.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in five census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 are as follows:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Legitimate Births.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates).	Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population.	Correction factor for variations in—		Corrected Birth Rate.	Difference between crude and corrected rates.
					Proportion of wives aged 15-45.	Age distribution of wives aged 15-45.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1871	731,528	26,805	36·64	121·1				
1881	862,346	25,675	29·77	98·4	1·2307	1·0016	36·69	6·92
1891	1,140,405	35,853	31·44	105·8	1·1446	0·9493	34·39	2·95
1901	1,201,341	29,279	24·37	106·4	1·1382	1·0426	28·77	4·40
1911	1,315,551	31,080	23·63	106·0	1·1425	1·0383	27·89	4·26

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6.87 in 1881, 5.20 in 1891, 12.27 in 1901, and 13.01 in 1911, as compared with the first census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6.87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of .05 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5.20 to 2.25, that of 1901 from 12.27 to 7.87, and that of 1911 from 13.01 to 8.75 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. Between 1891 and 1911 there was a reduction of nearly 19 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

Births to
wives in
Australasia.

The following table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women under 45 (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State and New Zealand in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

State.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45.			Decrease per cent. in 20 years.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	
Victoria.. ..	297.0	229.0	223.0	24.0
New South Wales	298.9	235.6	235.4	21.2
Queensland ..	315.0	251.0	244.8	22.3
South Australia ..	311.1	235.0	235.9	24.2
Western Australia	352.8	244.0	221.8	37.1
Tasmania ..	315.9	254.6	244.8	22.5
New Zealand ..	279.1	246.1	211.7	24.2

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1911 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States and New Zealand varying from 37 per cent. in Western Australia to 25 per cent. in Victoria, 24 per cent. in South Australia and New Zealand, and 21 per cent. in New South Wales. Slightly more than one-fourth of the total decline in Victoria during the past twenty years was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

A reduction in the proportion of births to married women is not limited to Australia. Investigations made by the Registrar-General of England show that there were decreases in the ratios of births to wives of reproductive ages in nearly all of the undermentioned European countries during the twenty years ended 1901. The results of his inquiries were given in his Seventy-Second Annual Report, from which the following particulars are copied:—

Births to
wives in
European
countries

LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

COUNTRY.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15-45 years.			Increase + or Decrease - per cent. in Fertility during 20 years.
	Approximate Periods.			
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	
The Netherlands	347.5	338.8	314.6	-9.5
Norway	314.5	306.8	302.8	-3.7
Prussia	312.6	307.6	290.4	-7.1
Ireland	282.9	287.6	289.4	+2.3
German Empire	310.2	300.9	284.2	-8.4
Austria	281.4	292.4	283.7	+0.8
Scotland	311.5	296.4	271.8	-12.7
Italy	276.2	?	269.4	-2.5
Sweden	293.0	280.0	269.0	-8.2
Switzerland	284.1	274.0	265.9	-6.4
Denmark	287.1	278.1	259.1	-9.8
Spain	257.7	263.9	258.7	+0.4
Belgium	312.7	285.1	250.7	-19.8
England and Wales	286.0	263.8	235.5	-17.7
France	196.2	173.5	157.5	-19.7

The births per 1,000 wives aged 15-45 in Victoria for 1901 and 1911, as given in a preceding table, are below the proportionate numbers in all of the above countries except France.

The birth records for 1912 show that 84 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 96 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 79.45 per cent. were born in Victoria; 87.41 in Australia; 1.27 in New Zealand; 6.27 in England and Wales; 1.55 in Scotland; 1.36 in Ireland; .24 in other British Possessions; and 1.90 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 83.77; Australia, 92.56; New Zealand, 1.29; England and Wales, 3.86; Scotland, .78; Ireland, .65; other British Possessions, .18; and foreign countries, .68.

Birthplaces
of parents
of legiti-
mate
children.

Chinese and
half-caste
Chinese
births.

The births to Chinese parents numbered 92, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 310 during the past nine years.

Ages of
parents of
legitimate
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1912 were 34.05 and 29.96 years respectively, which were 4.88 and 4.21 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1912.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20	...	32	Under 20	...	2.90
20 to 25	...	10.20	20 to 25	...	21.57
25 to 30	...	24.63	25 to 30	...	29.80
30 to 35	...	23.94	30 to 35	...	23.29
35 to 40	...	18.54	35 to 40	...	15.45
40 to 45	...	12.91	40 to 45	...	6.39
45 to 50	...	6.35	45 and over	...	60
50 and over	...	3.11			
Total	...	100.00	Total	...	100.00

It will be seen that on the experience of 1912, 51.37 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 38.74 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 34.83 and 42.48 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 29 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 6 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

Ages of
mothers of
first births.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 28.55 per cent. in 1912, as compared with 27.42 in the previous year, 26.22 in 1910, 26.20 in 1909, 25.43 in 1908, 24.98 in 1907, 24.78 in 1906, and 21.87 per cent. in 1901, being equivalent to an increase of 30.5 per cent. for the period 1901-12. The percentages of mothers

of first births at various ages are shown in the following table for the last five years:—

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1908-1912.

Ages.	Percentage of Mothers in Age Groups.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Under 20	8.4	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.5
20 to 25	42.0	39.5	39.3	39.9	41.1
25 to 30	31.5	31.1	32.6	30.9	32.0
30 to 35	12.3	14.0	13.3	13.7	12.2
35 to 40	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.0
40 to 45	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The experience of the period 1908-12 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8.6 were under 20 years of age, 48.9 were under 25, 80.6 were under 30, and only one 1.2 were aged 40 to 45. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during the period dealt with, which show that 9.9 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 51.5 per cent. were under 25, 78.6 per cent. were under 30, and only 2.4 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and the rates for each of the last seven years:—

Birth rates
in town and
country.

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1912.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875	33.63	38.63	31.54	33.94
1880	31.19	34.21	28.72	30.75
1885	34.94	31.87	28.12	31.33
1890	37.71	34.43	28.93	33.60
1895	29.46	34.03	25.49	28.46
1900	24.54	32.29	24.26	25.79
1901-5	24.03	32.14	23.46	24.81
1906	23.58	32.90	23.40	24.91
1907	23.97	32.70	23.36	25.03
1908	23.68	32.43	22.70	24.56
1909	23.75	32.09	22.65	24.62
1910	22.99	32.21	22.31	24.20
1911	24.51	31.85	22.79	25.01
1912	27.48	33.24	22.46	26.45

Of the three divisions of the State the rural area was the only one in which the birth rate was lower in 1912 than in the preceding year.

Birth rates
in seven
principal
country
towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1908 to 1912 :—

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS,
1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Births, per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castle-maine and Suburbs.	Mary-borough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1908 ...	25·71	32·02	24·03	29·29	30·19	35·52	32·24
1909 ...	24·39	31·61	25·96	27·98	32·80	36·72	41·63
1910 ...	25·19	31·13	26·32	26·24	32·98	40·14	36·46
1911 ...	25·73	32·30	27·54	29·20	30·13	40·00	39·36
1912 ...	26·55	33·99	32·00	29·86	35·18	42·11	38·51
Average	25·51	32·21	27·17	28·51	32·26	38·90	37·64

On the average of the five years 1908-12, the birth rate in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and that of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Warrnambool, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

Birth rates
in metro-
politan
municipalities.

The birth rates in metropolitan municipalities for 1912, and the census years 1911 and 1901, are shown in the following table :—

METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES, 1901, 1911, AND 1912.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
	1901.	1911.	1912.
Oakleigh Borough ...	31·25	33·94	43·04
Footscray City ...	28·21	30·05	37·53
Northcote Town ...	24·40	26·00	32·70
Brunswick City ...	26·71	24·81	29·47
Richmond City ...	25·51	25·28	29·33
Fitzroy City ...	22·58	24·40	28·42
Preston Shire ...	26·76	24·06	28·23
Port Melbourne Town ...	25·26	24·59	26·45
Caulfield City ...	18·72	20·15	26·26
Prahran City ...	22·69	23·77	25·79
Kew Town ...	21·54	23·43	25·65
Williamstown Town ...	25·34	24·42	25·23
Essendon City ...	23·77	21·32	24·78
Coburg Town ...	20·58	22·75	24·65
South Melbourne City ...	22·10	21·71	23·78
St. Kilda City ...	18·59	21·10	23·69
Collingwood City ...	26·46	23·36	23·02
Malvern City ...	21·98	20·25	22·77
Melbourne City ...	21·15	19·90	22·68
Brighton Town ...	22·39	22·48	21·61
Hawthorn City ...	22·67	20·16	19·86
Camberwell Town ...	19·17	15·24	19·85
Greater Melbourne :—			
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	22·32	25·14
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	24·51	27·48

In 1912 there were approximately three more births to every 1,000 of the population of Greater Melbourne than in the preceding year. In all the metropolitan municipalities, except Collingwood, Brighton, and Hawthorn, higher rates prevailed in the year under review than in 1911. The greatest increases occurred in the rates for Footscray, Northcote, Richmond, Brunswick, Fitzroy, Preston, and Caulfield.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rate in each Australasian capital city and suburbs for the year 1912 :—

Birth rates
in capital
cities and
suburbs.

BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Capital City and Suburbs.	Year 1912.		
	Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne	614,300	16,879	27.48
Sydney	675,800	20,140	29.80
Brisbane	144,268	4,833	33.50
Adelaide	194,498	5,883	30.25
Perth	115,000	3,776	32.83
Hobart	38,000	1,331	35.03
Wellington	72,160	1,957	27.49

The average birth rate of the six capitals was 29.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1912, as against 26.88 in the previous year.

The birth rates of the Australasian capitals for 1912 and of 28 other cities for 1911 are given in the following table :—

Birth rates
in cities.

BIRTH RATES IN CITIES.

City.	Births per 1,000 of Population.	City.	Births per 1,000 of Population.
Moscow	35.2	Budapest	25.3
Hobart	35.0	London	24.8
Brisbane	33.5	Copenhagen	24.6
Perth	32.8	The Hague	24.6
Bucarest	31.9	Milan	23.8
Adelaide	30.2	Amsterdam	22.7
Sydney	29.8	Christiania	22.5
Trieste	29.6	Munich	22.4
Rotterdam	28.9	Stockholm	22.0
Belfast	28.4	Hamburg	21.7
Dublin	28.2	Edinburgh	21.3
St. Petersburg	28.2	Berlin	20.8
Glasgow	27.7	Dresden	20.1
Melbourne	27.5	Vienna	20.0
Wellington	27.5	Paris	17.2
Rio de Janeiro	27.4	Brussels	17.1
Breslau	26.9	Prague	16.9
Venice	26.0		

Twin and
triplet
births.

The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1908	288	3
1909	314	6
1910	318	3
1911	332	3
1912	367	7

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 100 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 7,331 was delivered of three children at a birth. These proportions were higher than in the decennium ended 1900, when the ratios were 1 in every 103 and 1 in every 11,893 respectively.

Children
legitimized.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently marry, may, provided there was no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. In December, 1912, another Act was passed, which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents. Up to the end of 1912 advantage was taken of the Act of 1903 to legitimate 582 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, and 106 in 1912.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, the most recent being that of Western Australia, which was passed in 1909. Of every 100 children born out of wedlock, the numbers legitimized in Victoria during 1912, and in the other States and New Zealand during 1911, were as follows:—Queensland, 14.4; New South Wales, 13.3; New Zealand, 11.3; Western Australia, 10.7; South Australia, 7.3; Victoria, 5.2; and Tasmania, less than 1.

Illegitimate
births in
various
countries.

The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1912 was 2,049, which gives a proportion of 5.72 to every 100 births registered, as against 5.94 in the previous year, 5.59 in 1910, 5.92 in

1909, and 5.76 in 1908. The percentages of the children born out of wedlock in various countries are shown in the following table:—

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

Country.	Year.	Percentage Born out of Wedlock.	Country.	Year.	Percentage Born out of Wedlock.
Sweden	1908	13.4	New South Wales	1912	5.6
Denmark	1909	10.9	Italy	1909	4.9
Japan	1907	9.1	Tasmania	1912	4.8
German Empire ..	1909	9.0	South Australia ..	1912	4.7
France	1906	8.9	Western Australia	1912	4.4
Scotland	1910	7.3	New Zealand	1912	4.3
Norway	1908	6.8	England and Wales	1910	4.1
Queensland	1912	6.2	Ireland	1911	2.8
Victoria	1912	5.7	The Netherlands ..	1909	2.7

The rate for Victoria exceeded that for England, and was double that for both Ireland and The Netherlands. It was, however, lower than the rates for Queensland, Norway, and Scotland, and considerably below those for France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

While the percentage of illegitimate to total births in Victoria increased from 5.36 in 1891 to 5.58 in 1901 and to 5.94 in 1911, the illegitimate births were 100 fewer in 1911 than in 1891. It is thus seen that the increased proportion of infants born out of wedlock in 1911 was not due to greater laxity of morals, but to the smaller number of legitimate births. The morality of the community, as indicated by illegitimacy, is much more satisfactorily expressed by stating the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions for Victoria are shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911, when the conjugal condition of the population was known:—

Illegitimate
births to
unmarried
women in
Australian
States.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Year.	Single Women aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891	142,443	2,064	14.49
1901	167,760	1,729	10.31
1911	187,488	1,964	10.48

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was nearly 11 per cent. higher in 1911 than in 1891, the ratio of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women fell from 14.49 in 1891 to 10.48 in 1911, which was equal to a decrease of nearly 28 per cent. in the intervening period. The illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 15 to 45 in each State, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand in 1911 were as follows:—Queensland, 15.5; New South Wales, 14.5; Western Australia, 14.0; Australia, 12.6; Tasmania, 11.9; Victoria, 10.5; New Zealand, 9.2; and South Australia, 8.5.

— Illegitimate
births to
unmarried
women in
European
countries.

The morality of the Australian community, as indicated by the proportion of births to single and widowed women of reproductive ages, compares very favorably with that of ten of the fourteen under-mentioned European countries, for which particulars are furnished by the English Registrar-General:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 UNMARRIED WOMEN AGED
15-45 IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45.	
	1890-2.	1900-2.
German Empire	28.7	27.4
Sweden	22.9	24.3
Denmark	24.5	24.2
Prussia	25.1	23.7
Italy ... ..	...	19.4
France	17.7	19.1
Belgium	20.6	17.8
Norway	16.9	17.2
Spain	17.5	15.5
Scotland	17.1	13.4
Switzerland	10.0	9.8
England and Wales	10.5	8.6
The Netherlands	9.0	6.8
Ireland	3.9	3.8

In 1911 there were 10.48 illegitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-45. This proportion was lower than that for any other State except South Australia. It was also below the rates for all of the above countries, except Ireland, The Netherlands, England and Wales, and Switzerland, for the latest date for which this information is obtainable.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

It will readily be supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in country districts is the smallest of all. During the year 1912, in the metropolitan area, slightly less than 1 birth in every 11, in other urban districts 1 in 24, and in the rural districts only 1 in 44 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907-11 were 1 in 11, 1 in 20, and 1 in 41 respectively.

DEATHS.

The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, during the years 1908 to 1912 :—

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1908 ..	15,767	8,815	6,952	4,349	3,760	4,130	3,528	12·45
1909 ..	14,436	8,070	6,366	3,580	3,453	3,860	3,543	11·27
1910 ..	14,736	8,132	6,604	3,820	3,693	3,661	3,562	11·34
1911 ..	15,217	8,356	6,861	3,519	3,774	4,132	3,792	11·52
1912 ..	16,595	9,077	7,518	4,000	4,199	4,498	3,898	12·25
Average	15,350	8,490	6,860	3,854	3,776	4,056	3,664	11·77

The number of deaths in 1912 was 16,595, which was 1,655 above the average of the preceding five years. The seasonal mortality showed that the quarter ending 30th September was most fatal, the next being that ending 30th June, and the last quarter being least fatal. On the average of the previous five years the greatest number of deaths occurred in the September quarter, the second highest number in the first, and the lowest number in the second quarter. For every 100 female there were 124 male deaths during the past five years, although the sex proportions of the population were practically equal.

The deaths in Australia for 1912 numbered 52,209, as against 47,901 in the preceding year and 45,628 in 1910. Of the total deaths in the year under review 16,595 occurred in Victoria, 18,886 in New South Wales, 6,921 in Queensland, 4,336 in South Australia, 3,337 in Western Australia, 2,057 in Tasmania, 67 in the Northern Territory, and 10 in the Federal Capital Territory. The death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement for the period 1902-6, and for each of the last six years :—

Death rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·55	10·84	10·92	10·67	12·17	11·04	11·44	9·81
1907 ..	11·61	10·56	10·35	9·87	11·09	11·22	10·86	10·95
1908 ..	12·45	10·13	10·23	9·84	10·74	11·51	10·91	9·57
1909 ..	11·27	9·97	9·68	9·72	10·21	10·01	10·31	9·22
1910 ..	11·34	9·98	9·70	10·21	10·09	11·31	10·43	9·71
1911 ..	11·52	10·34	10·65	9·82	10·20	10·12	10·67	9·39
1912 ..	12·25	10·86	10·96	10·28	11·07	10·73	11·23	8·87
Average 1908-12	11·77	10·26	10·24	9·97	10·46	10·74	10·71	9·35

The death rate in Victoria, taking the average of the five years, 1908-12, was higher than in any other State, but this result was chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the death rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the 1911 census when Victoria had 735 persons aged 60 years and over per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 629 in New South Wales, 581 in Queensland, 706 in South Australia, 402 in Western Australia, 626 in Tasmania, 647 in Australia, and 705 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1912, 36.6 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 28.5 in New South Wales, 24.7 in Queensland, 34.4 in South Australia, 15.9 in Western Australia, 31.5 in Tasmania, 30.3 in Australia, and 37.1 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that while Victoria had a higher crude death rate, it had concurrently a larger proportion of elderly persons in the population and a greater percentage of total deaths due to persons aged 65 years and upwards, than any other State.

Death rates
in various
countries.

The following are the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries for the latest five years for which these particulars are available, also the averages of the 25 years ended 1901. In all the countries except Japan, Bulgaria, and Ontario, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, England and Wales, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Italy, there has been a considerable decrease in the recent five-year period, as compared with the average of 25 years. The countries are arranged in order according to the average rate of mortality in the more recent period:—

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Five Years, 1906-1910.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Russia, European (1901-5)	32.1	29.9	30.9	33.9*
Roumania	27.8	23.9	26.3	28.2
Servia	29.3	22.8	24.8	25.8*
Hungary	25.2	23.5	24.7	31.8
Spain	26.1	23.3	24.3	30.2
Bulgaria (1905-9) ..	26.6	21.8	23.5	22.1*
Austria	22.9	21.2	22.3	28.4
Japan (1905-9) ..	22.0	19.8	21.1	20.5*
Italy	22.6	19.6	21.0	26.2

* 1881-1901.

DEATH RATES, IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Five Years, 1906-1910.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
France	20.2	17.9	19.3	21.8
Germany (1905-9) ..	19.8	17.1	18.2	23.9
Prussia	17.9	16.0	17.3	23.5
Ireland	17.7	17.0	17.3	18.2
Switzerland (1905-9) ..	17.6	15.9	16.6	20.3
Belgium (1905-9) ..	16.5	15.8	16.2	19.9
Scotland	16.6	15.2	16.1	19.1
United States (registration area)	16.0	14.4	15.2	..
United Kingdom ..	15.7	14.0	15.1	18.8
England and Wales ..	15.4	13.5	14.6	18.9
The Netherlands ..	15.0	13.6	14.3	20.1
Sweden	14.9	13.7	14.3	16.8
Province of Ontario ..	14.6	13.9	14.2	11.3*
Norway	14.3	13.4	13.8	16.4
Denmark	14.6	12.9	13.7	18.1

* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with the previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate in Victoria—the highest in Australasia for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than in Denmark and Norway—the European countries having the lowest rates. Emigration from the older to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, and to lower it in the latter. In consequence of this, the crude death rates, calculated on the total population, will naturally be on a lower level in Australasia than in Europe, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is considerably lighter in Australasia than in any country in Europe, except, perhaps, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and The Netherlands.

Comparisons of the crude death rates of a country for different periods, or of different countries for the same period, are frequently misleading, as they do not allow for variations in the age distributions of the population. In European countries, the proportion of elderly people, among whom the death rate is heavy, is higher than in the Commonwealth and each of the Australian States, and it is greater in Victoria, and lower in Western Australia, than in any of the other States. The proportions living at various age groups at the last census in each division of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and

Age
distribution
and crude
death rates.

those in 1890 in Sweden—a country which fairly represents European conditions—are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONS LIVING AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES,
NEW ZEALAND, AND SWEDEN.

Country.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population living at the Age Group—					Total.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 and over.	
Victoria	235	3,837	3,173	2,020	735	10,000
New South Wales	274	3,926	3,358	1,813	629	10,000
Queensland	269	4,083	3,285	1,782	581	10,000
South Australia	256	3,901	3,304	1,833	706	10,000
Western Australia	266	3,646	3,682	2,004	402	10,000
Tasmania	279	4,243	3,069	1,783	626	10,000
Australia	260	3,914	3,297	1,882	647	10,000
New Zealand	241	3,763	3,600	1,691	705	10,000
Sweden	255	3,980	2,696	1,923	1,146	10,000

The above figures show that the characteristic features of Australian populations, as compared with those of European countries, are a large preponderance of persons at the age group 20-40, and a relatively small number at ages 60 and over. Among the Australian States, Victoria and Western Australia are conspicuous by having the highest and lowest proportions respectively of persons aged 60 years and upwards—a point which should be kept in view when comparing their crude death rates.

Index of
mortality.

The differences shown in the preceding table in the age constitutions of the populations of the six States and New Zealand have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality for the last two census years and 1912. The index figures for each are based upon an age distribution corresponding to that of Sweden in 1890, which has been adopted by statisticians as a standard for this purpose. To admit of comparison, the crude death rates are also shown for the same years:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND,
1901, 1911, AND 1912.

Country.	Crude Death Rates per 1,000 of Population.			Index of Mortality.		
	1901.	1911.	1912.	1901.	1911.	1912.
Victoria	13·22	11·52	12·25	15·63	14·31	15·17
New South Wales	11·68	10·34	10·86	15·33	13·13	13·58
Queensland	11·88	10·65	10·96	15·24	13·52	14·00
South Australia	11·22	9·82	10·28	14·30	12·15	12·74
Western Australia	13·36	10·20	11·07	17·89	13·49	15·26
Tasmania	10·45	10·12	10·73	13·82	12·90	13·64
Australia	12·17	10·67	11·23	15·41	13·52	14·06
New Zealand	9·81	9·39	8·87	12·42	11·80	11·26

The crude death rate and the index of mortality of each Australian State for 1912 were higher than those for the preceding year. There was, however, an improvement in the index figures of all the States in 1912 as compared with 1901.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the sub-joined table for the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-1911:—

Death rates
at various
ages.

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1902-1911.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	44.79	39.29	26.73
5 to 10	...	...	...	4.06	3.36	2.16
10 to 15	...	...	...	2.65	2.20	1.87
15 to 20	...	...	...	4.03	3.28	2.72
20 to 25	...	...	...	6.35	4.79	3.51
25 to 35	...	...	...	7.72	6.60	4.75
35 to 45	...	...	...	11.23	9.03	7.81
45 to 55	...	...	...	19.28	15.32	13.48
55 to 65	...	...	...	33.25	32.90	25.38
65 to 75	...	...	...	61.13	62.99	59.04
75 and upwards	...	...	...	137.18	145.05	157.26
All ages	...	...	...	16.55	15.47	13.30
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39.46	34.09	22.35
5 to 10	...	...	...	3.92	3.12	2.03
10 to 15	...	...	...	2.56	2.06	1.78
15 to 20	...	...	...	4.17	3.43	2.80
20 to 25	...	...	...	5.81	4.81	3.59
25 to 35	...	...	...	7.90	6.89	5.01
35 to 45	...	...	...	10.93	8.68	7.16
45 to 55	...	...	...	14.84	12.12	9.96
55 to 65	...	...	...	23.49	23.64	18.80
65 to 75	...	...	...	50.32	45.87	46.71
75 and upwards	...	...	...	129.00	124.33	131.77
All ages	...	...	...	13.56	12.36	10.66

The figures show that at all ages, excepting 75 and over for males, and 65 and upwards for females, very much lower death rates were experienced during the last decennium than in the preceding one. Compared with 1891-1900, the mortality rate for the period 1902-11 was lower by 33 per cent. at the age group 0-10, by 14 per cent. at 10-15, by 18 per cent. at 15-20, by 26 per cent. at 20-25, by 27 per

cent. at 25-35, by 15 per cent. at 35-45 and 45-55, and by 20 per cent. at 55-65. The rates, other than those for very old ages, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods points to a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

Death rates
at various
ages in
Australian
States.

In the next table the annual deaths in Victoria per 1,000 of each sex at various ages are compared with those in the other Australian States, and in the Commonwealth, for the period 1909-11:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE, 1909-11.

Age Group.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
<i>Males.</i>							
0-5 ..	24·04	23·76	21·53	20·31	26·78	24·05	23·40
5-10 ..	2·01	2·03	2·15	1·90	3·09	2·26	2·13
10-15 ..	1·68	1·75	1·92	1·34	1·84	1·40	1·71
15-20 ..	2·53	2·47	3·14	2·46	2·54	2·63	2·58
20-25 ..	3·14	3·22	4·35	3·05	4·42	3·63	3·43
25-30 ..	3·94	3·74	4·94	3·90	5·07	4·11	4·09
30-35 ..	4·72	4·35	5·42	4·79	5·91	4·44	4·76
35-40 ..	6·80	5·63	7·32	6·90	7·20	6·73	6·34
40-45 ..	7·97	8·13	9·30	7·86	10·64	6·86	8·40
45-50 ..	10·89	10·64	13·55	10·77	14·48	9·00	11·35
50-55 ..	14·63	13·28	17·15	14·91	16·12	13·28	14·49
55-60 ..	20·49	20·41	22·55	18·98	23·98	15·70	20·62
60-65 ..	32·04	27·94	29·16	29·95	30·21	23·33	29·28
65-70 ..	50·53	44·50	50·32	40·11	45·43	36·89	46·25
70-75 ..	76·20	70·60	65·82	59·63	78·10	53·49	70·20
75-80 ..	120·16	108·32	98·99	102·64	116·27	99·52	111·19
80-85 ..	171·92	158·63	152·59	155·53	155·88	158·83	163·58
85 and over	269·56	283·16	231·29	250·80	281·66	355·33	273·85
All ages—Males	12·82	11·15	11·46	10·79	11·42	10·84	11·60
<i>Females.</i>							
0-5 ..	18·89	20·05	19·08	16·24	21·66	20·91	19·39
5-10 ..	1·94	1·69	2·11	1·46	3·05	1·91	1·89
10-15 ..	1·51	1·34	1·34	1·47	1·86	1·97	1·46
15-20 ..	2·44	2·04	2·20	2·35	2·10	3·43	2·28
20-25 ..	3·46	3·15	3·44	3·45	3·76	4·23	3·40
25-30 ..	4·33	3·92	4·41	5·02	4·52	4·54	4·28
30-35 ..	4·92	4·40	4·68		5·15		4·69
35-40 ..	6·20	5·79	5·90	6·05	6·22	6·47	6·04
40-45 ..	6·58	6·06	6·94		6·62		6·26
45-50 ..	8·22	7·66	7·79	8·04	7·44	7·43	7·87
50-55 ..	9·90	9·98	10·13	9·60	11·58		9·93
55-60 ..	14·49	14·45	13·51	12·88	13·13	14·19	14·12
60-65 ..	21·62	20·67	21·89	19·19	17·72	18·18	20·73
65-70 ..	35·12	37·10	33·43	32·19	34·43	34·43	35·30
70-75 ..	59·07	54·55	50·18	48·98	55·53	52·95	55·22
75-80 ..	97·13	91·45	88·41	83·86	98·36	86·75	92·80
80-85 ..	133·47	133·49	137·58	128·76	130·53	138·35	133·94
85 and over	239·69	211·64	223·23	228·03	190·19	258·01	229·05
All ages—Females	10·17	8·83	8·34	9·20	8·55	9·71	9·23

A comparison shows that for the period 1909-11, the Victorian death rate for males at every age group between 5 and 50 was below that of the Commonwealth. For men aged 50 to 60 the rates were very similar, but for the five age periods between 60 and 85 they were lower in Australia, as a whole, than in Victoria. Among females, the mortality rates in the State were lower for four, and higher for fourteen, age periods than those for the corresponding ages in the Commonwealth.

The death rates of each sex at various ages in Victoria and Australia for the period 1909-11, and in England and Wales for 1906-10, are shown in the following table:—

Victorian
and English
death rates
compared.

DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, AND ENGLAND.

Age Group.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Victoria. 1909-11.	Australia. 1909-11.	England and Wales. 1906-10.	Victoria. 1909-11.	Australia. 1909-11.	England and Wales. 1906-10.
0-5 ..	24.0	23.4	43.5	18.9	19.4	36.0
5-10 ..	2.0	2.1	3.2	1.9	1.9	3.3
10-15 ..	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.0
15-20 ..	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6
20-25 ..	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1
25-35 ..	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.5
35-45 ..	7.1	7.3	9.2	6.4	6.2	7.6
45-55 ..	12.5	12.8	16.6	8.9	8.8	12.9
55-65 ..	25.3	25.2	33.0	17.6	17.0	25.3
65-75 ..	62.1	56.2	70.9	45.7	43.6	58.7
75-85 ..	138.2	127.8	138.1	109.1	105.8	125.6
85 and up- wards ..	269.6	273.8	312.4	239.7	229.0	291.6
All ages	12.8	11.6	15.6	10.2	9.2	13.8

The low mortality rate at each age in Victoria, by comparison with that in England and Wales, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the State. A striking feature of the Victorian and Commonwealth mortalities is the light rate among infants and young children. The rate for each sex is lower in Victoria than in England and Wales for all age groups

except 20-25, and 25-35 for females and 75-85 for males. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced for the age-groups 0-5 and 5-10, but it is less marked for the next ten years of life. For the age groups 20-25 and 25-35, the rates for males are lower, while those for females are slightly higher, in Victoria than in England. For each age period after 35, except 75-85 for males, the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter, and at some ages considerably lighter, than in England.

Death rates
among
metro-
politan
residents.

Prior to 1912 two sets of death rates were given for metropolitan municipalities, *i.e.*, the numbers dying (exclusive of those in hospitals) in specified areas in proportion to their respective populations, and the deaths in metropolitan institutions in proportion to the population of Greater Melbourne. On the assumption that the various districts contributed proportionately to population to the deaths in institutions, the sum of the two rates mentioned was generally accepted as the approximate death rate of a given area. An investigation of the usual place of residence of 9,500 persons who died in public hospitals in Victoria during the past three years shows, however, that in many instances facts do not justify the assumption referred to, and that there are striking disparities in the ratios of residents of different centres dying in hospitals. Thus, of the total deaths of persons residing in Fitzroy, Port Melbourne, and Melbourne City, 34 per cent. occur in hospitals, as compared with only 11 per cent. in the case of deaths of persons resident in Kew, Caulfield, and Camberwell. In consequence of such discrepancies, it was decided to discard the old method of estimating mortality rates for any district, and adopt the system of distributing all hospital deaths to districts where deceased had resided, and show the deaths of residents of specified areas in terms of its population. In regard to persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane and Benevolent Asylums, their places of residence before entering these institutions were not available, and the deaths were, therefore, distributed according to population.

The tabulation of deaths according to residence supplies reliable data for computing mortality rates for the principal centres of population. The deaths per 1,000 residents of twenty-two metropolitan

municipalities are shown in the following table for the period 1910-12:—

DEATH RATE OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1910-12.

Municipality.	Annual Deaths 1910-12.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population 1910-12.
Oakleigh Borough	40	17·94
Richmond City	594	14·71
Port Melbourne Town	196	14·56
Melbourne City	1,469	14·44
Fitzroy City	493	14·41
Collingwood City	462	13·44
Brighton Town	161	13·02
Prahran City... ..	587	12·89
South Melbourne City	591	12·83
Williamstown Town	198	12·80
St Kilda City	326	12·65
Preston Shire	65	12·63
Footscray City	290	12·15
Brunswick City	383	11·75
Coburg Town	111	11·49
Essendon City	269	11·12
Hawthorn City	265	10·64
Kew Town	105	10·47
Camberwell Town	131	10·21
Caulfield City	157	9·68
Malvern City	151	9·29
Northcote Town	165	9·22
Remainder of Metropolis	218	9·22
Whole Metropolis	7,427	12·61
Remainder of State	8,089	10·99

The outstanding features of the above figures are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Fitzroy, Richmond, and Collingwood are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently-settled areas, such as Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. For the former group the deaths were 14·33 per 1,000 as against 9·68 for the latter. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of the two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates. It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death rates, is much better in outlying and less densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

Metro-
politan and
country
death rates
compared.

The ages of the people, as disclosed at the last census, enable a comparison to be made between the death rates prevailing in Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State. On the average of the years 1910-12, the deaths of metropolitan residents were in the ratio of 12.61 per 1,000 of population as against a ratio of 10.99 for residents of the rest of the State. The apparent difference in favour of the country is 1.62, but a computation shows that when allowances are made for the unequal age and sex distribution of the people in these areas, the actual difference is greater—the deaths per 1,000 of population being fewer by 2.55 among country than among metropolitan residents.

Decrease in
Metropoli-
tan death
rate.

In the decade 1903-12 there were 13.13 deaths in Greater Melbourne per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15.76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of 14,420 lives in the past ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the destruction of insanitary dwellings, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the smaller proportion of infants and the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been responsible for the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tubercular diseases for the period 1903-12 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Total Decrease in 1903-12.
	1892-1901.	1903-1912.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1.654	1.136	0.518
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0.446	0.320	0.126
Typhoid Fever ...	0.293	0.093	0.200
Scarlet Fever ...	0.033	0.018	0.015
Measles ...	0.215	0.037	0.178
Diphtheria ...	0.196	0.123	0.073
Total ...	2.837	1.727	1.110

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1903-12 accounted for over 42 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each for the periods under review shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement.

In previous issues of this work the death rates given for the seven chief country towns were based upon the deaths therein in relation to their respective populations. For the reasons mentioned on page 412 this method was discarded, and it was decided to show, as the mortality rates of these areas, the deaths of residents in proportion to population. Such deaths, per 1,000 of population, are given for the first time in the following statement, for the average of the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 :—

Death rates
in country
towns.

Town.	Annual Deaths of Residents, 1910-12.	Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population, 1910-12.
Stawell	82	18·60
Bendigo and Suburbs	690	17·51
Ballarat " "	639	15·07
Geelong " "	373	14·05
Warrnambool	95	13·55
Maryborough	76	13·39
Castlemaine	92	13·11

On the average of the past three years, for all of the above towns, the proportionate deaths of residents exceeded those for the metropolis. For the period mentioned the death rate in Bendigo was 39 per cent. higher, and that in Ballarat was 19 per cent. higher, than the rate—12·61—in Greater Melbourne.

An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who died in public hospitals of Victoria during the past three years revealed interesting and definite information regarding the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. For twenty-two metropolitan municipalities, the seven principal country towns, and the remainder of the State, the percentage

Residents
of different
areas dying
in hospitals.

of the total deaths of residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the period 1910-12 was as follows:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS,
1910-12.

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.	Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.
Fitzroy City ...	35.5	Castlemaine ...	15.5
Melbourne City ...	34.6	Essendon City ...	15.0
Port Melbourne Town ...	34.3	Oakleigh Borough ...	14.2
Collingwood City ...	28.5	Ballarat ...	14.0
South Melbourne City ...	27.3	Malvern City ...	13.5
Richmond City ...	24.0	Williamstown Town ...	12.8
Northcote Town ...	23.5	Hawthorn City ...	12.7
Brunswick City ...	22.7	Kew Town... ..	11.4
Maryborough ...	22.7	Caulfield City ...	11.0
Preston Shire ...	22.6	Camberwell Town ...	9.9
Footscray City ...	22.0		
Prahran City ...	21.3	Summary:—	
Warrnambool ...	21.1	Greater Melbourne ...	24.5
St. Kilda City ...	18.9	Seven Towns ...	16.8
Bendigo ...	17.8	Remainder of State ...	16.7
Geelong ...	17.6	Whole State ...	20.4
Stawell ...	17.5		
Coburg Town ...	16.5		
Brighton Town ...	16.4		

The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness occurring amongst residents of the districts mentioned, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 35.5 for Fitzroy, 34.6 for Melbourne City, 34.3 for Port Melbourne, 28.5 for Collingwood, and 27.3 for South Melbourne, to 11.0 for Caulfield and 9.9 for Camberwell. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 24.5 as compared with 16.7 for the remainder of the State. Taking the proportion for fatal cases as an index of all cases dealt with, it would appear that relatively to population the assistance rendered by public hospitals to the residents of Greater Melbourne exceeds by about 46 per cent. that given to country people.

Deaths in
public
institutions
in Greater
Melbourne.

During 1912 the deaths in public institutions in the State numbered 4,393, of which 2,876 occurred in the metropolitan area, and 1,517 in institutions outside the metropolis. As the total deaths in these areas during the same year were 16,595, 8,622, and 7,973 respectively, it follows that slightly more than 1 in every 4 deaths within the State, 1 in every 3 in Greater Melbourne, and slightly

less than 1 in every 5 in extra-metropolitan districts, occurred in public institutions. In England and Wales 1 in every 5 deaths took place in public institutions during 1910.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1912.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Other Public Institutions—	
Melbourne	863	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ...	77
Alfred	294	Benevolent Asylum ...	187
St. Vincent's	199	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor ...	69
Homœopathic	68	Old Colonists' Home ...	6
Austin	226	Foundling Hospital and Infants Home ...	46
Children's	305	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ...	4
Women's	122	Dépôt for Neglected Children ...	48
Infectious Diseases ...	100	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum ...	135
Queen Victoria	5	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum ...	70
Eye and Ear	11	Other Institutions	26
Williamstown	15		
Total Hospitals ...	2,208	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	2,876

Of the 2,208 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1912, 256 were country residents.

The next table shows the numbers of deaths and births, and the death rates in the Australasian Capital Cities; also the numerical and centesimal excess of births over deaths in each during 1912 :—

Deaths and births in Australasian capitals.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1912.

Capital City with Suburbs.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne	8,622	14·04	16,879	8,257	96
Sydney	7,681	11·37	20,140	12,459	162
Brisbane	2,217	15·37	4,833	2,616	118
Adelaide	2,543	13·07	5,883	3,340	131
Perth	1,726	15·01	3,776	2,050	119
Hobart	600	15·79	1,331	731	122
Wellington	650	9·13	1,957	1,307	201

The deaths in the Capital Cities of the six States numbered 23,389, or 44.8 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1912. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 301 births in Wellington, 262 in Sydney, 231 in Adelaide, 222 in Hobart, 219 in Perth, 218 in Brisbane, and 196 in Melbourne, giving an average of 228 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

Death rates
in various
cities.

In 1912, the death rate of Melbourne—14.04—was lower than the rates for 1911 in 26 of the 32 undermentioned cities :—

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1911.

City.	Death Rate.	City.	Death Rate.
Moscow	27.2	Prague	16.3
Bucarest	26.1	Edinburgh	16.0
Trieste	24.0	Munich	15.8
Venice	22.8	Berlin	15.6
Dublin	21.4	New York	15.1
St. Petersburg	20.8	London	15.0
Rio de Janeiro	20.4	Copenhagen	14.8
Milan	20.1	Hamburg	14.7
Breslau	19.5	Chicago	14.6
Budapest	19.4	Dresden	14.6
Glasgow	17.7	Brussels	13.9
Paris	17.2	Christiania	13.5
Belfast	17.2	The Hague	12.7
Boston	17.1	Stockholm	12.7
Philadelphia	16.5	Amsterdam	12.4
Vienna	16.4	Rotterdam	12.1

In 1912, the death rate of the metropolitan cities of Australia was 13.13 per 1,000 of their combined populations, which was below the proportionate mortality of all of the above cities, except The Hague, Stockholm, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. The deaths of infants in 1912 numbered 2,669, and as there were 35,817 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born, approximately, 7.45 died within twelve months, as against 7.51 in 1907-11, 9.38 in 1902-6, and 11.11 in 1891-1900. Infantile mortality.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the fact that the mortality rate in the metropolitan area exceeded that in the remainder of the State by 49 per cent. in 1912, and by 36 per cent. in the period 1906-10. That the difference in favour of infants in less densely populated centres is not confined to Victoria is indicated by the experience in England, where the rate is about 30 per cent. higher in urban areas than in rural districts. The following table shows the infantile mortality rates in Melbourne and suburbs, and in the remainder of the State, and the difference in favour of the latter during the years 1873-1912:— Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

**INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN THE
REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1873-1912.**

Period.	Melbourne and Suburbs—Deaths per 100 Births.	Remainder of State—Deaths per 100 Births.	Excess per cent. of Melbourne over Country Rate.
1873-80	16.85	10.16	66
1881-90	17.14	9.50	80
1891-1900	13.36	9.60	39
1901-1905	11.26	8.45	33
1906-1910	9.47	6.95	36
1911	7.82	6.12	28
1912	9.02	6.05	49

In 1912 the proportion of deaths of infants under one year per 100 births was 9.02 in Melbourne, as compared with 7.60 in Sydney, 8.17 in Brisbane, 6.80 in Adelaide, 9.61 in Perth, 8.19 in Hobart, Infantile death rates in various cities.

and 6.13 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals in 1912 and in 24 other cities in 1911 are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.	City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.
Moscow ...	32.1	Edinburgh ...	11.8
St. Petersburg ...	23.1	Paris ...	11.8
Trieste ...	21.5	Christiania ...	11.6
Breslau ...	20.7	Copenhagen ...	11.3
Prague ...	18.6	The Hague ...	10.7
Rio de Janeiro ...	18.2	Rotterdam ...	10.3
Munich ...	17.6	Perth ...	9.6
Berlin ...	17.3	Amsterdam ...	9.1
Dresden ...	16.6	Melbourne ...	9.0
Vienna ...	16.6	Hobart ...	8.2
Budapest ...	16.1	Brisbane ...	8.2
Hamburg ...	15.8	Stockholm ...	7.7
Dublin ...	15.6	Sydney ...	7.6
Glasgow ...	13.9	Adelaide ...	6.8
London ...	12.9	Wellington ...	6.1
Belfast ...	12.8		

Infantile
death rates
in metro-
politan
districts.

If the deaths of infants in districts of Greater Melbourne be compared with the births in the same districts (excluding births and deaths under one year occurring in hospitals), some remarkable differences will be found to exist in the infantile death rates in the various metropolitan municipalities:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.			
	1905-9.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Fitzroy City ...	11.74	10.19	7.30	9.15
Brunswick City ...	10.39	7.98	5.99	8.95
Port Melbourne Town ...	9.50	11.19	8.41	9.70
Williamstown Town ...	9.79	9.03	6.63	7.41
Melbourne City ...	9.90	8.25	7.08	8.07
Footscray City ...	8.58	9.71	7.28	6.22
Collingwood City ...	9.45	7.01	5.86	10.29
South Melbourne City ...	9.21	7.92	6.19	8.97
Richmond City ...	8.20	7.62	7.90	10.73
Prahran City ...	7.67	6.04	6.11	6.87
St. Kilda City ...	7.44	5.28	6.31	5.70
Essendon City ...	6.64	7.17	4.92	5.88
Canfield City ...	6.02	5.40	5.88	5.51
Malvern City ...	6.43	4.97	3.36	6.62
Hawthorn City ...	6.04	6.42	4.44	5.37
Northcote Town ...	6.34	4.88	3.73	6.13
Camberwell Town ...	5.31	3.59	5.15	6.34
Kew Town ...	4.42	3.61	5.53	3.37

Higher infantile death rates obtained in nearly all of the metropolitan municipalities in 1912 than in the previous year. It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are mainly residential areas, and are not so thickly populated as the other principal metropolitan districts which have higher mortality rates. On the average of the last eight years, Kew had two-fifths, Camberwell had nearly one-half, and Northcote, Hawthorn, Malvern, and Caulfield had slightly more than one-half the rate experienced in Fitzroy, which had the highest infantile death rate and the largest number of persons to the acre of any district in the metropolis.

Of the total mortality of infants under 1 year, two-fifths occurred in the first month and nearly three-fifths in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period 1908 to 1912, are shown in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those age-periods and the proportion of deaths to each 100 births. It will be noticed that in the last five years the mortality of infants per 100 births at each age period, was below the average of the ten years ended with 1900:—

Deaths of infants at different ages.

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900 AND 1908-12.

Ages.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1908-12.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	650	31·7	3·79	622	44·5	3·72
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	237	16·9	1·41
3 to 6 „	445	21·7	2·59	241	17·2	1·44
6 to 12 „	600	29·3	3·50	299	21·4	1·79
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,399	100·0	8·36
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	431	40·8	2·72
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	181	17·1	1·15
3 to 6 „	385	22·6	2·35	192	18·1	1·21
6 to 12 „	528	31·0	3·23	254	24·0	1·60
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,058	100·0	6·68

The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but for the age groups 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6 months, and 6 to 12 months reductions amounting to 35, 46, and 50 per cent.

respectively occurred in the mortality rates in 1908-12, as compared with 1891-1900. This result may be attributed chiefly to the improved milk supply and the consequent lighter mortality from digestive and diarrhoeal diseases.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

The experience of the years 1908-12 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 836 boys and 668 girls died within twelve months, and 9,164 of the former and 9,332 of the latter, or 18,496 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 731 more survivors in 1908-12 than in 1891-1900, and 1,028 more than in 1881-1890.

Infantile
death rates
from
certain
causes.

Although the infantile death rate in Victoria has fluctuated considerably in recent years, it shows on the whole a tendency to decrease. This tendency was much more marked in the period 1908-12 than in the preceding five years. The rate for last year—7.45 deaths per 100 births—was 33 per cent. below the rate for the decennium 1891-1900. Any investigation of this subject would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal to infant life in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high mortalities, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction the improvement is tending. A detailed comparison of the mortalities from each disease would be less useful than one giving the main preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, such as is shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, and 1901-10, and for the years 1911 and 1912:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-10, 1911 AND 1912.

Causes of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-10.	1911.	1912.
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ...	29.66	24.62	17.89	19.32
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ...	22.24	12.74	12.02	11.31
Prematurity ...	13.13	14.99	14.04	14.18
Bronchitis; Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ...	11.37	8.13	7.96	9.05
Convulsions ...	6.83	3.10	2.21	2.35
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3.45	4.86	4.20	5.00
Violence ...	3.16	2.47	1.06	1.54
Whooping Cough ...	2.60	2.52	.97	2.51
Other causes ...	24.49	14.46	8.35	9.26
Total all causes ...	116.93	87.89	68.70	74.52

The most striking feature of the infantile mortality figures is the marked tendency towards lower death rates from digestive and wasting diseases, and from complaints of the respiratory system. Of every 1,000 infants born 30 died from diarrhoeal and wasting diseases in 1911-12, as against 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of over 42 per cent. in 20 years. In 1911-12 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia were responsible for 8.5 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11.4 in 1891-3—a decline of 25 per cent. between the two periods. A further examination of the foregoing table shows that certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as pre-maturity, congenital defects, and malformations, were responsible over the whole period for one-fifth of the total infantile mortality. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhoeal diseases, which are specially prevalent and fatal in hot weather, when milk food, the chief diet of children, undergoes rapid changes and consequently becomes dangerous to infant life. The influence of the seasons on the mortality amongst children under 1 year is vividly shown by the deaths in certain months. The Victorian experience shows a high death rate in December, January, February, and March co-existent with a heavy mortality rate from diarrhoeal diseases, and a low rate in the remaining eight months, concurrent with a very low rate from these complaints. On the average of the last twelve years, of every 1,000 children born 24 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction. The rate attributable to diarrhoeal complaints in Victoria is slightly higher than that in England and Wales, but the proportionate mortality from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia is three times as high in the latter country as in the former.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each of the quarters of the past eight-year period are shown in the following statement:—

Infantile deaths in seasons from certain causes.

Cause of Death.	Deaths during 1905-12 in the Quarter ended—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Diarrhoeal Diseases	1,430	576	188	710
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	134	250	456	98

The experience of the period 1905-12 shows that the deaths of infants from diarrhoeal diseases during the first three months of the year are practically equal to those in the remaining nine months, and that the infantile deaths in the September quarter from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia are nearly as numerous as in the other three quarters combined.

Legitimate
and illegi-
timate
infantile
death
rates.

On the average of the past nine years, 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 1 in every 14 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1912 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 6.67 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 2,049, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 418, which correspond to a rate of 20.40 per 100 births. In England and Wales, in 1910, the corresponding mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate infants were 10.16 and 19.48 respectively. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes, the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths in Victoria from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births for the periods 1904-8 and 1909-11 and for the year 1912:—

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.					
	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.		
	1904-8.	1909-11.	1912.	1904-8.	1909-11.	1912.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	19.8	17.3	16.6	72.6	67.3	63.4
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c.	30.3	28.2	27.9	52.1	58.1	72.7
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	6.9	6.2	8.6	18.6	14.1	17.1
Other causes ...	18.3	13.5	13.6	58.7	48.6	50.8
Total all causes ...	75.3	65.2	66.7	202.0	188.1	204.9

The rates for 1912 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 63.4 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 16.6 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. For 1909-11 the corresponding rates were 67.3 and 17.3 respectively. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among legitimate infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases would indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of illegitimate infants.

The next table shows the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and New Zealand for each of the last six years, and the periods 1902-6 and 1891-1900 :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11.11	11.22	10.34	10.54	14.48	9.58	8.38
1902-6..	9.38	9.27	8.93	8.21	12.21	9.02	7.29
1907 ..	7.26	8.86	7.76	6.59	9.77	8.28	8.88
1908 ..	8.61	7.58	7.07	6.97	8.46	7.52	6.79
1909 ..	7.13	7.43	7.19	6.13	7.80	6.49	6.16
1910 ..	7.69	7.46	6.31	7.06	7.80	10.22	6.77
1911 ..	6.87	6.95	6.55	6.05	7.62	7.35	5.63
1912 ..	7.45	7.13	7.16	6.16	8.21	6.66	5.12
Average 1908-12	7.55	7.31	6.86	6.47	7.98	7.65	6.09

On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in New Zealand, followed by that in South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia. Although the rates show considerable variations in the States during any one year, and in different years in the same State, it is noticeable that the pronounced improvement which commenced in all the divisions of the Commonwealth in 1904 has continued with slight variations up to the latest year. Compared with the infantile death rate in 1902-6, the rate for 1912 showed a percentage decline of nearly 21 in Victoria,

Infantile mortality in Australasia.

Decrease in infantile mortality in Australasia.

23 in New South Wales, 20 in Queensland, 25 in South Australia, 33 in Western Australia, and 26 in Tasmania. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in all the States in 1912 was equivalent to a saving of 2,870 infant lives, of which 690 were in Victoria.

Infantile
mortality
in various
countries.

The following table shows the infantile death rates of various foreign countries on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and of the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1908-12 :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.	Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.
Russia (European) ...	25·4	England and Wales ...	11·7
Austria ...	21·1	The Netherlands ...	11·4
Hungary ...	20·4	Scotland ...	11·4
German Empire ...	18·3	Denmark ...	11·1
Prussia ...	16·8	Ireland ...	9·4
Spain ...	16·5	Sweden ...	8·1
Italy ...	15·8	Western Australia ...	8·0
Bulgaria ...	15·6	Tasmania ...	7·6
Japan ...	15·6	Victoria ...	7·6
Servia ...	15·0	New South Wales ...	7·3
Belgium ...	14·3	Norway ...	7·3
France ...	13·3	Queensland ...	6·9
Ontario, Province of ...	12·7	South Australia ...	6·5
Switzerland ...	12·0	New Zealand ...	6·1

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest and New Zealand, South Australia, and Queensland have the lowest infantile mortality. In the former 1 in every 4, and in the three latter, approximately, 1 in every 16 infants dies within its first year.

Deaths of
children
under 5.

In 1912 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,994, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,556—the former being in the proportion of 21.97 per cent., and the latter of 20.70 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. These proportions are above the ratios for the previous year, but below the average for earlier periods. Comparing the averages of the four decades ended with 1910, it will be seen that a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages.

The following table shows the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in the periods mentioned:—

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-1890.. ..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900.. ..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901-1910.. ..	1,504	249	83	59	41	1,936	22·93
1911	1,309	201	71	58	42	1,681	20·12
1912	1,515	266	96	66	51	1,994	21·97
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890.. ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900.. ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901-1910.. ..	1,192	217	81	51	40	1,581	23·58
1911	961	149	73	50	41	1,274	18·57
1912	1,154	217	76	57	52	1,556	20·70

The increasing proportion of infants who survive their fifth year shows that the conditions affecting child life have materially improved in the past thirty years, and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1900. The increasing ratio of survivors is marked at each year of age, in the ten-year period 1903-12. In this period also a low death rate between 1 and 5 years was coincident with a low mortality in the first year of life, while in the decades 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 the high rates which prevailed under 1 year were associated with high mortality rates for each of the four following years. It would thus appear that the effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of the four succeeding years. The results disclosed agree with the conclusions of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (England), who stated in his 1909-10 report that "the countries having high infant mortalities continue in general to suffer somewhat excessively throughout the first twenty years of human life, and that

Proportion of infants surviving their fifth year.

countries having low infantile mortalities continue to have relatively low death rates in the first twenty years of life, though the superiority is not so great at the later as at the earlier ages." The following table gives the numbers of survivors at each year of age from 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 male and 10,000 female infants born in Victoria taking the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1903-12 :—

SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900, AND 1903-12.

Age.	Survivors at each Year of Age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 Births of—					
	Males.			Females.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1903-1912.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1903-1912.
1 year ...	8,652	8,805	9,106	8,816	8,960	9,266
2 years ...	8,351	8,540	8,946	8,529	8,713	9,125
3 " ...	8,252	8,459	8,889	8,430	8,629	9,070
4 " ...	8,180	8,396	8,848	8,361	8,577	9,033
5 " ...	8,121	8,349	8,818	8,305	8,534	9,002

According to the experience of the period 1903-12 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,106 of the former and 9,266 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, 8,946 boys and 9,125 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,889 and 9,070 at the end of the third year, 8,848 and 9,033 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,818 and 9,002 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes in equal numbers, the average number of survivors is 8,910 per 10,000 births—a much greater number than either of the proportions deduced from the mortalities in the decennia 1891-1900 and 1881-1890, when the corresponding averages were 8,441 and 8,213 respectively. Of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria there are, on the average, 5,122 boys and 4,878 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. According to the mortality experienced in the period 1903-12 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,517 boys and 4,391 girls, and the ratio of the sexes will be altered to 103 males for every 100 females. Thus, two-fifths of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years by the heavier mortality among boys, especially in their first year of life.

The ages of males and females who died in 1912 and in the two ^{Ages at} preceding years are shown in the following table:—
Death.

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1910-12.

Ages.	1910.			1911.			1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,374	1,044	2,418	1,309	961	2,270	1,515	1,154	2,669
1 to 2	224	188	412	201	149	350	266	217	483
2 „ 3	69	58	127	71	73	144	96	76	172
3 „ 4	51	46	97	58	50	108	66	57	123
4 „ 5	37	37	74	42	41	83	51	52	103
5 „ 10	128	116	244	147	143	290	197	181	378
10 „ 15	102	96	198	103	109	212	116	134	250
15 „ 20	164	169	333	162	150	312	170	176	346
20 „ 25	191	219	410	214	244	458	206	268	474
25 „ 30	204	247	451	198	228	426	250	249	499
30 „ 35	202	244	446	223	254	477	225	233	458
35 „ 40	253	268	521	257	273	530	282	273	555
40 „ 45	345	249	594	326	291	617	377	305	682
45 „ 50	466	298	764	389	326	715	515	325	840
50 „ 55	425	298	723	509	329	838	532	362	894
55 „ 60	386	273	659	403	287	690	486	341	827
60 „ 65	413	298	711	483	310	793	426	339	765
65 „ 70	538	427	965	571	420	991	513	488	1,101
70 „ 75	682	564	1,246	708	617	1,325	704	610	1,314
75 „ 80	867	637	1,504	823	737	1,560	831	705	1,536
80 „ 85	631	469	1,100	734	494	1,228	693	583	1,276
85 „ 90	282	238	520	315	255	570	342	274	616
90 „ 95	77	94	171	92	90	182	96	95	191
95 ..	5	5	10	4	7	11	10	3	13
96 ..	3	4	7	4	6	10	5	8	13
97 ..	2	4	6	3	3	6	2	3	5
98 ..	2	5	7	..	5	5	3	..	5
99 ..	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	4	5
100 ..	1	3	4	2	2	4	..	..	..
101 ..	3	..	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
102 ..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
103 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
105 ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
107 ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
108 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,132	6,604	14,736	8,356	6,861	15,217	9,077	7,518	16,595

Of the 46,548 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 5,993 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 26—thirteen males and thirteen females—had attained or passed the age of 100

years. The highest age recorded in 1910-12 was that of a woman whose years were given as 113. To every 100 female deaths there were 121 male deaths in 1912, as against 122 in 1911 and 123 in 1910.

Death rate
from
certain
diseases.

Since 1906 the causes of death in Victoria have been arranged according to the International Classification List. With regard to the selection of the primary cause of death when two or more associated diseases are stated, there is no material difference between this method and the one previously followed in the State, except in the case of a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of death are practically unaffected by the new classification, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, meningitis and encephalitis, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, as where death was due to diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., rearrangements of the mortalities have been made which allow comparisons to be instituted with previous years. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the following table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years:—

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Typhoid Fever	369	137	103	107	72	72
Scarlet Fever	34	17	33	22	3	4
Measles	2	16	3	25	56	64
Whooping Cough	129	54	132	50	32	115
Diphtheria and Croup	552	88	69	86	179	190
Influenza	381	131	86	92	114	122
Hydatids	51	21	26	17	24	20
Cancer	584	794	802	832	833	905
Phthisis	1,365	955	848	830	839	803
Other Tubercular Diseases	379	200	192	176	186	154
Syphilis	39	56	44	51	46	57
Diabetes	38	98	102	106	117	113

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1903.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia ..	28	85	90	80	66	85
Meningitis and Encephalitis ..	113	164	152	116	113	120
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord ..	43	80	75	64	62	74
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain	344	467	415	439	462	464
Epilepsy	74	43	39	25	33	34
Convulsions	353	88	63	81	66	83
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris)	962	1,404	1,517	1,423	1,434	1,427
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis ..	691	374	321	288	356	399
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia ..	853	918	768	658	818	1,006
Pleurisy	96	46	41	38	52	46
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy	140	69	66	49	67	63
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema ..	70	56	60	60	70	52
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases	1,342	1,061	756	918	679	752
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	124	100	122	120	110	114
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	175	113	86	89	104	103
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) ..	329	163	149	156	152	171
Biliary Calculi	11	22	31	32	26	24
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa .. ..	..	80	74	83	83	83
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) ..	106	48	41	34	23	27
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease	294	614	518	499	589	658
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate ..	86	88	91	89	96	105
Calculi of the Urinary System ..	8	8	6	5	10	6
Old Age	631	1,111	988	982	1,038	1,030
Suicide	109	92	92	101	114	112
Accidental Violence	811	647	498	528	469	515
Homicide	34	15	12	31	18	21

The most striking feature of the mortality of 1912 as compared with the previous year was the very marked increase in the death rates from cancer and respiratory diseases. Whooping cough, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases, nephritis, and accidental violence also furnished higher rates, while tubercular diseases were responsible for lower rates than in the previous year. These and other comparable causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

The efficacy of vaccination in minimizing the risk of infection from small-pox is recognised by Victorian legislation, which requires parents to have their children vaccinated. The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births for the average of the period

Vaccinations.

1876-1899, and for each year since, is shown in the following table:—

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

Period.	Vaccinations per 100 births.	Period.	Vaccinations per 100 births.
1876-1899 ...	72	1906 ...	67
1900 ...	67	1907 ...	67
1901 ...	62	1908 ...	67
1902 ...	53	1909 ...	68
1903 ...	71	1910 ...	69
1904 ...	69	1911 ...	62
1905 ...	67	1912 ...	60

In 1912 the vaccinations were equal to 60 per cent. of the births, which was the lowest proportion since 1902, and considerably below the ratio—72 per cent.—in the period 1876-1899. Allowing for deaths of unvaccinated infants in each year since 1876, it is probable that about one in every five of the Victorian born population under 36 years of age has not been vaccinated.

Efficacy of
vaccina-
tion.

There are practically no Australian statistics bearing upon the relative immunity of recently vaccinated persons from small-pox, nor of the mildness of the disease in cases of vaccinated persons contracting it. Statistics of outbreaks in England supply evidence of these two important aspects of the disease. The following figures, taken from the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, show the cases of small-pox per 10,000 vaccinated and unvaccinated persons at different ages, and the percentage of cases which ended fatally during the outbreak in Sheffield in 1887-8:—

SMALL-POX IN SHEFFIELD.

Ages.	Attacks per 10,000 persons.		Deaths per 100 cases.	
	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Under 5 ...	37	466	0·8	51·6
5 to 10 ...	67	2,597	2·2	34·0
10 to 20 ...	269	2,441	1·9	48·6
20 to 30 ...	285	799	5·4	62·2
30 to 40 ...	153	340	9·8	67·7
40 and over ...	63	95	11·7	38·9

As immunity from small-pox diminishes with the lapse of years after vaccination, the rates for children are specially important, as they relate to a period of life when the protection afforded by inoculation is greatest. Among infants under 5 the attacks were 37 per 10,000 of those vaccinated as against 466 per 10,000 of the unvaccinated. For children aged 5 to 10 the proportions for vaccinated and unvaccinated were 67 and 2,597 respectively. Regarding the effect of vaccination in cases of persons subsequently contracting small-pox, the figures quoted in the above table show that of the infants under 5 who contracted the disease slightly less than 1 per cent. of the vaccinated, and 51 per cent. of the unvaccinated, died. Among those aged 5 to 10 the fatality rate was 2 per cent. for the former and 34 per cent. for the latter.

The proportions of vaccinated and unvaccinated persons living in infected houses contracting small-pox are given in the following statement for five English towns :—

ATTACK RATES AMONG VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED PERSONS
LIVING IN INFECTED HOUSES IN ENGLISH TOWNS.

Town.	Attacks per 100 children under 10 living in infected houses.		Attacks per 100 persons over 10 living in infected houses.	
	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Sheffield, 1887-8 ...	7.9	67.6	28.3	53.6
Warrington, 1892-3 ...	4.4	54.5	29.9	57.6
Dewsbury, 1891-2 ...	10.2	50.8	27.7	53.4
Leicester, 1892-3 ...	2.5	35.3	22.2	47.6
Gloucester, 1895-6 ...	8.8	46.3	32.2	50.0

The combined figures show that of every 100 contacts under 10 years of age slightly less than 7 of the vaccinated and 51 of the unvaccinated contracted small-pox. For those over 10 years of age the proportions were 28 and 52 respectively. Among persons over 10 years of age the period elapsing between vaccination and attack was considerably longer, and the protection afforded by inoculation was consequently less, than among those under that age.

Small-pox.

Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. There were no deaths from this disease during the past two years, but in 1910 three oversea arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian quarantine station. Since 1853 only 28 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 have taken place in the twenty-eight years ended 1912. Statistics of European countries reveal a very marked decline in the mortality from small-pox in recent years. The deaths per million of the population in various countries are shown in the following table for the average of the latest three years for which these particulars are available:—

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER MILLION OF POPULATION IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per Million of the Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per Million of the Population.
Ceylon	1908-10	34.7	England and Wales	1908-10	.5
Japan	1907-9	30.5	Scotland	1908-10	.4
France	1907-9	24.9	Austria	1908-10	.4
Italy	1907-9	17.3	New South Wales	1910-12	.4
Belgium	1907-9	6.2	Sweden	1907-9	.1
Hungary	1908-10	5.5	The Netherlands...	1908-10	.1
Norway	1907-9	3.0	Roumania	1908-10	.1
United States of America	1908-10	2.5	Ireland	1908-10	} No Deaths.
Switzerland	1907-9	1.2	New Zealand	1909-11	
Ontario, Province of	1908-10	1.0	South Australia ...	1910-12	
Prussia	1908-10	.9	Queensland	1910-12	
German Empire ...	1907-9	.8	Tasmania	1910-12	
Victoria	1910-12	.8	Western Australia	1910-12	

**Typhoid
fever.**

Typhoid fever was responsible in 1912 for 98 deaths, which represented a mortality rate of 72 per million of population, as against 72 in the previous year, 107 in 1910, 103 in 1909, 137 in 1908, and 369 in 1890-2. The rate for last year was 27 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years, and 80 per cent. lower than that for the period 1890-2. For Greater Melbourne also a rapidly diminishing death rate from this cause is shown in recent years, the rate for 1908-12 being only 7.7 per hundred thousand of the population as compared with 31.8 in the decennium 1891-1900

and 78.4 in 1881-1890. In regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in different divisions of the State, figures show that the disease is twice as prevalent in the country as in the metropolis, the reported cases per 100,000 of the population being 164 in the former and 78 in the latter, on the average of the past five years. Comparing the deaths in Greater Melbourne from typhoid fever with the cases reported in the five years 1908-12, the fatality rate was slightly less than 1 in every 10 cases, which was similar to that for Sydney in 1900-9, but was only two-thirds of the fatality experienced in London in 1911. The mortality is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at the last three census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1890-2, 1900-2 AND 1910-12.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of Each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-15	2.26	0.97	0.38	2.85	1.46	0.44
15-20	5.21	2.65	1.76	5.85	2.23	1.22
20-25	9.21	4.39	1.82	4.77	1.84	1.32
25-35	6.48	3.28	1.71	3.87	2.04	0.82
35-45	3.60	2.25	1.26	2.03	1.21	0.68
45-55	2.24	1.95	0.82	1.29	0.93	0.39
55-65	1.74	0.66	0.20	1.04	0.34	0.50
65 and over ..	0.99	..	0.10	2.13	0.23	0.19
All ages	4.08	1.95	1.00	3.25	1.49	0.69

The experience of the last three census periods shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 29 per cent., and that the heaviest mortality occurs between the ages 15 and 35. It is notable that at each census period the proportionate deaths of persons under 15 were fewer among boys than girls.

Typhoid
death rates
in various
countries.

The deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 of the population in various countries for the latest three-year period for which this information is available are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Ontario, Province of	1908-10	30·4	France ...	1907-9	11·8
Spain ...	1908-10	28·0	Belgium ...	1907-9	10·8
Italy ...	1907-9	27·0	Victoria ...	1910-12	8·4
Western Australia	1910-12	27·0	South Australia...	1910-12	7·1
Hungary ...	1908-10	26·5	Ir-land ...	1908-10	7·0
United States ...	1908-10	22·9	Scotland ...	1907-9	7·0
Roumania ...	1908-10	21·7	England and Wales	1908-10	6·3
Queensland ...	1910-12	17·9	New Zealand ...	1909-11	6·2
Servia ...	1906-8	14·3	The Netherlands	1908-10	5·6
New South Wales	1910-12	13·9	Prussia ...	1908-10	5·0
Tasmania ...	1910-12	13·5	German Empire...	1907-9	4·6
Austria...	1908-10	13·5	Switzerland ...	1907-9	3·9
Japan ...	1907-9	12·0	Norway ...	1907-9	3·2

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from typhoid fever was lower in Victoria than in any other Australian State except South Australia.

Scarlet
fever.

During 1912 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered only 6, which corresponded to the low rate of 4 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 3 in the previous year, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, 17 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2. The ratio of deaths to notified cases in Greater Melbourne during the period 1908-12 was 15 in every 1,000, as compared with a fatality rate of 16 per 1,000 in London in 1911. Death rates from scarlet fever are considerably lower in the Australian States than in European countries. The deaths from this disease, per 100,000 of the population, in various

countries on the average of the latest three years for which this information is available are given in the subjoined table:—

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1903-8	151.8	Sweden ...	1907-9	4.6
Roumania ...	1908-10	87.4	Switzerland ...	1907-9	4.2
Hungary ...	1908-10	56.4	Norway ...	1907-9	4.1
Austria ...	1908-10	53.0	France ...	1907-9	4.0
Prussia ...	1908-10	19.3	The Netherlands	1908-10	3.4
German Empire ...	1907-9	17.6	Ireland ...	1908-10	2.8
Belgium ...	1907-9	15.0	New Zealand ...	1909-11	1.6
United States of America ...	1908-10	11.6	Tasmania ...	1910-12	1.2
Spain ...	1908-10	9.5	South Australia	1910-12	1.2
Ontario, Province of	1908-10	9.0	Victoria ...	1910-12	1.0
Italy ...	1907-9	8.9	New South Wales	1910-12	.9
Scotland ...	1907-9	8.3	Queensland ...	1910-12	.8
England and Wales	1903-10	7.9	Western Australia	1910-12	.8
			Japan ...	1907-9	.4

The mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, although there have been only two severe epidemic outbreaks during the past twenty-one years, and these did not extend beyond the years—1893 and 1898—in which they occurred. In 1912 there were 87 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 64 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 56 in the previous year, 25 in 1910, 3 in 1909, and 16 in 1908. The deaths from measles per 100,000 of the population in different countries for the latest three years for which this information is available, are shown in the next table:—

DEATH RATES FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Hungary ...	1903-10	43.3	New South Wales	1910-12	9.7
Spain ...	1908-10	37.4	France ...	1907-9	8.4
Austria ...	1908-10	35.9	Norway ...	1907-9	7.8
Belgium ...	1907-9	34.6	Ontario, Province of	1908-10	7.5
Scotland ...	1907-9	32.4	Sweden ...	1907-9	7.1
Italy ...	1907-9	30.3	Japan ...	1907-9	6.3
England and Wales	1903-10	27.2	Queensland ...	1910-12	5.4
The Netherlands ...	1908-10	21.2	Victoria ...	1910-12	4.8
Roumania ...	1908-10	18.5	Tasmania ...	1910-12	4.2
Prussia ...	1908-10	18.1	Western Australia	1910-12	2.7
Ireland ...	1908-10	16.4	New Zealand ...	1909-11	2.6
Switzerland ...	1907-9	11.1	South Australia	1910-12	2.4
United States ...	1908-10	10.6			

The average rate for the last three years in Victoria was greatly below that experienced in European and other countries.

Whooping
cough.

There were 156 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1912, which equalled a rate of 115 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 32 in the previous year, 50 in 1910, 132 in 1909, 54 in 1908, and 103 in 1907. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 90, or nearly 58 per cent., of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and, with four exceptions, all the deaths were of children less than five years of age. The incidence of this disease is generally about 20 per cent. higher among girls than boys, but in the year under review the excess amounted to 32 per cent. The deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 of the population for various countries, during the latest three-year period for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1906-8	179.9	Norway ...	1907-9	14.8
Scotland ...	1907-9	48.8	Sweden ...	1907-9	14.4
Belgium ...	1907-9	32.1	Tasmania ...	1910-12	11.6
Hungary ...	1908-10	32.1	United States ...	1908-10	10.6
Austria ...	1908-10	30.9	Ontario, Province of	1908-10	10.4
Roumania ...	1908-10	26.1	Queensland ...	1910-12	9.4
Ireland ...	1908-10	26.0	New South Wales	1910-12	8.5
Prussia ...	1908-10	25.3	Western Australia	1910-12	8.4
England and Wales	1908-10	24.3	France ...	1907-9	8.2
The Netherlands	1908-10	19.3	Japan ...	1907-9	7.5
Spain ...	1908-10	18.6	New Zealand ...	1909-11	6.9
Italy ...	1907-9	16.5	Victoria ...	1910-12	6.6
Switzerland ...	1907-9	16.2	South Australia...	1910-12	5.4

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from whooping cough in Victoria was only about one-fourth of that in England and Wales. It was also below that in any other Australian State except South Australia.

Diphtheria
and croup.

The number of deaths from diphtheria and croup during 1912 was 257, which equalled a rate of 190 per million of the population, as against 179 in the previous year, 86 in 1910, 69 in 1909, 88 in 1908, and 552 in 1890-2. Like measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, it is an ailment chiefly affecting children. Of the 257 deaths attributed to this disease last year, 200 were of children under 10 years of age, of whom 92 had not completed their fifth

year. The incidence of the malady is light in the first year of life, as compared with the subsequent four years, and is about equal for both sexes. The fatality rate of diphtheria, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to the cases notified to the Board of Health, shows that 48 in every 1,000 ended fatally in Greater Melbourne in 1908-12, as against 67 in Sydney in 1900-9 and 90 in London in 1906-10. Prior to the employment of the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria the fatality rate in Melbourne was five and a half times that experienced in the past five years. The deaths from diphtheria and croup per 100,000 of the population for various countries during the latest three-year period for which this information is available are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Hungary ...	1908-10	43.9	Switzerland ...	1907-9	15.3
Servia ...	1906-8	41.6	Victoria ...	1910-12	15.2
Austria ...	1908-10	27.9	New South Wales	1910-12	14.9
Prussia ...	1908-10	24.8	Tasmania ...	1910-12	14.8
German Empire ...	1907-9	23.6	England and Wales	1908-10	14.2*
Norway ...	1907-9	22.4	Queensland ...	1910-12	14.1
Spain ...	1908-10	21.3	Sweden ...	1907-9	13.6
United States ...	1908-10	21.1	South Australia	1910-12	13.5
Ontario, Province of	1908-10	19.6	Japan ...	1907-9	9.8
Italy ...	1907-9	16.9	France ...	1907-9	9.0
Western Australia	1910-12	16.2	Ireland ...	1908-10	8.5*
Scotland ...	1907-9	16.0*	Roumania ..	1908-10	6.5
Belgium ...	1908-10	15.8	The Netherlands	1908-10	5.8*

* Excluding croup.

Although the Victorian mortality rate from diphtheria for the period 1910-12 was 92 per cent. above the average of the preceding three years, it was only slightly higher than the prevailing rate in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland.

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1912 numbered 27, being equivalent to a rate of 20 per million of the population as compared with rates of 24 in the preceding year, 17 in 1910, 26 in 1909, 21 in 1908, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 141 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 71 were males and 70 females. Hospital returns for the last five years show that 461 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 1 in every 9 ended fatally.

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 115 deaths in 1912, which corresponded to a rate of 85 per million of the population as against 66 in the previous year, 80 in 1910, 90 in 1909, and 85 in 1908. The average rate for the past five years in Victoria was 29 per cent. higher than that in England and Wales.

Anæmia,
chlorosis,
leucæmia.

Diabetes.

The death rate from diabetes has shown a varying increase in recent periods, and on the average of the past five years it was the heaviest ever experienced in the State. In the year under review—1912—there were attributed to this cause 70 male and 83 female deaths, representing a rate of 113 per million of the population, which was 7 above the average of the previous five years. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10	·02	·09	·10	·02	·05	·15
10-20	·17	·24	·20	·14	·26	·36
20-30	·29	·17	·64	·14	·36	·30
30-40	·21	·32	·58	·30	·51	·53
40-50	·58	·49	1·11	·49	·42	·78
50-60	1·18	1·38	1·80	1·31	1·42	3·18
60-70	1·49	2·67	5·63	2·49	3·19	8·47
70-80	2·87	4·36	7·34	1·88	5·01	11·54
80 and over	1·65	4·11	7·43	4·44	3·54	6·83
All Ages	·40	·56	1·00	·36	·60	1·26

At each age group over 30 the mortality rate from diabetes was considerably higher in 1910-12 than at the previous census period. During the past three years the female exceeded the male rate for each age period between 50 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 54 per cent. For all ages the rate for females was 26 per cent. higher than that for males.

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1912 numbered 165, corresponding to a rate of 122 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 114 in the previous year, 92 in 1910, 86 in 1909, 131 in 1908, and 381 in 1890-2. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved much more fatal to elderly people than to those of middle or young ages. Nearly two-thirds of the deaths in 1912 were of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The age incidence of the disease at various periods is shown in the next table, which gives the average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza per

10,000 of each sex in age groups during the years adjoining five census dates:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.				1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·40
15-20	...	...	...	...	·07	·64	·34	·24
20-25	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	·59	·21
25-35	...	...	...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·17
35-45	...	...	...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	·59
45-55	...	...	...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·73
55-65	...	...	...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	2·38
65 and upwards	...	...	...	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	12·27
All ages	...	...	...	·33	·25	3·94	2·30	1·10
<i>Females.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	·52	·34	1·86	1·15	·42
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	·92	·83	·34
20-25	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	·69	·35
25-35	...	...	...	·07	·07	2·35	·89	·22
35-45	...	...	...	...	·08	4·11	1·86	·30
45-55	...	...	...	·17	...	5·39	2·02	·68
55-65	...	...	...	·39	·62	11·46	5·53	1·61
65 and upwards	...	...	...	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02	12·80
All ages	...	...	...	·28	·24	3·72	2·13	1·10

The death rate for the recent census period shows a substantial decrease as compared with that for each of the two preceding periods, the rate for 1910-12 being 50 per cent. below that for 1900-2, and nearly 71 per cent. lower than the rate for 1890-2. It is notable that the decline in the mortality rate from this disease has been associated with very heavy reductions in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

In 1912 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 2,247, which represented a rate of 1,659 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,470 in 1911, 1,180 in 1910, 1,316 in 1909, 1,531 in 1908, and 2,029 in 1890-2. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 153 were referred to acute bronchitis, 387 to chronic bronchitis, 504 to broncho-pneumonia, 859 to pneumonia, and 62 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for over 87 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies is evidenced by the deaths in July, August, September, and October, which represented 45 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females.

Respiratory diseases.

This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at five census periods:—

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.					1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>									
0-15	...	...	...	...	22.65	29.02	28.52	16.53	12.94
15-20	...	...	...	...	3.05	3.30	2.92	2.70	1.66
20-25	...	...	...	...	5.70	5.34	4.88	4.85	2.35
25-35	...	...	...	...	5.69	8.31	6.85	5.94	3.86
35-45	...	...	...	...	10.28	15.80	13.55	9.49	10.50
45-55	...	...	...	...	20.43	26.59	25.18	18.04	18.25
55-65	...	...	...	...	41.79	51.65	56.51	38.37	32.68
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	108.11	136.54	141.07	112.38	138.87
All ages	...	...	...	...	17.29	24.48	24.30	18.66	17.17
<i>Females.</i>									
0-15	...	...	...	...	18.50	24.18	24.13	13.85	10.50
15-20	...	...	...	...	1.88	2.02	3.52	2.34	1.56
20-25	...	...	...	...	3.54	4.23	3.05	3.34	2.48
25-35	...	...	...	...	4.51	5.72	5.65	3.75	3.55
35-45	...	...	...	...	7.94	12.53	11.55	7.68	5.85
45-55	...	...	...	...	7.87	13.63	17.01	11.80	8.28
55-65	...	...	...	...	22.97	29.15	32.10	27.42	16.64
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	73.10	116.12	112.38	86.78	99.81
All ages	...	...	...	...	12.63	17.08	17.62	13.28	11.81

Compared with the census years 1900-2, the mortality from respiratory diseases for the last three years shows a decline at each age group up to 35 for males and to 65 for females, the reduction for all ages amounting to 8 per cent. in the rate for the former and 11 per cent. in that for the latter. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being nearly 41 per cent.

Influenza
and
respiratory
diseases
(combined).

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at five census periods, is shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES
(COMBINED).

Age Group.					1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>									
0-15	...	...	...	...	23.34	29.36	31.02	17.63	13.34
15-20	...	...	...	...	3.05	3.37	3.56	3.04	1.90
20-25	...	...	...	...	5.70	5.34	6.08	5.44	2.56
25-35	...	...	...	...	5.74	8.38	8.35	6.73	4.03
35-45	...	...	...	...	10.33	15.80	16.59	10.80	11.09
45-55	...	...	...	...	20.52	26.83	30.30	21.24	18.98
55-65	...	...	...	...	42.46	51.89	69.16	43.62	35.06
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	109.20	138.90	168.20	129.40	151.14
All ages	...	...	...	...	17.62	24.73	28.24	20.96	18.27

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES
(COMBINED)—*continued.*

Age Group.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ...	19.02	24.52	25.99	15.00	10.92
15-20 ...	1.88	2.02	4.44	3.17	1.90
20-25 ...	3.54	4.23	4.33	4.03	2.83
25-35 ...	4.58	5.79	8.00	4.64	3.77
35-45 ...	7.94	12.61	15.66	9.54	6.15
45-55 ...	8.04	13.63	22.40	13.82	8.96
55-65 ...	23.36	29.77	43.56	32.95	18.25
65 and upwards ...	73.94	119.30	147.60	102.80	112.61
All ages ...	12.91	17.32	21.34	15.41	12.91

The mortality rates from influenza and respiratory diseases combined showed a decrease for both sexes at the last census period as compared with the preceding one, such decrease amounting to 13 per cent. in the male and 16 per cent. in the female rate. Excepting the age groups 15-20 at the last three census periods, and 20-25 in 1910-12, the proportion of deaths of females from these diseases at the different age periods was lower in every instance than that for males. The difference in favour of the former was somewhat small up to the age of 35, but for subsequent ages it was very considerable.

During 1912 there were 1,801 deaths ascribed to organic heart ^{Heart disease.} disease, 20 to pericarditis, 73 to acute endocarditis, and 39 to angina pectoris. The total—1,933—from the above causes represented a rate of 1,427 per million of the population, as compared with 1,434 in the previous year, 1,423 in 1910, 1,517 in 1909, 1,404 in 1908, and 1,264 in 1907. Of the 1,933 persons who died from these diseases in 1912, only 56, or 2.9 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1910 to 1912, the deaths from all forms of heart disease per 10,000 of each sex in age periods were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—								
	0-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and upwards.
Males ..	1.25	1.81	2.35	3.01	6.71	15.53	49.57	127.50	243.44
Females ..	1.25	1.68	2.08	2.88	7.10	15.63	36.22	107.21	238.86
									15.19
									13.58

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 6 is due to some form of this disease.

**Diseases
of the
digestive
system.**

In 1912 there were 1,802 deaths from digestive ailments (excluding hydatids), representing a proportion of 1,330 per million of the population, which was slightly below the average of the preceding five years, and lower by 43 per cent. than the rate—2,331—experienced in 1890-2. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies has been ascribed to diseases of a diarrhoeal nature. In 1912 diarrhoeal complaints were responsible for 1,018 deaths, equivalent to 752 per million, which was 44 per cent. below the ratio—1,342—for 1890-2. In 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 the rates per million were 1,061, 756, 918, and 679 respectively. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 1,018 deaths in the year under review, 791, or 78 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age. The seasonal influence on the mortality is more strongly marked among infants than aged people, as is evidenced by the fact that 48 per cent. of the deaths of children under 2 years from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred in the three months ending in March, as compared with 37 per cent. of the deaths at other ages.

**Appendi-
citis.**

Of the total deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system in 1912 about 1 in every 16 was due to appendicitis. The experience of the five years 1908-12 shows that this disease is more fatal to males than females, and that the incidence of mortality is greatest between ages 15 and 35. The deaths numbered 112 in 1912, 107 in 1911, 108 in 1910, 95 in 1909, and 101 in 1908, and corresponded to rates of 83, 83, 83, 74, and 80 per million of the population respectively, as against 66 in England and Wales in 1910. Hospital records show that the fatality rate has steadily diminished. During 1912 there were 1,241 cases treated, and 63, or 5 per cent., ended fatally as compared with a fatality rate of slightly more than 6 per cent. on the average of the preceding five years.

**Diseases of
urinary
system.**

A very marked increase in the crude mortality rate from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent periods. For the five years 1908 to 1912 the average annual death rate was 711 per million of the population, as compared with 408 in 1890-2—an increase of 74 per cent. in the intervening years. In the year under review—1912—1,088 deaths were attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a rate of 803 per million of the population, as against 727 in the previous year, 628 in 1910, 644 in 1909, and 755 in 1908. Bright's disease, uræmia, and nephritis were responsible for 891 deaths, or 82 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 142 deaths, or 13 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system. The deaths per 10,000 of each sex in age groups

for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10 ...	1.16	.93	.67	.97	.59	.79
10-20 ...	.43	.45	.73	.58	.82	.71
20-30 ...	1.45	1.83	1.72	1.82	1.59	1.61
30-40 ...	3.05	3.55	3.03	4.72	4.21	3.76
40-50 ...	7.36	8.12	9.03	6.63	7.26	7.07
50-60 ...	11.90	17.43	18.95	5.91	11.36	13.81
60-70 ...	27.42	39.62	46.63	9.62	21.49	24.44
70-80 ...	58.98	80.68	96.18	14.62	27.70	38.53
80 and over ...	74.07	128.48	153.04	22.21	27.15	43.70
All Ages	5.25	8.05	9.18	2.84	4.28	5.34

The figures for the latest period show that there is scarcely any difference between the rates for males and females under 50 years of age. For older ages, however, the excess of the male over the female rate is very pronounced, especially at ages 70 and upwards. For all ages the rate for males exceeds that for females by 72 per cent.

The ages and sexes of those who died from pulmonary tuberculosis in the decennium ended 1910, and in the years 1911 and 1912, are given in the next table:—

Deaths from
phthisis at
various
ages.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	Ten years— 1901 to 1910.	Year.		Ten years— 1901 to 1910.	Year.	
		1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
0-10 ...	66	4	10	86	9	6
10-15 ...	50	4	3	142	8	19
15-20 ...	323	26	22	551	54	52
20-25 ...	579	50	55	777	87	99
25-30 ...	742	56	64	863	79	80
30-35 ...	761	67	67	767	73	51
35-40 ...	854	60	63	731	55	60
40-45 ...	775	84	56	478	43	52
45-50 ...	674	61	76	353	38	36
50-55 ...	531	59	63	195	19	20
55-60 ...	423	43	39	170	18	6
60-65 ...	397	28	21	128	12	12
65-70 ...	431	23	15	124	7	11
70 and over	436	29	17	121	8	12
Total ...	7,042	598	571	5,486	510	516

Notwithstanding the great increase in population the deaths from phthisis in 1912 were at nearly every age below the annual average of the decennium 1901-1910. The decreases from period to period are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Death rates
from
phthisis.

The deaths from phthisis in 1912 numbered 1,087—571 being of males and 516 of females—and equalled a rate of 803 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 839 in the previous year, 830 in 1910, 848 in 1909, 955 in 1908, 958 in 1907, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause since 1890-2 was equivalent to the saving of 760 lives during 1912. The rates are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods:—

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT THE LAST SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Age Group.			Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex.					
			1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>								
0 to 15	...	...	2.55	1.22	1.74	.90	.38	.46
15 " 20	...	...	7.72	5.71	6.88	5.41	5.06	3.71
20 " 25	...	...	12.23	18.75	21.19	18.29	14.35	8.45
25 " 35	...	...	16.53	22.21	30.33	23.70	20.31	13.11
35 " 45	...	...	21.63	21.83	25.11	28.28	22.07	15.63
45 " 55	...	...	23.14	22.24	28.65	31.17	25.05	18.07
55 " 65	...	...	25.63	27.86	31.41	36.48	35.75	18.88
65 and upwards	...	...	23.20	19.56	18.08	25.40	31.07	13.55
All Ages	...	...	13.33	12.89	15.33	15.73	13.51	8.98
<i>Females.</i>								
0 to 15	...	...	3.70	.98	1.76	1.43	.93	.97
15 " 20	...	...	14.07	12.37	12.50	9.51	8.18	7.62
20 " 25	...	...	18.95	19.28	21.00	18.49	12.79	12.68
25 " 35	...	...	24.76	22.02	26.56	21.77	18.15	14.03
35 " 45	...	...	25.62	21.65	24.06	22.53	17.74	11.51
45 " 55	...	...	25.01	19.60	20.72	16.13	14.41	8.18
55 " 65	...	...	22.59	10.51	14.26	12.35	12.52	7.47
65 and upwards	...	...	18.03	12.61	13.12	8.25	8.18	5.29
All Ages	...	...	14.46	10.62	12.75	11.51	9.72	7.61

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the last two census periods shows that, except among boys and girls under 15, lower death rates obtained at each age group during 1910-12 than in 1900-2, and that the improvement was greater among males than females. An analysis of the figures discloses the fact that at certain ages the decrease was very slight in the female rate, while in the male rate it was very considerable. Taking three important periods of life, 15-20, 20-25, and 25-35, it is found that between the last two censuses the rates for males declined by 26, 41, and 35 per cent. respectively, as compared with reductions of only 7, 1, and 22 per cent. in the rates for females. The heavy decline in the death rate from phthisis among men between 20 and 35 years of age is very striking, especially as it is co-incident with a reduction of 43 per cent. in the mortality rate from other diseases of the respiratory system. By combining the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that the section of the community represented by females aged 15 to 25 was the only one which experienced no relief from tubercular diseases in 1910-12, as compared with the preceding census period. It is probable that this result is partly due to the increased proportion of females engaged in manufacturing industries. Comparing the numbers of females aged 15 to 25 employed in factories with the total females of similar age in the community, it is found that between the 1901 census and that of 1911 there was an increase of 78 per cent. in the proportion exposed to the greater tubercular infection of factory employment.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, and in the Australian States for 1912, are given in the following table:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis in various countries.

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1908	31.2	The Netherlands	1900	11.8
France ...	1909	17.9	England and Wales	1910	10.2
Ireland ..	1910	17.2	Belgium ...	1909	10.2
Norway ...	1909	17.0	Victoria ...	1912	8.0
Japan ...	1909	16.6	South Australia	1912	7.4
Switzerland	1909	16.3	Western Australia	1912	7.1
German Empire	1909	14.4	Tasmania ...	1912	6.0
United States	1910	14.0	New South Wales	1912	5.9
Scotland ...	1909	12.7	New Zealand ...	1911	5.3
Spain ...	1910	12.5	Queensland ...	1912	5.2

It appears that the deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis are more numerous in proportion to population in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, but are less numerous than in the other countries mentioned.

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo.

The local distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs, and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. The rates show that during the past five years 9 more persons in every 10,000 of the population died each year from tubercular diseases in Bendigo than in Melbourne and suburbs, or Ballarat. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are given in the following table for the periods 1891-1900 and 1901-5, and for each of the last seven years:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1912.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	4.7	3.5	4.0	21.4	20.6	28.1
1901-1905 ..	13.9	15.3	22.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	18.1	19.3	27.4
1906 ..	11.5	13.2	21.7	3.9	2.3	2.5	15.4	15.5	24.2
1907 ..	11.6	10.5	20.2	3.4	1.8	2.0	15.0	12.3	22.2
1908 ..	11.5	13.3	18.4	2.6	2.1	1.3	14.1	15.4	19.7
1909 ..	9.7	9.4	22.9	2.6	1.9	3.2	12.3	11.3	26.1
1910 ..	9.7	11.0	22.8	2.4	2.5	1.1	12.1	13.5	23.9
1911 ..	9.9	9.4	19.5	2.6	3.3	2.5	12.5	12.7	22.0
1912 ..	10.0	10.0	17.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	12.0	11.7	19.8
Average of 1908-12..	10.2	10.6	20.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	12.6	12.9	22.3

In 1912 the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was lower for Bendigo, and slightly higher for Melbourne and Ballarat, than in the preceding year. In each of these areas the proportionate mortality from all tubercular diseases shows a substantial reduction as compared with fairly recent periods, the deaths per 10,000 of population having been fewer by 6.1 in Melbourne, and 7.6 in Ballarat and Bendigo during 1912 than in 1901-5.

Particulars of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the State were investigated for the first time in 1911. The cases dealt with were those reported to the Board of Health during the two and a half years ended 30th June, 1911, numbering 3,198. Valuable information was obtained from them regarding the prevalence of the disease in various areas, the incidence of attack at different ages for each sex and the time which elapsed from the commencement of the disease to the date on which a medical practitioner was consulted. These and other phases of the disease, including the probability of recovering therefrom, are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. The persons reported during the two and a half years referred to as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are arranged in the subjoined table according to sex, age, and usual place of residence:—

AGE AND RESIDENCE OF REPORTED TUBERCULAR PATIENTS, 1909 TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

SEX.	AGE.															Total all Ages.
	0-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70 and over.		
GREATER MELBOURNE.																
Males ..	12	17	98	114	130	108	105	98	99	56	45	30	11	14	937	
Females ..	12	22	134	211	170	140	110	68	37	29	16	7	10	9	975	
Total ..	24	39	232	325	300	248	215	166	136	85	61	37	21	23	1,912	
BENDIGO AND SUBURBS.																
Males ..	1	3	10	10	14	14	36	32	40	23	12	13	13	8	229	
Females ..	3	1	16	23	19	16	8	10	10	3	2	4	1	2	118	
Total ..	4	4	26	33	33	30	44	42	50	26	14	17	14	10	347	
BALLARAT AND SUBURBS.																
Males ..	2	1	3	7	13	6	6	11	12	8	5	4	1	2	81	
Females ..	1	2	9	7	11	6	9	4	6	..	..	..	..	1	56	
Total ..	3	3	12	14	24	12	15	15	18	8	5	4	1	3	137	
GEELONG AND SUBURBS.																
Males ..	..	1	1	5	3	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	26	
Females ..	..	1	4	10	11	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	..	..	45	
Total ..	..	2	5	15	14	8	8	4	7	4	1	2	..	1	71	
REST OF THE STATE.																
Males ..	5	6	26	51	60	50	30	41	44	32	24	19	11	7	406	
Females ..	2	8	35	58	66	42	46	17	17	14	7	4	6	3	325	
Total ..	7	14	61	109	126	92	76	58	61	46	31	23	17	10	731	
VICTORIA.																
Males ..	20	28	138	187	220	183	181	182	199	120	86	67	36	32	1,679	
Females ..	18	34	193	309	277	207	177	103	73	49	26	16	17	15	1,519	
Total ..	38	62	336	496	497	390	358	285	272	169	112	83	53	47	3,198	

Ages and residence of tubercular patients.

An examination of the ages of the persons in the above areas shows that an undue proportion of the males and females affected in early life resided in the metropolis. During the two and a half years, ended June, 1911, there were 545 males and 784 females, aged 15-30, reported, for the whole State, as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, of whom 342 of the former and 515 of the latter were residents of Melbourne. These proportions point to unfavorable conditions in city as compared with country life. An analysis of the figures for Bendigo shows that the incidence of the disease among females was somewhat heavier at most age groups than that for the metropolitan area, while among males it was considerably heavier, especially at older ages. The result for males corresponds with the mortality from phthisis in Bendigo, where many miners, past middle life, suffering from chronic respiratory diseases, subsequently die from tuberculosis.

Frequency
of phthisis.

The annual attack rate from phthisis per 10,000 of each sex at various ages in Greater Melbourne, and the whole State, and the ratios for the State of female to male cases, the latter being taken as 100 at each age group, were as follows:—

ATTACK RATES FROM PHTHISIS.

Age Group.	Greater Melbourne.		Victoria.			
	Attack Rate per 10,000.		Attack Rate per 10,000.		Ratio of Female to Male Rate, the latter being taken as 100.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
0-10 ..	0·87	0·89	0·58	0·54	93	
10-15 ..	2·65	3·39	1·76	2·18	124	
15-20 ..	13·58	16·73	8·16	11·71	143	
20-25 ..	16·54	25·25	12·14	18·99	156	
25-30 ..	22·36	24·13	17·05	19·97	117	
30-35 ..	22·22	23·50	16·38	17·09	104	
35-40 ..	24·36	20·45	17·59	15·94	91	
40-45 ..	21·57	12·97	17·18	9·74	57	
45-50 ..	22·03	7·64	19·48	7·62	39	
50-55 ..	15·72	7·81	15·10	6·68	44	
55-60 ..	20·79	6·85	17·71	5·65	32	
60-65 ..	20·10	4·83	19·42	4·49	23	
65 and over ..	8·12	4·67	8·07	3·69	46	
All ages ..	13·75	12·79	10·36	9·34	90	

An examination of the above table shows that the frequency of the disease is greater among females than males at each age group between 10 and 35, particularly at ages 15-20 and 20-25, where the excess amounts to 43 and 56 per cent. respectively. At the age group 35-40 the excess in the male rate is only about 10 per cent., but at older ages the susceptibility of men greatly exceeds that of women,

especially at 55-65, when a man's chance of attack is nearly four times that for a woman. A further analysis of the figures discloses the fact that for both sexes at every age the metropolitan rates are heavier than those for the whole State.

Particulars regarding the time which elapsed between the beginning of pulmonary tuberculosis and the date at which a medical practitioner was consulted, show that of the total patients about 1 in every 8 received advice within three months, and slightly less than 1 in every 3 within six months, while about one-half were medically advised within twelve months of the commencement of the disease. It should, however, be borne in mind that the course of the disease is very irregular, as some cases are not so far advanced in two years as others are in six months. This probably accounts, in some measure, for the fact that about one-half of the people who develop phthisis suffer, in some degree, from it for at least one year before receiving medical attention. It is highly probable that if a physician's advice were obtained at an early stage of the disease in a larger proportion of cases the ratio of recoveries would be greater.

Duration of
phthisis
before
diagnosis.

The proportion of the residents of any large area which is affected by pulmonary tuberculosis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. Such proportions have been computed for five divisions of the State on the experience of the two and a half years, ended June, 1911. During that period 1,912 residents of Greater Melbourne, 137 of Ballarat and suburbs, 347 of Bendigo and suburbs, 71 of Geelong and suburbs, and 731 of the "rest of the State" contracted the disease. Comparing these numbers with the respective populations it is found that of every 10,000 persons 13.1 in the Metropolitan area, 11.6 in Ballarat, 31.6 in Bendigo, 10.2 in Geelong, and 4.9 in the rest of the State contracted tuberculosis of the lungs each year. The rate of Bendigo was higher than that of any other area. It was nearly two and a half times that of Melbourne, and more than six times the rate for country districts. The low rate existing in the latter division does not, however, fully represent the degree of infection therein. This is evidenced by figures given below which show that in this area the attack rate was lower than the death rate, while in each of the other areas it was higher. The annual notifications of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and the annual deaths therefrom per 10,000 of the population of each of the five divisions referred to and of the whole State are compared in the following table:—

Frequency
of phthisis
in various
areas.

ANNUAL REPORT RATE OF AND DEATH RATE FROM PHTHISIS.

	Per 10,000 of the Population of —					
	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Rest of the State.	The Whole State.
Cases Notified ..	13.1	11.6	31.6	10.2	4.9	9.8
Deaths ..	9.5	9.9	21.8	7.2	6.1	8.3

The report rate exceeded the death rate by 38 per cent. in the Metropolis, by 17 per cent. in Ballarat, by 45 per cent. in Bendigo, by 42 per cent. in Geelong, and by 18 per cent. in the whole State. From the deficiency in the report or notification rate for the "rest of the State" it would appear that numerous cases occurring therein have not been reported to the Board of Health, or that many residents of the metropolis and of the three other large cities referred to, who contract phthisis, leave these areas and reside in country districts, where some of them subsequently die from the disease. The latter is true to some extent, but it accounts for only a portion of the discrepancy mentioned. If all cases occurring in the rural areas were notified, it is probable that the report rate would slightly exceed the death rate.

In a previous paragraph it was stated that the attack rate of tuberculosis for a large area represented the degree of infection of that centre. This may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, but it cannot be accepted as correct for each of its parts, as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. For the two and a half years ended June, 1911, the cases reported annually per 10,000 of the population of the principal metropolitan municipalities were as follows:—

**NOTIFIED TUBERCULAR CASES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION OF
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.**

Municipality.	Cases per 10,000 of the Population.	Municipality.	Cases per 10,000 of the Population.
Preston Shire ...	20·2	Richmond City ...	12·1
Port Melbourne Town	18·7	Brighton Town ...	10·4
Melbourne City ...	18·1	Hawthorn City ...	10·3
Fitzroy City ...	17·3	Northcote Town ...	10·0
Brunswick City ...	17·1	Essendon City ...	9·8
Coburg Town ...	15·4	Kew Town ...	9·8
South Melbourne City	15·2	Footscray City ...	9·2
Camberwell Town ...	14·0	St. Kilda City ...	6·7
Prahran City ...	13·4	Malvern City ...	6·6
Collingwood City ...	12·5	Caulfield City ...	5·2
Williamstown Town...	12·2		

The tabulation of particulars of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during two and a half years has furnished data which, in conjunction with the known incidence of tubercular mortality, enable a fairly reliable estimate to be made of the probability of recovering from the disease. In arriving at such an estimate allowances must be made for some old standing cases, which were probably reported prior to 1909, as well as for the deficiency in the notifications for rural areas and certain other disturbing elements of a less important character. Adopting the records of reported cases and the deaths as the basis, and taking into account the disturbing factors mentioned above, a calculation shows that, of the individuals who contract tuberculosis of the lungs in a form sufficiently serious to require medical attention, about 1 in every 6 recovers.

Probability
of
recovering
from
phthisis.

In the case of persons affected with tuberculosis of the lungs who received sanatorium treatment in Victoria no definite information was obtained regarding their health for periods subsequent to their discharge, and, therefore, the full value and effect of the treatment cannot be properly gauged. In view of German experience the after results must be very beneficial. In Germany fairly complete information is obtained as to the health of tubercular patients at the end of each of the five years following their discharge. The medical and economic results of sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs by German State Invalidity Insurance Institutions during the thirteen years, 1897 to 1909, are shown by the following figures, which were taken from an article in the Bulletin of the United States Labour Bureau, by Frederick L. Hoffman, on the "Care of Tuberculous Wage Earners in Germany":—

Results of
sanatorium
treatment
of
phthisis.

RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS IN GERMANY.

Year.	Total Patients		
	Receiving Sanatorium Treatment.	Discharged with restored earning power.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1897	3,334	2,257	67.7
1898	4,910	3,623	73.8
1899	7,698	5,696	74.0
1900	11,094	8,037	72.4
1901	14,656	11,249	76.8
1902	16,489	12,885	78.1
1903	20,148	16,047	79.6
1904	23,477	18,634	79.4
1905	26,621	21,788	81.8
1906	31,622	25,749	83.0
1907	32,074	26,287	82.0
1908	38,725	31,979	82.6
1909	42,232	35,131	83.2

Note.—Restored earning power is taken as being no less than one-third of normal.

Post-discharge
results of
sanatorium
treatment.

The next table gives the proportions of tubercular patients who were discharged from German sanatoria with restored earning capacity, and who retained their earning capacity at the end of each of the five years subsequent to their discharge. The totals dealt with are given in the preceding table:—

POST-DISCHARGE RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT IN GERMANY.

Year.	Per cent. Discharged with restored earning power*	Per cent. of persons treated who retained earning power* at the end of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth year subsequent to their discharge.				
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1897 ...	67.7	62	44	30	30	27
1898 ...	73.8	68	45	38	33	31
1899 ...	74.9	67	48	40	35	32
1900 ...	72.4	66	49	41	37	31
1901 ...	76.8	70	55	46	40	34
1902 ...	78.1	73	58	50	46	42
1903 ...	79.6	74	60	53	48	45
1904 ...	79.4	74	62	54	50	46
1905 ...	81.8	77	64	56	50	46
1906 ...	83.0	78	65	57	52	...
1907 ...	82.0	78	66	57	...	...
1908 ...	82.6	78	68	...	...	...
1909 ...	83.2	80	...	...	...	...

* See note to previous table.

Taking the cases for the year 1905—the latest for which full post-discharge results are given—the figures show that 81.8 per cent. of the patients were discharged with restored earning capacity. Of the total patients treated 77 per cent. retained their earning power at the end of the first year following their discharge, 64 per cent. at the end of the second, 56 per cent. at the end of the third, 50 per cent. at the end of the fourth, and 46 per cent. at the end of the fifth year. The treatment was provided by Invalidity Insurance Institutions for the purpose of preventing serious illness or incapacity for work, and to save the payment of disability annuities to the persons treated. The fact that 46 per cent. of those treated were, five years after their discharge, earning sufficient to provide in part for their own support shows the beneficial effects of sanatorium treatment of phthisis. It also indicates that the Invalidity Insurance Companies which defrayed the expense of the treatment were probably repaid by the smaller amount paid in disability annuities.

In 1912 there were in Victoria 209 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 154 per million, as compared with rates of 186 in the previous year, 176 in 1910, 192 in 1909, 200 in 1908, 209 in 1907, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.				
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ...	7.53	7.98	10.36	5.64	2.75
15-20 ...	.64	.81	1.17	1.12	1.12
20-25 ...	1.80	1.23	.89	1.77	1.23
25-35 ...	.70	.66	.84	1.91	1.71
35-45 ...	.77	.88	.77	1.39	1.38
45-55 ...	.95	.85	.67	1.64	.82
55-65 ...	.88	1.07	.78	2.40	1.29
65 and over	1.09	2.36	.56	1.17	.59
All ages	3.46	3.55	4.02	2.99	1.70
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ...	5.89	7.28	8.43	5.33	2.12
15-20 ...	.82	1.30	1.27	1.95	2.34
20-25 ...	.52	.69	1.23	2.09	2.59
25-35 ...	.54	.41	.88	1.98	1.81
35-45 ..	1.04	.70	.42	1.77	1.33
45-55 ...	.17	.67	.34	1.01	.93
55-65 ...	.39	.62	.69	.71	1.11
65 and over	1.69	1.19	.64	.71	.29
All ages	3.10	3.39	3.58	2.91	1.76

As compared with the period 1900-2 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1910-12 represents a decline of 51 per cent. for males and of 60 per cent. for females. The most important increase occurred in the rate for females aged 15-25.

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1912 1.2 per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 2.6 per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

Cancer—
deaths at
various
ages.

The number dying from cancer at different age groups in each of the last two years, and the yearly average at the same ages for the period 1901-10, are given below :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Males.			Females.		
	Yearly Average, 1901-10.	1911.	1912.	Yearly Average, 1901-10.	1911.	1912.
0-15 ...	5	8	8	3	4	4
15-25 ...	6	5	7	4	6	5
25-35 ...	9	7	13	13	20	15
35-45 ...	34	22	26	59	57	72
45-55 ...	79	119	118	90	125	138
55-65 ...	107	121	116	102	125	142
65-75 ...	159	141	176	121	128	159
75-85 ...	81	98	97	60	85	102
85 and over	12	14	11	9	15	16
Total ...	492	535	572	461	565	653

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases—cancer and phthisis—are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the decennial period 1903-12, the average age of those who died from cancer was 62.7 years for males, and 60.0 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 42.5 years for males and 34.2 years for females. The increase in the death rate from cancer in recent periods is dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Cancer—
death rates
at different
ages.

Deaths from cancer in 1912 numbered 1,225, and represented a death rate of 905 per million of the whole population as compared with rates of 833 in the previous year, 832 in 1910, 802 in 1909, and 794 in 1908. Cancer rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the persons of the same sex living in age groups, and this has been done for the census periods 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12,

when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS
1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2, 1910-12.

Age Group.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·29	·18	·30	·73
5 to 10 ...	·24	·10	·42	·25
10 " 15 ...	·18	·11	·20	·16
15 " 20 ...	·07	·17	·22	·15
20 " 25 ...	·25	·32	·33	·71
25 " 35 ...	·80	·81	1·26	·96
35 " 45 ...	4·12	4·29	3·69	3·16
45 " 55 ...	10·16	14·33	14·14	16·03
55 " 65 ...	22·01	31·92	36·00	36·36
65 " 75 ...	34·55	52·75	59·04	74·15
75 and over	45·12	53·55	74·04	88·40
All ages	4·29	6·16	7·52	8·50
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·12	·09	·26	·19
5 to 10 ...	·12	·10	·04	·10
10 " 15 ...	·06	·06	—	·27
15 " 20 ...	·26	·12	·28	·44
20 " 25 ...	·39	·22	·23	·41
25 " 35 ...	2·65	1·68	1·61	1·39
35 " 45 ...	7·32	7·43	6·05	7·26
45 " 55 ...	15·07	18·00	18·13	17·87
55 " 65 ...	29·35	31·79	33·05	38·03
65 " 75 ...	32·68	53·96	51·18	61·66
75 and over	27·56	49·55	62·70	86·19
All ages	4·27	5·57	6·64	8·76

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the figures for the last two census periods, which would not be appreciably affected by differences in the diagnosis of the disease, shows that for ages under 45 an increase occurred in the rate for females, and a slight reduction in that for males. For the next age group 45-55, the male rate increased by nearly 13 per cent., while the female rate declined very slightly. For the age group 55-65 the mortality rate for men remained almost stationary, but that for women exhibited a very marked increase. Among persons aged 65-75 and 75 and upwards the death rates were considerably heavier in 1910-12 than in 1900-2. From the figures for the two periods mentioned it would appear that during the past ten years there was a slight but definite increase in the death rate from cancer among

persons under 65, and a heavy increase among persons over that age, and, further, that on the whole the increase was much greater among females than males.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1912:—

SEAT OF CANCER, 1912.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ...	103	8	111
„ the stomach and liver ...	233	208	441
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	67	69	136
„ the female genital organs ...	...	127	127
„ the breast ...	...	105	105
„ the skin ...	29	21	50
„ other and unspecified organs ...	140	115	255
Total Deaths ...	572	653	1,225

Nearly two-fifths of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach or liver. Of the total females dying from the disease slightly more than one-third were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Switzerland ...	1909	12·7	South Australia ...	1912	7·7
The Netherlands ...	1910	10·6	United States ...	1910	7·6
Scotland ...	1910	10·2	New South Wales	1912	7·4
England and Wales	1910	9·7	Ontario, Province of	1910	7·1
Norway ...	1909	9·5	Tasmania ...	1912	6·9
Victoria ...	1912	9·0	Japan ...	1909	6·5
German Empire ...	1909	8·5	Belgium ...	1909	6·4
Ireland ...	1910	8·4	Italy ...	1909	6·4
New Zealand ...	1911	8·0	Queensland ...	1912	6·2
Austria ...	1910	7·8	Western Australia	1912	6·0
France ...	1909	7·8	Spain ...	1910	5·2

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than five of the above countries, but a higher one than any of the other Australian States. The higher crude rate in Victoria, as compared with the other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community amongst whom the mortality is greatest.

Deaths are not attributed to senile decay or old age unless the deceased had attained an age of 65 years or over. During the year 1912, 733 male and 662 female deaths were ascribed to this cause.

Seat of
Cancer.

Death rates
from
cancer in
various
countries.

Senile
decay.

The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 6,077—3,301 of males and 2,776 of females. It is thus seen that 22.2 per cent. of the male and 23.8 per cent. of the female deaths for ages 65 years and upwards were due to senile decay. The death rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed for the average of the three years 1910-12, when the numbers of persons within those divisions were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective groups, there died within a year, from all causes, 4.21 aged 65 to 70, 6.63 aged 70 to 75, 10.71 aged 75 to 80, 16.36 aged 80 to 85, and 27.30 aged 85 and upwards.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning. In 1912 there were 529 male and 169 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 515 per million of the population. This proportion was 5 per cent. below the average of the previous five years—542—and 36 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The greatest reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was 109 per million in 1912, as against 200 in 1890-2. Of the deaths ascribed to drowning, 123 were of males, and 25 of females. Burns were responsible for 36 male and 54 female deaths as compared with 29 and 43 in the preceding year. Fractures and other accidental injuries accounted for 313 male and 43 female deaths, as against 252 and 59 in 1911. Mortality rates from accidental violence are considerably heavier in the country than in Greater Melbourne, the rates per million for the year 1912 having been 566 and 454 respectively. In the year under review 2 male and 2 female deaths occurred through the administration of anæsthetics by medical practitioners. The number of instances in which anæsthetics were administered in the same period is not available for the purpose of computing a fatality rate.

Accidental
violence.

During the year 1912, 124 males and 28 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 112 per million of the population as compared with rates of 114 in 1911, 101 in 1910, 92 in 1909 and 1908, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was slightly lower than that for Australia—114—in the previous year, but it was 12 per cent. above that for England and Wales—100—in 1910. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being less than one-third of that for the latter on the average of the past three years.

Suicide.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1912 numbered 29, of which 15 were of males and 14 of females. These represented a rate of 21 per million of the population, which was slightly above the average of the previous five years, but was 38 per cent. below the proportion for 1890-2. The death rate from homicide in Victoria for the period 1908-12 was more than twice that prevailing in England and Wales.

Homicide.

Deaths of
married
women in
childbed.

The experience of the period 1906-12 shows that the death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less between 20 and 25 years than at younger or older age periods. The number of married mothers, the deaths in childbed, and the death rates for various age groups, are shown for the seven years 1906-12 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILD BED IN AGE GROUPS,
1906-1912.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.		
	Confinements.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.
Under 20 years	5,672	20	3.53
20 to 25 "	42,943	123	2.86
25 " 30 "	59,981	212	3.53
30 " 35 "	49,476	243	4.91
35 " 40 "	35,539	232	6.53
40 " 45 "	14,690	100	6.80

A rapidly increasing death rate is shown for each succeeding age group beyond 20-25, the rate for 40-45 being more than double that for 20-25. During the last seven years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 5.24, as against an average of 4.24 for subsequent ones.

Deaths in
childbed.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportions which prevailed in the last seven years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given in the following table:—

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000
CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Sep- ticæmia.)	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Total.	
1871-1880 ..	127	46	173	64.38
1881-1890 ..	121	64	185	59.19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56.01
1901-1905 ..	126	58	180	60.92
1906 ..	115	51	166	53.82
1907 ..	119	43	162	51.64
1908 ..	80	48	128	41.16
1909 ..	97	36	133	42.16
1910 ..	94	54	148	47.08
1911 ..	86	62	148	44.79
1912 ..	92	61	153	42.72

In recent years a marked reduction has taken place in the death rate of women in childbed. The deaths of mothers per 10,000 children born alive were 43.6 in 1908-12, as compared with 60.9 in 1901-5.

The proportion per 1,000 births of deaths in childbirth from septic diseases was 1.70 in 1912, 1.88 in 1911, 1.72 in 1910, 1.14 in 1909, 1.54 in 1908, 1.37 in 1907, 1.65 in 1906, and 1.93 in 1901-5. In England and Wales for 1910 the proportion was 1.42.

Deaths in
childbed
from septic
diseases.

NATURAL INCREASE.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the years 1907 to 1912, is shown in the following table:—

Natural
increase
per 1,000
of popula-
tion in
Austral-
asia.

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12.30	15.76	15.41	13.28	18.04	18.12	14.68	16.94
1907	13.43	16.58	16.52	13.95	18.15	18.46	15.58	16.35
1908	12.11	16.64	16.48	14.75	18.16	18.85	15.29	17.88
1909	13.35	17.58	17.55	15.76	18.47	19.89	16.30	18.07
1910	12.86	18.09	17.61	16.17	17.80	18.56	16.30	16.46
1911	13.49	18.34	17.01	17.07	18.05	18.51	16.60	16.58
1912	14.20	19.04	18.74	18.37	17.79	19.80	17.42	17.61
Mean 1908-12	13.20	17.94	17.48	16.42	18.05	19.12	16.38	17.32

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1908-12, *viz.*, 16.38 per 1,000 of population, is probably greater than that which will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in these countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—16.38—would enable a population to double itself in 43 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 13.20 per 1,000 of population a period of 53 years would be required.

Natural
increase
per 1,000
of popula-
tion in
various
countries.

The rate of natural increase in Australia for 1908-12 is higher than that in Japan and all European countries, except Bulgaria and Russia, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available. The rates for various countries are given below :—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Tasmania	19.2	Victoria	13.2
Bulgaria	18.9	Norway	12.5
Western Australia ...	18.0	Hungary	12.0
New South Wales ...	17.9	England and Wales ...	11.7
Russia (European) ...	17.7	Scotland	11.5
Queensland	17.5	Italy	11.4
New Zealand	17.3	Austria	11.3
Australia	16.4	Sweden	11.2
South Australia ...	16.4	Japan	11.0
The Netherlands ...	15.3	Ontario, Province of ...	9.9
Prussia	15.0	Switzerland	9.8
Roumania	14.7	Spain	9.3
Denmark	14.5	Belgium	8.9
Germany	14.1	Ireland	6.1
Servia	13.6	France	7

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is lower than in the other States and New Zealand, but higher than in fourteen of the countries enumerated in the above table.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Australasia.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the years 1907 to 1912 :—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	98	147	144	125	150	165	129	174
1907 ...	116	157	160	141	164	164	144	149
1908 ...	97	164	161	150	169	164	140	187
1909 ...	119	176	181	166	181	199	158	196
1910 ...	113	181	182	158	176	164	156	170
1911 ...	117	178	160	174	177	182	155	177
1912 ...	116	175	171	179	161	185	155	199
Mean 1908-12	112	175	171	165	173	179	153	186

Taking the average of the period 1908-12, it is seen that the least excess in Australasia was in Victoria, and the greatest in New Zealand. To every hundred deaths that occurred there were 212 births in Victoria, 275 in New South Wales, 271 in Queensland, 265 in South Australia, 273 in Western Australia, 279 in Tasmania, 253 in Australia, and 286 in New Zealand.

The excess per cent. of births over deaths varies very considerably in different portions of the State, being greater in areas which have been settled at a comparatively recent date than in old-established districts. This is specially noticeable in the excess rates for the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts, where the loss of population through every 100 deaths was replaced by 413, 319, and 282 births respectively, as against 196 births in the Metropolitan, 198 in the North Central, and 219 in the Central districts. The subjoined table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in nine divisions of the State for the period 1905-7 and for each of the last five years:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
districts.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

District.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1905-7.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Metropolitan...	81	74	94	85	91	96
Central ...	121	96	113	112	127	119
North Central	87	87	95	99	102	98
Western ...	110	101	118	118	120	119
Wimmera ...	179	175	210	184	223	182
Mallee ...	305	331	336	295	340	313
Northern ...	122	113	134	141	133	133
North Eastern	133	114	173	161	148	124
Gippsland ...	235	205	258	233	208	219
State ...	108	97	119	113	117	116

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
various
countries.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available :—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.	Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.
New Zealand	186	Germany	77
Tasmania	179	Scotland	71
New South Wales	175	Ontario	70
Western Australia	173	Switzerland... ..	59
Queensland	171	Russia (European)	57
South Australia	165	Roumania	56
Australia	153	Servia	55
Victoria	112	Belgium	55
The Netherlands	107	Italy	54
Denmark	106	Japan	52
Norway	91	Austria	51
Prussia	87	Hungary	45
Bulgaria	80	Spain	38
England and Wales	80	Ireland	35
Sweden	78	France	4

The very favorable position of Australasia as regards the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Excepting Switzerland, England and Wales, Norway, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, France, and Ontario, higher birth rates prevailed in the above countries than in Australia, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their higher death rates. On the average of five years, the loss caused by every 100 deaths was compensated by 253 births in Australia, as compared with 207 in The Netherlands (the highest in Europe), 206 in Denmark, 191 in Norway, 187 in Prussia, 180 in England and Wales, 177 in Germany, 171 in Scotland, 157 in Russia, 152 in Japan, and only 104 in France, which had the lowest excess rate of all the countries shown.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) ^{Customs and Excise.} the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The Customs Tariff of 1908, which is given in detail on page 465 of the *Year-Book* for 1908-9, came into operation as from the 8th August, 1907. Certain ~~amendments~~ amendments of the Tariff came into force on 17th November, 1910, and are given on page 407 of the *Year-Book* for 1910-11. Further amendments, which came into operation on 1st December, 1911, are given on page 355 of the *Year-Book* for 1911-12.

A consolidation of the duties imposed by the Excise Acts in force on 1st January, 1909, is given on page 509 of the *Year-Book* 1908-9. The only amendment of the schedule as there stated is that the duty on sugar has been repealed.

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to oversea imports and exports, *i.e.*, direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further

curtailment of particulars in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not observed in that year.

Oversea im-
ports and
exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the twelve years 1901-1912 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1901 TO 1912.

Year.	Imports Oversea		Exports Oversea.	
	Total.	Per head of population.	Total.	Per head of population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1901 ...	12,686,880	10 10 6	13,075,259	10 16 11
1902 ...	12,857,725	10 11 5	10,369,335	8 10 6
1903 ...	12,339,615	10 2 7	11,185,012	9 3 8
1904 ...	12,743,375	10 9 1	16,172,694	13 5 4
1905 ...	12,957,855	10 11 5	14,028,641	11 8 11
1906 ...	14,855,163	12 0 0	18,110,020	14 12 6
1907 ...	17,101,022	13 12 10	17,112,298	13 13 0
1908 ...	16,433,382	12 19 6	15,165,031	11 19 6
1909 ...	16,531,981	12 18 1	17,842,876	13 18 6
1910 ...	20,002,606	15 7 11	18,188,236	14 0 0
1911 ...	21,850,963	16 10 9	18,915,716	14 6 4
1912 ...	25,081,074	18 10 5	19,113,121	14 2 3

During the period covered by the above table imports from overseas countries have increased by £12,394,194, and exports to those countries by £6,037,862, these figures representing increases of £7 19s. 11d. and £3 5s. 4d. per head of population respectively.

Total im-
ports and
exports,
1900-9.

The values of total imports and exports, which are only available up to 1909, and their values per head of the population, are shown in the following table for the ten years 1900-9:—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.			
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Gold.	Merchandise.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	18,301,811	15 6 9	4,132,061	13,290,491	17,422,552	14 12 0
1901 ...	18,927,340	15 14 8	4,298,528	14,347,569	18,646,097	15 10 0
1902 ...	18,270,245	15 2 8	4,305,697	13,904,826	18,210,523	15 1 8
1903 ...	17,859,171	14 15 6	5,420,974	14,286,094	19,707,068	16 6 0
1904 ...	20,096,442	16 12 10	4,444,011	19,960,906	24,404,917	20 4 2
1905 ...	22,337,886	18 8 5	1,999,297	20,759,531	22,758,828	18 15 5
1906 ...	25,234,402	20 11 4	4,910,177	24,007,815	28,917,992	23 11 4
1907 ...	28,198,257	22 12 4	2,660,544	26,074,460	28,735,004	23 0 11
1908 ...	27,197,696	21 10 2	4,363,078	22,833,123	27,196,201	21 10 2
1909 ...	28,150,198	21 18 6	2,846,981	27,049,294	29,896,275	23 5 8

The value of Victorian trade with various oversea countries, and the surplus of imports or exports in each case during 1912 are as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1912.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country.	Value of Ex- ports from Victoria to each Country.	Victorian excess of— Imports (+) Exports (—)
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	14,631,958	9,023,343	+5,608,615
Canada	283,929	7,334	+276,595
Ceylon	328,878	1,826,402	-1,497,524
Fiji	81,116	43,130	+37,986
Hong Kong	88,348	163,465	-75,117
India (including Burmah) ..	796,010	649,741	+146,269
Mauritius	70,423	16,525	+53,898
New Zealand	999,958	781,723	+218,235
Ocean Island	152,577	13,510	+139,067
South African Union	60,148	434,728	-374,580
Straits Settlements	68,203	155,134	-86,931
Other British Possessions ..	5,292	9,088	-3,796
Argentina .. ..	..	107,471	-107,471
Austria-Hungary	25,678	4,593	+21,085
Belgium	613,955	812,674	-198,719
Canary Islands .. ..	..	523,965	-523,965
Chili	21,745	..	+21,745
China	51,158	62,803	-11,645
Egypt	29,143	22,628	+6,515
France	226,343	2,136,898	-1,910,555
Germany	1,878,043	1,287,540	+590,503
Holland (Netherlands) ..	87,728	20,128	+67,600
Italy	126,000	182,278	-56,278
Japan	303,835	40,172	+263,663
Java	415,875	152,287	+263,588
Norway	261,865	305	+261,560
Peru .. ..	..	94,897	-94,897
Philippine Islands	70,542	95,070	-24,528
Portuguese East Africa ..	..	23,359	-23,359
Russia	46,979	5,154	+41,825
Sumatra	109,968	11,874	+98,094
Sweden	269,788	602	+269,186
United States of America ..	2,913,341	331,259	+2,582,082
Other Foreign Countries ..	62,248	73,041	-10,793
Total	25,081,074	19,113,121	+5,967,953

The oversea trade in 1912 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to £5,967,953, and it will be observed that this excess is due principally to the state of the trade with British countries. The excess in favour of imports from these countries was £4,442,717, there being a balance of imports to the amount of £6,480,665 as regards the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Mauritius, New Zealand, Ocean Island, and Fiji; and a balance of exports amounting

to £2,037,948 in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the value of the imports from the United States was greater by £2,582,082 than that of exports thereto, while, on the other hand, exports to France showed a surplus over imports of £1,910,555. The value of all goods received from other foreign countries exceeded that of goods sent thereto by the sum of £853,709.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

**IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,
1908 TO 1912.**

Countries.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	10,764,314	11,618,217	*	*	*
New Zealand ...	802,847	861,313	925,819	978,677	999,958
United Kingdom ...	9,345,736	9,946,089	11,648,160	12,502,234	14,631,958
India and Ceylon ...	862,126	980,719	1,358,721	1,128,654	1,124,888
South African Union	121,284	16,663	26,114	16,454	60,148
Other British Possessions	482,761	452,736	625,927	663,140	749,888
Belgium ...	370,293	338,908	418,719	608,891	613,955
France ...	178,631	152,441	184,207	250,411	226,343
Germany ...	1,305,602	1,205,359	1,338,612	1,631,455	1,878,043
United States of America	2,081,594	1,556,997	2,211,517	2,592,032	2,913,341
Other Foreign Countries	882,508	1,020,756	1,264,810	1,479,015	1,882,552
Total ...	27,197,696	28,150,198	20,002,606†	21,850,963†	25,081,074†
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	12,031,170	12,053,399	*	*	*
New Zealand ...	773,557	1,117,807	945,019	805,029	781,723
United Kingdom ...	7,528,932	8,871,161	10,259,719	10,507,025	9,023,343
India and Ceylon ...	559,027	548,070	334,936	802,255	2,476,143
South African Union	444,644	643,870	569,055	567,781	434,728
Other British Possessions	215,471	243,136	297,418	369,420	408,186
Belgium ...	500,007	747,510	809,609	755,106	812,674
France ...	1,589,428	1,954,548	2,441,502	2,407,978	2,136,898
Germany ...	2,015,536	872,461	1,071,391	801,302	1,287,540
United States of America	575,863	1,169,762	473,467	412,160	331,259
Other Foreign Countries	962,566	1,674,551	986,120	1,487,660	1,420,627
Total ...	27,196,201	29,896,275	18,188,236†	18,915,716†	19,113,121†

* No record.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

The proportion of imports coming from Australian States formed 39½ per cent. of the total in 1908, and 41 per cent. of the total in 1909. Of the total exports the proportion sent to Australian States was 44 per cent. in 1908, and 40 per cent. in 1909. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with South Africa, Belgium, and France; but, in trade with the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with New Zealand in 1909 and 1910, with India and Ceylon in 1912, and with Germany in 1908; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. In interchange with the other Australian States there was an excess of exports in the last two years for which figures are available.

The principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victoria during the year 1912 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Principal imports.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO VICTORIA, 1912.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Acids	42,685	Fruits—Dried and Preserved ..	26,454
Ale, Beer, and Porter	153,474	" Fresh	86,719
Alkalies	76,416	Furniture	76,339
Animals—Horses	84,493	" minor articles for ..	35,629
Apparel and Attire	1,049,221	Furs	35,063
Apparel—Minor articles for ..	173,512	Glass and Glassware	192,141
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	259,068	Gloves	229,308
Bags and Sacks	270,781	Gold—Bullion	338,796
Bags, Purses, N.E.I., Wallets, Baskets, &c.	101,020	Grain—Barley	63,007
Books, Printed	301,446	Oats	161,950
Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, &c. ..	145,213	Rice	145,640
" minor articles for ..	36,436	Other—Prepared and Unprepared ..	26,899
Brass—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, &c.	57,060	Gums, dry	62,754
Brushware	49,853	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ..	140,021
Canvas and Duck	96,861	" minor articles for ..	77,883
Caramel and Caramel Paste ..	31,865	Hessians, &c.	81,044
Carpets and Carpeting	44,799	Hops	30,555
Cement, Portland	97,189	Instruments, Musical, and parts thereof—	
China, Parian and Porcelain Ware	44,050	Pianos	163,227
Cocoa, Cocoa Beans, and Chocolate	91,097	Other	50,646
Coffee and Chicory	48,804	Instruments, Surgical and Dental	39,859
Confectionery	176,646	" Talking Machines, &c.	12,565
Copper—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, &c.	72,742	Iron and Steel	1,294,912
Cordage and Twines (including sewing silks, twists, cottons, &c.)	251,080	Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery	192,466
Cosies, Cushions, Drapery for furniture, &c.	165,858	Kapok	37,771
Cotton—Raw, Waste, &c.	42,023	Lamps and Lampware	63,902
Curains and Blinds	43,345	Leather	252,258
Cutlery	96,061	Leather Manufactures, N.E.I. ..	20,399
Drugs and Chemicals	184,054	Leatherware, minor articles for ..	26,006
Earthenware, Brownware, &c. ..	90,962	Machines and Machinery—	
Electrical Articles and Materials ..	260,585	Agricultural	214,995
Fancy Goods	200,159	Electrical and Gas	252,366
Feathers, Dressed and Undressed ..	49,248	Engines	214,476
Fibre—Flax, Hemp, &c.	136,660	Motive Power	143,887
Fish—Fresh and Preserved ..	211,273	Sewing	93,518
Floorecloths and Linoleums ..	277,597	Other	410,385
		Machine Tools	119,392
		Manures	181,123
		Matches and Vestas	47,338
		Medicines	64,468

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO
VICTORIA, 1912—continued.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Metals, Manufactures of—		Rugs, Lap Dusters, Floor Rugs, &c.	
Pipes and Tubes	234,528	Sago and Tapioca	22,467
Wire	257,587	Sausage Casings	23,994
Wire Netting	118,859	Seeds	32,991
Other	787,588	Skins and Hides	70,157
Naphtha	50,148	Soap	114,538
Nuts, Edible	43,784	Spices	49,409
Oilmen's Stores	66,860	Spirits	37,765
Oils, Bottled and in bulk—		Stationery, Manufactured, &c.	266,726
Benzine	118,574	Sugar	102,748
Kerosene	234,426	Glucose	376,133
Linseed	77,422	Sulphur, Brimstone	22,877
Lubricating	66,264	Tea	31,886
Other	105,907	Timber	527,618
Paints and Colours	161,805	Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain)	979,354
Paper—Printing	314,312	Tobacco	182,823
“ Other, including Mill-board, Strawboard, Paperhangings	371,801	Tools of Trade (not being machine tools)	424,172
Perfumery, &c.	29,411	Trimmings and Ornaments	197,767
Photographic Goods and Accessories	27,731	Turpentine	244,055
Pickles and Sauces	26,049	Varnishes	36,023
Piece Goods—Cottons and Linens	1,654,223	Vehicles and parts thereof—	
Silks	444,766	Motor Bodies and Chassis	589,960
Velvets and Velvetene	491,032	Other	252,880
Woollens	837,679	Vessels (ships)	248,010
Other	98,988	Watches and Chronometers	70,219
Pipes, Smoking	50,497	Waxes	45,222
Rails, Fishplates, &c. ..	195,143	Wines	47,895
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	543,125	Wood, Articles of	45,878
		Yarns	274,568
		All other Articles	1,096,177
		Total	25,081,074

Principal exports.

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during the year 1912 were as shown hereunder:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEA FROM
VICTORIA, 1912.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Ammonia, Sulphite	20,537	Manures	37,192
Animals—Horses	74,762	Meats—Frozen Mutton and Lamb	762,344
“ Sheep	40,614	“ Other	172,949
Biscuits	54,907	Milk	25,475
Books (Printed), &c. ..	1,545,771	Oils—Bottled and in bulk	45,691
Butter	14,585	Onions	11,115
Confectionery, &c. ..	22,836	Ores	65,470
Fodder	159,203	Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	65,027
Fruits—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved	3,216,615	Sausage Casings	39,851
Gold—Bullion and Specie ..	1,836,387	Skins and Hides	1,329,400
Grain, &c.—Wheat	600,267	Soap	26,617
Flour	53,871	Tallow—Unrefined	324,497
“ Other, Prepared and Unprepared	21,122	Tea	38,954
Hay and Chaff	14,404	Tin Ingots	346,118
Jams and Jellies	52,947	Tobacco	78,053
Jewellery, Cameos, and Precious Stones	28,150	Wines	43,757
Lard and Refined Animal Fats ..	253,914	Wool	6,990,918
Leather	188,344	All other Articles	470,286
Machines and Machinery ..		Total	19,113,121

A list of the principal articles of trade between Victoria and Principal
oversea countries during the last five years is as follows:— articles of
trade.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1908 TO 1912.

Articles.	Value in Year.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria from Oversea Countries.</i>					
Piece Goods	2,691,767	2,904,304	3,267,755	3,388,987	3,525,788
Machines and Machinery ..	760,077	818,657	1,013,728	1,218,516	1,449,019
Metal Manufactures ..	894,337	859,687	970,688	1,145,484	1,398,562
Iron and Steel	705,260	781,347	1,064,648	1,177,275	1,264,912
Apparel and Attire ..	544,701	586,574	699,809	797,566	1,049,221
Timber	735,353	616,348	847,139	1,107,317	979,354
Vehicles and parts ..	283,603	315,332	403,548	530,012	842,840
Paper	512,880	433,459	524,450	600,535	686,113
Oils	364,403	379,212	472,160	432,768	602,593
Rubber and Rubber Manufac- tures	258,424	305,696	396,419	568,740	543,125
Tea	360,446	420,720	503,152	517,172	527,618
Tobacco	297,028	261,344	312,699	369,191	424,172
Gold—Bullion	343,054	407,260	411,976	541,268	338,796
All Other Articles	7,682,049	7,442,041	9,114,435	9,456,132	11,418,961
Total	16,433,382	16,531,981	20,002,606	21,850,963	25,081,074
<i>Exported from Victoria to Oversea Countries.</i>					
Wool	6,009,568	7,004,623	7,190,789	6,255,599	6,990,918
Gold—Specie	2,976,081	2,037,927	423,264	1,084,479	3,155,987
Wheat and Flour	1,048,330	3,440,777	3,701,039	4,221,961	2,436,654
Butter	1,037,628	1,100,459	1,780,044	2,361,587	1,545,771
Skins and Hides	835,225	1,088,384	1,296,516	1,089,451	1,329,400
Meat	526,301	513,866	912,192	996,388	933,293
Tin Ingots	305,711	249,669	241,896	338,982	346,118
Tallow	133,644	214,080	373,924	480,256	324,497
All Other Articles	2,292,543	2,193,091	2,258,572	2,087,013	2,048,483
Total	15,165,031	17,842,876	18,188,236	18,915,716	19,113,121

It is worthy of notice that, during the last five years, the larger portion of the oversea trade consisted of imports, also that these were composed mainly of manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter were accounted for almost entirely by a small number of agricultural, pastoral, or mineral products. The value of wool exported exceeded that of the four principal items included in the imports, while the three leading articles exported were valued at much more

than the thirteen leading articles imported. The varied nature of the imports is shown by the fact that the thirteen principal articles represented only 55 per cent. of the total value; in the case of the exports, on the other hand, 88 per cent. of the value came under eight headings.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

Since 1908 Victorian trade with the United Kingdom has increased from £16,874,668 to £23,655,301. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,816,804 in 1908, and by £5,608,615 in 1912. The principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1908 TO 1912.

ARTICLES.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.					
Piece Goods—	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton and Linen	1,064,356	1,248,104	1,424,097	1,511,023	1,517,049
Woollen ...	665,632	643,832	724,447	791,258	826,701
Velvets, &c. ...	358,984	448,431	459,633	352,376	427,864
Silk ...	295,572	293,066	323,947	323,193	299,954
Machines, Tools, and Implements ..	451,195	550,399	641,408	688,147	912,090
Iron and Steel ...	524,988	606,430	770,696	800,117	885,441
Apparel and Attire ...	464,917	494,324	581,195	651,798	880,066
Vehicles and Parts ...	197,352	234,833	266,537	306,493	460,073
Paper ...	260,404	277,096	326,348	339,937	354,795
Books ...	174,746	205,041	208,635	251,904	267,200
Vessels (Ships) ...	460,000	264,000	310,500	10,000	245,210
All other articles ...	4,427,590	4,630,533	5,610,717	6,475,988	7,555,515
Total ...	9,345,736	9,946,089	11,648,160	12,502,234	14,631,958

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1908 TO 1912—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.					
Wool	£ 3,269,901	£ 2,905,230	£ 3,365,410	£ 3,261,235	£ 3,573,697
Butter	868,068	936,675	1,595,268	2,178,650	1,360,978
Wheat and Flour ...	533,332	2,547,669	2,424,848	2,137,643	1,220,403
Meat, Frozen—					
Beef, Mutton, and					
Lamb	407,078	414,443	796,255	815,147	781,126
Rabbits and Hares	82,335	80,729	67,921	65,351	55,626
Hides and Skins ...	407,405	553,529	568,619	442,005	574,036
Gold	811,160	213,020	34,098	313,372	342,011
Tin Ingots	294,358	238,184	219,162	294,363	286,154
Tallow	104,555	174,096	286,850	318,730	190,423
Leather	147,111	130,566	92,704	84,782	169,138
Copper	189,991	250,882	285,320	48,299	160
All other articles ...	413,638	426,138	523,264	547,448	469,586
Total	7,528,932	8,871,161	10,259,719	10,507,025	9,023,343

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed in the figures for 1912 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent 27 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for 40 per cent., and if to its value be added that of butter, wheat, and flour, 68 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

Trade with
New
Zealand.

In 1912 the value of imports from New Zealand was about 25 per cent. more, and that of exports thereto was very little more than in 1908. In the former there was an annual increase over the period, whilst in the latter a substantial increase was recorded in 1909, but there was a decline each year since.

The principal articles imported and exported during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
NEW ZEALAND, 1908 TO 1912.

ARTICLES.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Bullion ...	342,659	407,215	411,052	541,132	338,500
Timber ...	160,142	134,093	151,631	173,828	202,922
Skins and Hides ...	105,080	110,146	99,847	68,248	48,515
Flax and Hemp ...	53,992	59,750	57,717	17,965	32,116
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) ...	14,527	30,522	91,482	71,190	30,908
Fish ...	13,646	16,705	17,150	21,679	23,159
Seeds ...	16,425	13,952	18,667	9,254	20,526
Machines, Tools, and Implements ...	7,224	7,083	6,226	6,220	10,722
Meat, preserved in tins	4,624	2,618	2,142	1,577	7,421
Books ...	1,952	3,709	3,931	5,390	2,951
All other Articles ...	82,576	75,520	65,974	62,194	282,218
Total ...	802,847	861,313	925,819	978,677	999,958
Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.					
Gold—Specie ...	50,000	600,000	306,108	100,000	150,000
Tobacco, manufactured	65,699	69,435	64,058	65,425	75,291
Rubber manufactures	40,833	33,396	60,626	91,181	61,386
Books ...	22,802	24,396	26,846	36,964	44,267
Tea ...	22,194	18,745	38,912	42,850	38,532
Machinery ...	34,097	35,692	37,579	31,575	35,728
Manures ...	22,687	14,915	19,542	27,798	30,881
Leather ...	25,429	22,900	26,938	24,375	19,475
Rice and Rice Meal ...	14,350	11,119	11,517	19,565	17,876
Fruits—Dried ...	8,925	1,418	4,725	5,321	17,059
All other Articles ...	466,541	280,791	348,168	359,975	291,228
Total ...	773,557	1,117,807	945,019	805,029	781,723

In 1912 the exports to New Zealand were less than the imports therefrom by 28 per cent. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the articles imported are not very numerous, as, except in 1912, when there were large importations of oats and barley, the items specified accounted for about 85 per cent. of the total, whilst the varied character of the exports is evidenced by the fact that over the five years the nine leading items made up only 46 per cent. of the total.

Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which amounted to 8 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade in 1912, has increased by £2,124,177 since 1908, the value of the exports being more by £1,908,628 (due to gold), and that of the imports greater by £215,549. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1908 TO 1912.

ARTICLES.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Bags, Sacks, &c. ...	336,739	414,848	600,472	405,166	264,596
Tea ...	313,122	363,165	422,943	400,641	443,239
Rice ...	48,761	49,544	55,578	67,854	118,629
Hessian ...	53,370	46,159	56,332	50,847	63,476
Rubber Manufactures	5,143	2,336	19,473	10,618	43,539
Coffee ...	10,677	16,886	17,606	22,087	27,227
Skins ...	39,996	25,619	64,126	10,628	20,543
Pig Iron ...	7,288	6,675	13,927	20,229	20,264
Nuts ...	3,428	6,801	10,589	11,301	12,412
Cotton (raw) ...	8,458	8,425	21,476	14,563	11,680
All other Articles	82,357	86,705	127,163	114,720	99,283
Total ...	909,339	1,027,163	1,409,685	1,128,654	1,124,888
Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.					
Gold ...	372,889	399,602	162,601	611,792	2,299,703
Horses ...	63,156	60,171	80,880	67,764	57,681
Wheat and Flour	56,019	17,761	9,888	11,683	20,234
Wool ...	21,600	15,915	21,693	20,797	16,463
Hay and Chaff	4,647	4,562	8,644	10,606	15,003
Soap ...	7,562	6,890	7,800	8,969	8,815
Butter ...	5,366	4,705	6,307	6,531	7,169
Biscuits ...	5,097	6,195	6,475	6,179	6,034
Tallow ...	3,384	2,897	3,367	3,200	2,459
Oats ...	2,595	5,392	5,840	5,952	1,309
All other Articles	25,200	31,519	30,922	48,782	41,223
Total ...	567,515	555,609	344,467	802,255	2,476,143

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of tea, rice, and jute goods, whose value in 1912 formed 79 per cent. of the total. In return gold was the leading item of exchange, outside of which the export trade in horses was the only business of importance, all other exports in 1912 being responsible for less than 5 per cent. of the total.

Trade with
Belgium.

Imports from Belgium have increased by 66 per cent. in the last five years, and exports thereto by 63 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in each of the years 1908 and 1912. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
BELGIUM, 1908 TO 1912.

ARTICLES	Value				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imported into Victoria from Belgium.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel ...	78,287	73,758	121,098	168,073	127,968
Vehicles, and parts ...	8,660	14,452	16,771	30,205	63,854
Glass and Glassware...	31,845	40,531	39,671	52,672	52,521
Cameos and Precious Stones	43,105	35,567	34,853	59,419	31,596
Paper ...	22,408	14,807	20,748	24,722	25,290
Wire and Wire Netting	19,785	21,415	20,868	23,028	24,342
Confectionery ...	1,526	621	968	5,359	22,951
Copper ...	15,699	11,714	9,748	3,802	21,361
Piece Goods ...	9,296	9,815	16,506	19,552	20,794
Wine ...	15,472	14,819	7,554	20,656	17,178
All other articles ...	124,210	101,409	129,929	201,403	206,100
Total ...	370,293	338,908	418,719	608,891	613,955
Exported from Victoria to Belgium.					
Wool ...	335,589	458,475	381,183	365,026	442,832
Hides and Skins ...	96,999	204,490	241,635	194,814	233,806
Wheat ...	...	9,896	105,239	78,800	59,362
Tallow ...	1,502	9,040	18,993	55,650	24,358
Cameos and Precious Stones	3,087	1,626	1,791	3,132	17,393
Ores—Silver Lead, &c.	35,689	34,936	23,342	22,098	16,370
Leather ...	23,755	22,700	23,397	9,050	11,119
All other articles ...	3,386	6,347	14,029	26,536	7,434
Total ...	500,007	747,510	809,609	755,106	812,674

The trade with Belgium is largely in the form of exports, of which the principal articles in 1912 were wool and hides and skins, together representing 83 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 1 per cent. is unaccounted for.

With France, the principal trade is in exports, which in 1912 amounted to £2,136,898, as against imports of £226,343. The increase in the total trade in the last five years was £595,182, viz., exports £547,470, and imports £47,712. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1908 to 1912 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1908 TO 1912.

ARTICLES.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imported into Victoria from France.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cream of Tartar ...	48,668	41,778	33,314	50,002	51,328
Piece Goods ...	10,218	11,443	15,504	28,935	34,867
Vehicles, and parts	2,860	2,116	22,524	26,117	10,911
Wine ...	6,660	2,957	12,817	11,874	10,538
Cameos and Precious Stones ...	3,953	17,707	3,183	9,774	7,108
Rubber Manufactures	1,960	615	2,171	3,554	4,753
Corks, Cork Mats, &c.	7,639	6,090	5,201	6,965	4,698
Gelatine ...	2,100	2,278	6,034	5,589	4,102
Acids ...	14,437	6,162	4,951	9,691	3,562
All other articles ...	80,136	61,295	78,508	97,910	94,476
Total ...	178,631	152,441	184,207	250,411	226,343
Exported from Victoria to France.					
Wool ...	1,330,715	1,683,732	1,967,053	1,465,492	1,668,081
Hides and Skins ...	246,899	243,352	397,204	390,989	437,967
Tallow ...	4,366	10,385	24,074	38,822	24,955
Wheat ...	4,103	5,040	49,075	499,428	1,197
Horns ...	827	1,093	255	995	272
Ore-Tin ...	...	5,848	...	...	...
All other articles ...	2,519	5,098	3,841	12,252	4,426
Total ...	1,589,428	1,954,548	2,441,502	2,407,978	2,136,899

Imports direct from France, of which nearly one-fourth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1912 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as it is shown on page 480, that goods of French origin to the extent of £917,839 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total.

Trade with
Germany.

The trade with Germany amounted to £3,321,138 in 1908, and £3,165,583 in 1912, or to 10½ and 7 per cent. respectively of the total with oversea countries. The imports for 1912 were worth £572,441 more, but the exports £727,996 less than in 1908, though if gold be excluded the exports would show an increase of £482,004 during the period. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1908 TO 1912.

ARTICLES.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imported into Victoria from Germany.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Pianos	78,784	69,753	81,523	119,392	140,602
Machines, Tools, and Implements	89,810	70,191	84,557	127,718	123,100
Rubber Manufactures	57,777	95,373	60,279	110,029	100,123
Wire and Wire Netting	131,718	112,284	136,739	125,627	97,436
Apparel and Attire ...	46,009	62,059	74,351	82,381	95,703
Paper	110,103	56,024	77,494	91,416	83,719
Piece Goods	68,819	53,956	65,851	60,900	80,851
Iron and Steel	24,213	31,662	61,167	39,174	78,205
Vehicles, and parts ...	27,557	23,777	16,523	24,533	60,972
Glass and Glassware ...	34,673	26,758	33,523	39,973	58,259
All other Articles ...	636,139	603,522	646,605	810,312	950,073
Total	1,305,602	1,205,359	1,338,612	1,631,455	1,878,043
Exported from Victoria to Germany.					
Wool	533,050	792,840	952,760	688,166	934,723
Gold—Specie	1,410,000	...	...	...	200,000
Tin Ingots	1,250	...	5,542	10,842	33,397
Apples—Fresh	9,630	17,405	14,080	17,213	28,149
Wheat ... ..	...	9,003	39,089	11,931	16,873
Ores	2,958	1,436	3,770	3,072	16,146
Sausage Casings	11,698	10,596	12,431	13,400	15,170
Hides and Skins	31,961	17,733	9,908	7,711	4,465
Tallow	59	940	11,100	15,803	3,282
All other Articles ...	14,930	22,508	22,711	33,164	35,335
Total	2,015,536	872,461	1,071,391	801,302	1,287,540

The articles imported from Germany are very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value is accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for

the imports, 58 per cent. of their value was returned in merchandise in 1912. Of the exports other than gold for that year 86 per cent. consisted of wool.

Trade with the United States amounted in 1912 to £3,244,600, of which £2,913,341 represented imports. As compared with the year 1908, this trade had increased by £587,143, there having been a growth of £831,747 in imports and a reduction of £244,604 in exports. The exports in 1912 were worth 72 per cent. less than in 1909, and 42 per cent. less than in 1908, the reduction since 1909 being due principally to a shrinkage in exports of wool. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED STATES, 1908 TO 1912.

ARTICLES.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imported into Victoria from the United States.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Machines, Tools, and Implements ...	316,072	275,114	386,178	477,271	494,569
Oil ...	202,342	226,155	301,867	207,004	335,901
Timber ...	292,139	141,269	249,808	325,668	326,885
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ...	190,792	140,945	249,345	286,783	220,255
Iron and Steel ...	58,801	51,422	76,225	115,671	163,042
Vehicles, and parts ...	31,533	24,166	47,702	85,905	147,943
Wire and Wire Netting	78,440	51,923	52,978	89,781	96,724
Leather ...	50,045	54,319	30,207	50,396	75,927
Paper ...	96,685	51,054	56,530	43,592	74,393
Piece goods ...	25,445	18,736	27,554	65,981	66,370
Rails, Fishplates, &c.	109,368	53,203	129,530	139,686	41,828
All other Articles ...	629,932	468,691	603,593	704,294	869,504
Total ...	2,081,594	1,556,997	2,211,517	2,592,032	2,913,341
Exported from Victoria to the United States.					
Wool ...	496,739	1,103,807	391,985	362,072	260,318
Hides and Skins ...	41,025	57,867	63,719	35,687	60,891
Eucalyptus Oil ...	1,102	1,747	1,986	3,926	1,060
Leather ...	1,555	1,762	3,208	3,601	2,064
Copper in matte ...	21,264	...	535	...	...
Silver in matte ...	3,895	...	61	...	...
Gold in matte ...	4,138	...	54	...	...
All other Articles ...	6,145	4,579	11,919	6,874	6,926
Total ...	575,863	1,169,762	473,467	412,160	331,259

Trade with
United
States

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as after the four leading items, which account for 47 per cent., the next largest seven are responsible for only 23 per cent. of the total, and nearly one-third of the whole is made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports to that country in 1912 were equivalent to little more than one-ninth of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for 79 per cent. of the total.

Origin of
imports.

The value of the imports from different countries does not represent the value of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. In the next table the country of shipment is contrasted with the country of origin of the overseas imports for 1912.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1912—COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Country.	Value of Oversea Imports.		Percentage of Oversea Imports.	
	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.
	£	£		
Canada	283,929	323,404	1·13	1·29
Ceylon	328,878	329,017	1·31	1·31
India (including Burmah)	796,010	806,416	3·17	3·22
New Zealand	999,958	976,474	3·99	3·89
Ocean Island	152,577	152,387	·61	·61
Straits Settlements	68,203	68,505	·27	·27
United Kingdom	14,631,958	11,808,212	58·34	47·08
Other British Countries	305,327	252,388	1·22	1·01
Austria-Hungary	25,678	121,634	·10	·49
Belgium	613,955	395,979	2·45	1·58
Brazil ... ..	...	121,337	...	·48
China	51,158	149,787	·20	·60
France	226,343	917,839	·90	3·66
Germany	1,878,043	2,566,591	7·49	10·23
Holland (Netherlands)	87,728	130,617	·35	·52
Italy	126,000	258,875	·50	1·03
Japan	303,835	319,705	1·21	1·27
Java	415,875	414,678	1·66	1·65
Norway	261,865	304,846	1·04	1·22
Russia	46,979	100,334	·19	·40
Sumatra	109,968	117,440	·44	·47
Sweden	269,788	248,017	1·08	·99
Switzerland	5,096	565,024	·02	2·25
United States	2,913,341	3,256,202	11·62	12·98
Other Foreign Countries	178,582	375,366	·71	1·50
Total	25,081,074	25,081,074	100·00	100·00

An examination of the various articles of Australian merchandise exported from Victoria to overseas countries reveals the fact that about 87 per cent. of the total is covered by the seven articles specified below:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1908 TO 1912.

Principal Articles.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	1,037,409	1,100,459	1,780,044	2,361,587	1,545,771
Flour	461,534	642,508	609,960	629,427	600,267
Wheat	586,796	2,798,269	3,091,079	3,592,534	1,836,387
Meat, Frozen—					
Mutton and Lamb ...	401,883	402,376	760,575	798,508	762,344
Other	114,457	100,651	127,426	142,898	126,953
Skins and Hides ...	833,049	1,088,271	1,296,421	1,089,258	1,328,817
Tallow	132,761	214,080	378,924	480,256	324,497
Wool	6,008,992	7,004,623	7,190,789	6,255,599	6,990,918
Other Merchandise ...	1,770,273	1,797,771	1,890,564	1,950,637	1,972,319
Total Merchandise	11,347,154	15,149,008	17,125,782	17,300,704	15,488,273
Gold (Bullion and Specie)	3,424,048	1,932,981	262,926	635,313	2,877,819
TOTAL	14,771,202	17,081,989	17,388,708	17,936,017	18,366,092 ^a
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 11 13 5	£ s. d. 13 6 9	£ s. d. 13 7 9	£ s. d. 13 11 6	£ s. d. 13 11 3
Percentage of Total Exports	97·40	95·74	95·60	94·82	96·09

Those articles of Australian produce exported overseas which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "Other Merchandise," represent only 15½ per cent. of the total merchandise in 1908, 12 per cent. in 1909, 11 per cent. in 1910 and in 1911, and 12¾ per cent. in 1912.

The most conspicuous variations in 1912, as compared with 1911, occur in the cases of wheat, butter, wool, and skins and hides, in the first two of which there are decreases of £1,756,147 and £815,816 respectively, and in the other two increases of £735,319 and £239,559 respectively.

Distribution
of
Australian
produce.

The subjoined table shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria in each of the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1908 TO 1912.

Destination.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australian States ...	9,121,076	9,067,782	*	*	*
United Kingdom ...	7,445,129	8,800,572	10,092,947	10,222,247	8,864,218
Other British Possessions	1,708,368	1,892,028	1,550,563	1,906,761	3,582,434
Foreign Countries ...	5,617,705	6,389,389	5,745,198	5,807,009	5,919,440
Total ...	23,892,278	26,149,771	17,388,708†	17,936,017†	18,366,092†

* No record.

† Exclusive of exports to Australian States.

Of the Australian produce exported, 38 per cent. was sent to the sister States in 1908 and 35 per cent. in 1909. Thirty-one per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom in 1908 and 34 per cent. in 1909. Seven per cent. was sent to "Other British Possessions" in each of the years 1908 and 1909. Twenty-four per cent. was sent to foreign countries in each of the years 1908 and 1909. Compared with 1908 the total value of Australian produce exported in 1909 shows an increase of £2,257,493, or over 9 per cent.

Victorian
produce
exported.

Unlike the table on page 481, the following table includes exports to Australian States, and deals only with Victorian produce. It relates, however, to the years 1905-1909, as owing to cessation in

keeping the Inter-State records, it is not possible to give similar particulars for later years:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED,
1905 TO 1909.

Principal Articles.	1905.	1906.	1907. •	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals—Cattle ...	293,241	512,569	248,776	364,356	331,053
Horses ...	278,033	275,445	336,942	347,272	314,825
Sheep ...	326,526	429,775	480,343	585,737	405,345
Apparel and Attire	437,672	468,960	593,579	659,513	744,706
Boots and Shoes ...	294,913	337,056	415,031	430,839	512,586
Butter and Cheese	1,576,189	2,038,900	1,895,910	1,313,254	1,345,965
Fruit—Dried ...	56,808	56,776	141,935	108,347	108,329
Fresh ...	68,522	73,620	139,783	89,651	147,213
Jams and Jellies ...	73,233	75,254	76,536	87,891	97,208
Grain—Oats ...	165,585	111,859	112,058	31,971	140,063
Wheat ...	1,835,204	2,277,533	1,787,325	627,484	2,828,275
Other ...	68,553	35,239	41,935	76,616	62,304
Grain prepared—					
Flour ...	590,297	582,494	582,285	554,887	733,916
Hay and Chaff ...	97,471	127,722	129,296	149,483	235,215
Fodder ...	63,260	41,065	48,655	27,725	35,008
Meat—Bacon and					
Ham ...	89,943	125,338	140,317	104,387	96,046
Frozen Beef	22,697	16,882	15,333	19,878	19,319
„ Mutton	275,195	373,757	456,245	402,699	402,985
„ Rabbits					
„ & Hares	220,940	221,516	154,829	85,820	82,733
Potatoes ...	102,184	189,224	55,198	96,054	111,743
Skins and Hides ...	535,086	682,783	873,884	814,228	1,019,505
Leather ...	252,569	300,106	317,235	325,559	335,966
Tallow ...	135,489	203,471	196,120	119,652	171,409
Wool ...	2,501,990	2,602,088	4,261,526	3,928,558	3,748,193
Other Articles ...	2,836,801	3,730,521	4,163,409	4,913,981	5,447,967
Total Merchandise	13,198,401	15,889,953	17,664,485	16,265,842	19,477,877
Gold (Bullion and Specie) ...	1,078,560	3,991,280	1,820,959	3,443,003	1,300,011
Total ...	14,276,961	19,881,233	19,485,444	19,708,845	20,777,888
Per head of Population ...	£ s. d. 11 15 6	£ s. d. 16 4 1	£ s. d. 15 12 7	£ s. d. 15 11 9	£ s. d. 16 3 8
Percentage of Total Exports ...	62.731	68.750	67.811	72.469	69.500

The exports of Victorian produce were greater in 1909 than in any previous year, exceeding in value those for 1906, the next highest year, by £896,655, although representing 5d. less *per capita*. Compared with 1908 these exports show an increase of £1,069,043,

merchandise being £3,212,035 in excess of the amount for that year, but gold £2,142,992 less. The item chiefly responsible for the increase in merchandise is wheat, the value of which in 1909 exceeded that for the previous year by £2,200,791.

Trade
between
Australian
States.

The following statement illustrates the great development which has taken place in the Inter-State trade of Victoria, as compared with that of each of the other States, since the inauguration of Federation and the introduction of free-trade between the States :—

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1900 AND 1909.

State.	Value of Trade with Other States.					
	1900.			1909.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	6,364,167	5,257,188	+1,106,979	11,618,217	12,053,399	-435,182
New South Wales ..	10,164,080	9,979,214	+184,866	17,146,943	15,792,608	+1,354,335
Queensland	3,067,278	5,412,881	-2,345,603	5,594,309	8,982,846	-3,388,537
South Australia ..	4,225,870	4,018,678	+207,192	6,239,257	4,177,986	+2,061,271
Western Australia ..	2,675,156	1,125,081	+1,550,125	3,084,578	2,060,537	+1,024,041
Tasmania	1,372,552	1,071,829	+300,723	2,387,854	3,003,782	-615,928

The Victorian export trade grew from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,053,399 in 1909, there being thus an increase in the nine years of £6,796,211, or 129 per cent. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, exports showed increases of 58 per cent., 66 per cent., 4 per cent., 83 per cent., and 180 per cent. respectively. The import trade of Victoria increased during the same period by 83 per cent., as compared with increases of 69 per cent. in New South Wales, 82 per cent. in Queensland, 48 per cent. in South Australia, 15 per cent. in Western Australia, and 74 per cent. in Tasmania. The growth of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,542,161 in Victoria, by £1,042,934 in Queensland, by £526,084 in Western Australia, and

by £916,651 in Tasmania; whereas the growth of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,169,469 in New South Wales, and by £1,854,079 in South Australia.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

Net revenue
of Customs
Depart-
ment.

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Revenue.	1907-8	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Import Duty—	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors ..	559,842	552,780	549,828	615,332	647,474
Narcotics	320,122	253,229	266,715	440,328	434,913
Sugar... ..	16,343	36,886	47,005	45,351	21,821
All other Articles ...	1,602,510	1,353,676	1,495,213	2,086,343	2,456,694
Total	2,498,817	2,196,571	2,358,761	3,187,354	3,560,902
Excise Duty—					
Spirits	114,362	68,486	84,139	101,587	110,171
Beer	187,468	181,303	189,868	208,254	227,398
Tobacco	163,938	169,842	175,156	249,104	260,880
Sugar... ..	226,638	229,409	229,981	270,656	291,960
Starch	9,237	5,748	895	...	...
Agricultural machi- nery	41	Dr. 41	...	...	...
Total	701,684	654,747	680,039	829,601	890,409
Miscellaneous	11,637	10,650	10,211	13,215	11,122
Grand Total	3,212,138	2,861,968	3,049,011	4,030,170	4,462,433

These figures have been furnished by the Customs Department, and the discrepancies between the totals for 1911 and 1912 in the above table and those given in part "Finance" of the *Year-Book* are due to refunds recorded at the Treasury, but not at the Customs House. The item "Miscellaneous" in the above table is distributed between Customs and Excise duties in part "Finance."

The amounts given for the first three years are net, after making Inter-State adjustments and deducting drawbacks and refunds; but those for 1910-11 and 1911-12 have been reduced by drawbacks and refunds only. No record has been kept since 1st July, 1910, of goods which, being imported into or manufactured in the State,

afterwards passed into another State for consumption, and consequently no adjustment of duties paid has been possible between the States concerned. The net debit against Victoria on this account amounted to £564,746 for the financial year 1909-10, so that the total duties shewn for each of the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 may be assumed to be over-stated to about that extent.

Drawback.

Imported goods on which duty has been paid are allowed drawback, or refund of the duty paid, if subsequently exported. Drawback is allowed not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. Drawbacks are included in the general exports. The following are the figures for the last ten years :—

REFUND OF DUTY ON EXPORTS (DRAWBACK), 1903 TO 1912.

Year.							Amount Paid as Drawback.
							£
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,096
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,840
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,275
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,962
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,103
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,920
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,873
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,295
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,955
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,670

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1912, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £3,069,687. The withdrawals were heavy in 1901, but light in later years.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

Inter-state
commis-
sion.

The Inter-State Commission is a body incorporated under the terms of Act No. 33 of 1912 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The members of the Commission, of whom there are three, were appointed on 5th August, 1913.

The Commission is charged with the duty of investigating all matters which, in the opinion of the Commission, ought, in the public interest, to be investigated affecting—

- (a) the production of, and trade in, commodities;
- (b) the encouragement, improvement, and extension of Australian industries and manufactures;
- (c) markets outside Australia, and the opening up of external trade generally;
- (d) the effect and operation of any Tariff Act or other legislation of the Commonwealth in regard to revenues, Australian manufactures, and industry, and trade generally;
- (e) prices of commodities;
- (f) profits of trade and manufacture;
- (g) wages and social and industrial conditions;
- (h) labour, employment and unemployment;
- (i) bounties paid by foreign countries to encourage shipping or export trade;
- (j) population;
- (k) immigration; and
- (l) other matters referred to the Commission by either House of the Parliament, by resolution, for investigation.

Further, the Commission may investigate all matters affecting—

- (a) the extent of diversions or proposed diversions, or works or proposed works for diversions, from any river and its tributaries, and their effect or probable effect on the navigability of rivers that, by themselves or by their connexion with other waters, constitute highways for Inter-State trade and commerce;
- (b) the maintenance and the improvement of the navigability of such rivers;
- (c) the abridgement by the Commonwealth by any law or regulation of trade or commerce of the rights of any State or the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation;
- (d) the violation by any State, or by the people of any State, of the rights of any other State, or the people of any other State, with respect to the waters of rivers.

The Act requires that all rates fixed or made by any common carrier for any service rendered in respect of Inter-State commerce, or which affect Inter-State commerce, shall be reasonable and just, and prohibits all such rates which are unreasonable or unjust, and all undue preferences upon State railways in respect of Inter-State commerce.

SHIPPING.

Vessels
entered
and
cleared.

Victorian shipping is dealt with in the succeeding tables, which refer to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Vessels trading exclusively on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 941 *post*, shipping entered and cleared coastwise is included. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows:—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1908 TO 1912.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,293	2,174	2,308	2,335	2,399
Tons	4,488,768	4,506,973	4,952,273	5,148,184	5,426,146
Average tonnage ...	1,958	2,073	2,146	2,205	2,262
Crews	137,450	137,128	145,845	153,184	163,055
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,290	2,157	2,312	2,347	2,385
Tons	4,472,302	4,514,298	4,954,773	5,156,952	5,410,801
Average tonnage ...	1,953	2,093	2,143	2,197	2,269
Crews	137,398	136,833	145,567	152,683	161,611

The vessels entered from Inter-State and oversea ports during 1912 were greater in number than in any other year except 1853 and 1854. It is to the tonnage, not the number, of vessels, however, that we must look for an indication of the increase or decrease in shipping. The aggregate net tonnage for 1912 was greater than that of any previous year, and exceeded that of 1911, the next in volume, by 277,962 tons, and that of 1910 by 473,873 tons. The departures to Inter-State and oversea ports in 1912 exceeded the departures in any other year except 1854, and represented an increase over the previous year of 38 vessels, and of 253,849 in the aggregate net tonnage, whilst in comparison with 1910 there was an increase of 73 in the number of vessels, and of 456,028 in the net tonnage.

In 1912 steamers numbered 2,208 of the vessels entered, and 2,200 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 5,320,538 and 5,311,968 respectively.

Shipping in
ballast.

The inward shipping of 1912 included 30 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 35,036, whilst the outward shipping included 343 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 458,046.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1912 are set out in the following statement:—

Shipping
with
principal
countries.

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1912.

Countries.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States	1,674	3,040,071	1,860	3,503,022
United Kingdom	223	1,094,045	192	957,603
New Zealand	121	229,887	119	346,860
Other British	95	241,842	78	185,248
Total British Countries	2,113	4,605,845	2,249	4,992,533
France	13	37,887	22	69,576
Germany	84	298,316	42	166,853
United States	74	223,483	1	2,628
Other Foreign	115	260,615	71	179,211
Total Foreign Countries	286	820,301	136	418,268
Total	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1908 to 1912 was as shown hereunder:—

Nationality
of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE OF VESSELS.			
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.								
1908...	1,394	693	206	2,293	1,825,906	2,056,934	605,928	4,488,768
1909...	1,249	682	243	2,174	1,679,938	2,156,974	670,061	4,506,973
1910...	1,327	746	235	2,308	1,765,041	2,504,249	682,983	4,952,273
1911...	1,347	724	264	2,335	1,855,341	2,534,846	757,997	5,148,184
1912...	1,372	749	278	2,399	1,880,992	2,713,182	831,972	5,426,146
Cleared.								
1908...	1,393	690	207	2,290	1,828,770	2,032,916	610,616	4,472,302
1909...	1,245	673	239	2,157	1,695,525	2,152,599	666,174	4,514,298
1910...	1,327	752	233	2,312	1,772,253	2,501,349	681,171	4,954,773
1911...	1,351	729	267	2,347	1,852,717	2,544,239	759,996	5,156,952
1912...	1,356	752	277	2,385	1,866,304	2,720,180	824,317	5,410,801

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality as tabulated, to the total entered and cleared for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1908 to 1912 are, Australian vessels, 61, 58, 58, 58, 57 per cent., Australian tonnage, 41, 37, 36, 36, 35 per cent.; other British vessels 30, 31, 32, 31, 31 per cent.; other British tonnage 46, 48, 50, 49, 50 per cent.; foreign vessels, 9, 11, 10, 11, 12 per cent.; and foreign tonnage, 13, 15, 14, 15, 15, per cent.

In the next table further details of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1912 are given:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1912.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian	1,372	1,880,992	1,356	1,866,304
United Kingdom	565	2,475,386	565	2,479,339
New Zealand... ..	183	235,748	186	238,793
Canadian	1	2,048	1	2,048
Total British ...	2,121	4,594,174	2,108	4,586,484
Foreign—				
American (United States)	1	902	1	902
Austrian	7	14,344	7	14,343
Belgian	1	2,073	...	...
Chilian	3	3,867	3	3,867
Dutch	12	22,742	12	22,742
French	30	86,315	30	87,269
German	154	551,874	155	546,778
Italian ... ..	...	...	1	1,942
Japanese	20	60,278	20	60,270
Norwegian	36	58,578	35	56,803
Russian	5	8,623	4	7,025
Swedish	9	22,376	9	22,376
Total Foreign ...	278	831,972	277	824,317
Total	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1912, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1912.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne	199	118,737	212	43,051	411	161,788
Geelong	3	430	5	360	8	790
Port Fairy	3	621	...	...	3	621
Total	205	119,788	217	43,411	422	163,199

During 1912 there were added to the register 21 steamers with net tonnage of 8,379, and 12 sailing vessels with net tonnage of 8,396; whilst 11 steamers having net tonnage of 6,923, and 2 sailing vessels having net tonnage of 430, were taken off the register.

The following statement, compiled by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, shews the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1912:—

Vessels on
Austral-
asian
registers.

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1912.

States, &c.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Victoria	186	119,329	214	36,550	400	155,879
New South Wales	535	89,028	558	44,971	1,093	133,999
Queensland	106	14,893	225	9,777	331	24,670
South Australia	118	46,019	235	18,509	353	64,528
Western Australia	41	11,982	390	10,554	431	22,536
Tasmania	58	8,500	152	8,857	210	17,357
Total Australia	1,044	289,751	1,774	129,218	2,818	418,969
Fiji	9	1,399	7	1,042	16	2,441
New Guinea ... ..	...	...	3	43	3	43
New Zealand	277	115,205	327	36,644	604	151,849
Total	1,330	406,355	2,111	166,947	3,441	573,302

Compared with 1911, vessels owned in Australia have increased by 21 in number and by 7,646 in tonnage.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 8.33 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 50 acres 0 roods 24½ perches, of which 15 acres 2 roods

Port of
Melbourne.

1 perch are under sheds. According to a return prepared by the Harbor Master the total number of vessels berthed within the port of Melbourne in 1912 comprised 4,096 steamers, 18 ships, 69 barques, 26 brigs, 149 schooners, 479 ketches, and 480 lighters, with registered tonnage aggregating 6,342,687. The tonnage of imports was 2,956,660, and that of exports 1,264,454. The floating plant of the Trust in commission includes 7 dredges, 1 steam tug, 9 steam hopper barges, 10 iron towing hopper barges, 2 steam launches, and 1 Lobnitz rock breaker. The material dredged and disposed of during 1912 amounted to 1,351,546 cubic yards, viz., 288,926 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 1,062,620 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 27,709,191, and the bay dredgings to 15,516,017 cubic yards, making a total of 43,225,208 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 29,869,568 cubic yards were deposited in deep water, and 13,355,640 were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1912 was 8.87d. per cubic yard.

Some idea of the relative importance of Melbourne and Sydney, in comparison with the principal ports in the world, is obtainable from the following table:—

SHIPPING AT PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE WORLD, 1911.

Ports.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Foreign or Oversea Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.	Foreign or Oversea Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.
<i>British.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Melbourne ..	2,125,553	3,802,512	5,928,065	*	*	*
Sydney ..	2,816,563	4,952,477	7,769,040	*	*	*
Cardiff ..	5,526,426	4,487,278	10,013,704	8,328,047	1,925,730	10,253,777
Liverpool (including Birkenhead)	7,887,719	3,223,734	11,111,453	6,880,271	4,117,981	10,998,252
London ..	11,973,249	6,499,563	18,472,812	9,004,974	8,344,191	17,349,165
Newcastle, and North and South Shields ..	5,954,498	4,341,806	10,296,304	6,842,199	3,624,660	10,466,859
Southampton ..	4,466,314	1,483,484	5,949,798	4,351,037	1,508,086	5,859,123
Colombo ..	7,074,152	*	*	7,073,170	*	*
Singapore ..	7,737,785	*	*	7,717,691	*	*
Victoria (Hong Kong) ..	10,246,622	*	*	10,243,898	*	*
<i>Foreign.</i>						
Antwerp† ..	13,233,677	*	*	13,272,665	*	*
Hamburg ..	11,830,949	*	*	11,945,239	*	*
Marseilles ..	8,051,321	*	*	8,198,874	*	*
Rotterdam ..	10,624,499	*	*	10,609,814	*	*
New York ..	13,428,950	*	*	13,566,893	*	*
Rio de Janeiro ..	5,212,713	*	*	5,198,784	*	*
Monte Video ..	8,244,375	*	*	8,121,453	*	*

* Not available.

† The figures relating to entrances and clearances at Belgium ports are stated in net tonnage, according to the system in force in that country, under which the deduction from the gross tonnage for the space occupied by the propelling power is less than that adopted in the United Kingdom. The recorded net tonnage of steamers is accordingly greater in the Belgium returns than that recorded for the same vessels when entering or clearing at ports in the United Kingdom.

Principal
ports in the
world.

The following particulars relating to the dry and floating docks in Australasia have been taken from *Lloyd's Register*:—

Docks in
Australasia.

DOCKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Port.	Description of Dock.	Extreme Length. Length on Bottom.	Breadth at Entrance	Height of Sill above Bottom of Dock.	Depth on Sill at High Water Ordinary Spring Tides.
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Albany .. W.A.	Small floating dock ..	{ 130 0 121 0	{ 22 2	3 0	6 10
Brisbane .. Q.	Government Dry Dock	431 6	53 0	3 2	19 0
Clarence River N.S.W.	Dry dock ..	110 0	42 0	3 0	8 6
Launceston Tas.	Floating dry dock ..	160 0	37 0	0 6	12 6
Melbourne .. V.	Graving Dock ..	{ 520 0 510 0	{ 70 0 (top) 60 0 (bottom)	{ 4 0	23 6
" .. "	" .. "	{ 430 0 420 0	{ 64 0 (top) 52 0 (bottom)	{ 4 0	23 6
" .. "	Alfred Graving Dock	{ 470 0 459 0	{ 80 0	2 6	26 0
" .. "	Floating Dry Dock ..	{ 216 0 200 0	{ 36 0	1 0	12 6
Sydney .. N.S.W.	Mort's Graving Dock	{ 640 0 640 0	{ 69 0	4 6	18 0
" .. "	New Graving Dock ..	700 0	83 0 (top)	4 0	28 9
" .. "	Floating Dock ..	{ 320 0 317 0	{ 44 0	..	..
" .. "	" .. "	{ 109 0 100 0	23 0 extreme	..	..
" .. "	Pontoon Floating Dock	195 0 (on blocks)	60 6 (inside walls)	..	..
" .. "	Floating Dock ..	163 0	40 0	..	12 0
" .. "	Fitzroy Graving Dock	{ 477 0 463 0	{ 59 0	1 4	21 6
" .. "	Sutherland Dock ..	{ 637 0 630 0	{ 84 0	3 6	32 0
" .. "	Drake's Floating Dock	{ 150 0 150 0	{ 40 0	5 0	8 0
Auckland .. N.Z.	Graving Dock ..	{ 312 0 300 0	{ 43 0	1 6	13 6
" .. "	Callopie Graving Dock	{ 566 0 521 0	{ ..	1 7	33 0
Lyttelton ..	Graving Dock ..	{ 481 6 450 0	{ 62 0	2 0	23 0
Port Chalmers ..	Dry Dock ..	{ 348 0 328 0	{ 50 0	3 0	19 6
" .. "	" .. "	500 0	70 0	3 0	22 0

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and lights on the Victorian coast:—

Where situated.			Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)			Colour.	Distance Visible.	Persons employed.	Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1911-12.	Capital Cost.
					White.	Red.	Green.		Miles.		£	£
Cape Nelson	Auxiliary	Dioptric	Fixed	4½	3½	..	White*	19	3	3	548	16,178
Portland .. .. .	.. ..	Dioptric .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	Red	3
Port Fairy .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	Fixed and Flashing	..	{ 1½ fl. }	..	Green	12		
Warrnambool (upper light)	Red	9	2	2	323	3,857
.. .. (lower light)	.. ..	.. ..	Fixed	½	..	..	White	14
Cape Otway .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	Red	5
.. .. Auxiliary	Triple Flashing	24	White	24	3	3	555	10,367
Split Point .. .. .	.. ..	Dioptric	Fixed	7½	5½	..	Red	4 to 8			
.. .. Auxiliary .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	Red†	18
Port Phillip	White	3	3	3	525	11,838
Point Lonsdale .. ..	.. ..	Dioptric	Occulting	22	13	..	White and Red	17			
Queenscliff (high) ..	.. ..	Catadioptric	Fixed	2½	..	..	White	17	
.. .. (low)	Dioptric	2	½	..	Red and White	10 & 14	8	8	1,265	19,071
West Channel Pile Light	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	1	..	.. ..	11
South Channel (Eastern Light)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2½	2½	..	.. ..	13
.. .. (pile)	½	1½	10	4	4	542	9,456
Schnapper Point .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	White	10
Gellibrand Point (Pile Light)	.. ..	Dioptric	Occulting	2½	1½	..	Red and White	12			
Cape Schanck	Catadioptric	Fixed and Flashing	{ 4½ fl. }	White	23	3	3	596	19,278
.. .. Auxiliary .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Fixed .. ..	..	..	..	Red	3
Wilson's Promontory ..	.. ..	Catoptric .. ..	.. ..	2½	..	..	White	24
Cliffy Island	Dioptric	Flashing	4½	15	3	3	463	13,225
Cape Everard .. .. .	.. ..	Holophotal	Double Flashing	30	12	..	White*	21			
.. .. Auxiliary .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Fixed .. ..	..	..	..	Red	2
Gabo Island	Catadioptric	4½	White	20	3	3	1,049	22,631
.. .. Auxiliary .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	Red	3
Total .. .. .													..	..	9,230	191,727

* Red sectors between the limits of white light and shore at either side.

† White sectors between the limits of red light and shore at either side.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

The following rates of postage on the undermentioned postal articles are in force throughout the Commonwealth and Papua:—

Letters	...	...	...	1d. per half ounce
Letter-cards...	...	...	...	{ Single, 1d. each Reply, 1d. each half
Post-cards	...	...	...	{ Single, 1d. each Reply, 1d. each half
Printed papers (other than newspapers)				$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces
Books printed outside Australia	...			$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces
Books printed in Australia	...	...		$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia	...	...	each	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia	...	...	each	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed	..			1d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces

The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, British colonies and protectorates, is 1d. per half-ounce.

NOTE.—For further details relating to post and telegraph rates see part Interchange of the Statistical Register, 1912.

The Pacific Cable Board instituted, in January, 1913, a tariff for week-end cable letters available to and from the United Kingdom with Australia and New Zealand. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 18s., plus inland telegraph charges when incurred. Messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday.

The post-offices in the State on 31st December, 1912, numbered 1,730, and in addition there were 844 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 96 travelling offices, and 1,502 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 4,130 persons, and there were in addition 4,736 non-official postmasters, mail contractors, and

Rates of Postage.

Cable rates.

Postal returns.

casual employes employed part time only in the service. The postal routes in 1912 covered a distance of 15,458 miles, of which 3,481 were by railway, the distance traversed being 8,297,264 miles, including 4,378,271 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1908 TO 1912.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Post-cards ...	128,985,872	133,601,053	143,483,191	159,092,001	175,588,805
Newspapers ...	49,435,511	32,294,427	53,058,881	36,125,728	37,826,929
Packets ...	562,822	17,568,819	682,104	20,951,712	20,631,887
Parcels ...	620,536	720,245			764,821
Total ...	178,984,205	184,084,835	197,224,176	216,889,686	234,812,442

Registered letters and articles are included in this statement, and numbered 1,322,377 in 1912. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1912 exceeded the number for 1908 by 31 per cent. A clear idea will be obtained of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with when it is stated that in 1912 the letters posted and received represented 130, and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 44 per head of the population.

The next table gives the destination in three groups of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL: 1908 TO 1912.

Service.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland	104,678,946	107,177,515	115,297,888	121,078,121	129,610,388
" " in other States	8,491,992	9,679,546	9,862,272	13,636,148	15,177,996
" " outside the States ..	3,156,174	3,160,464	3,492,222	5,179,176	6,780,247
Total	116,327,112	120,017,525	128,652,382	139,893,445	151,568,631
Received from other States	8,851,168	9,467,320	10,166,441	13,248,800	15,220,243
" " outside the States ..	3,807,597	4,116,208	4,664,368	5,949,756	8,799,931
Total	12,658,760	13,583,528	14,830,809	19,198,556	24,020,174

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL:
1908 TO 1912—continued.

Service.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	13,266,159	10,868,160	12,881,083	12,658,570	10,894,399
" " in other States ..	9,804,772	12,135,234	11,036,628	11,926,548	13,934,818
" " outside the States	2,238,737	2,333,076	2,556,198	3,200,478	3,153,623
Total ..	25,309,668	25,336,470	26,473,909	27,785,596	27,982,848
Received from other States ..	3,491,799	3,430,794	3,477,307	3,984,090	4,748,731
" " outside the States	4,185,916*	5,527,183	5,097,664*	4,355,142	5,095,250
Total ..		6,957,957		8,340,132	9,844,081

PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	11,502,345	11,111,471	12,214,311	13,577,951	13,084,847
" " in other States ..	2,174,076	2,565,516	2,848,168	2,659,704	2,577,733
" " outside the States	882,984	980,376	1,194,064	1,213,746	1,400,431
Total ..	14,559,405	14,657,363	16,256,533	17,451,401	17,063,011
Received from other States ..	1,638,724	1,735,735	1,753,468	2,048,596	1,870,407
" " outside the States	†	1,175,721	†	1,451,715	1,698,449
Total ..		2,911,456		3,500,311	3,568,856

PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	332,164	365,228	399,173	410,290	421,342
" " in other States ..	125,844	142,648	156,501	169,852	184,457
" " outside the States	18,555	19,245	19,387	18,784	21,248
Total ..	476,563	527,121	575,041	598,426	627,047
Received from other States ..	56,810	63,083	74,609	82,678	90,678
" " outside the States	29,449	30,382	32,484	39,141	47,096
Total ..	86,259	93,415	107,093	121,819	137,774

* Other articles, no distinction having been made in the post-office between newspapers and packets from outside the Commonwealth for these years. † Included with newspapers.

Letters and post-cards posted within the State have increased by 35,241,519 since 1908, those for delivery inland showing an increase of 24,931,442, those for other States of 6,686,004, and those for countries outside the Commonwealth of 3,624,073. In the same period letters and post-cards received from other States have increased by 6,369,080, and those from outside countries by 4,992,334. Compared with 1908, newspapers posted within the State show an increase of 2,673,180, whilst packets and parcels posted within the State show an increase of 2,654,110 in the same period. Newspapers, packets, and parcels received from other States increased by 1,272,483, and those received from outside the Commonwealth by 2,625,531 since 1908.

Dead letters in 1912 numbered 813,521, of which 33,000 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £17,393, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as letters, &c

follows:—Returned to writers, 655,231; destroyed, 77,067; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 81,223. There were also 849,376 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 74,805 were returned to the senders, 736,626 were destroyed, and 37,945 were returned to other States and countries. The large number of electoral letters returned to the senders (229,554) is partly responsible for the inflation in the number of dead letters dealt with in the year 1912.

Money
orders and
postal
notes.

There are 529 money order offices in the State, which, in 1912, issued 316,538 orders for £1,261,829. Of these 191,088 for £877,688 were inland, 41,968 for £208,090 Inter-State, and 83,482 for £176,051 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 355,540, and were for an aggregate amount of £1,506,658, the inland being 197,639 for £873,295, the Inter-State 110,826 for £487,200, and the international 47,075 for £146,163. Inland postal notes paid totalled 2,170,031 for £811,606, Victorian notes paid in other States 509,641 for £181,540, and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 400,144 for £168,771. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1907:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1908 TO 1912.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Money Orders Issued—					
Number ...	236,520	245,911	262,925	279,622	316,538
Amount ... £	975,441	1,031,215	1,101,609	1,139,505	1,261,829
Money Orders Paid—					
Number ...	318,365	324,240	332,522	338,384	355,540
Amount ... £	1,311,557	1,363,064	1,418,857	1,437,537	1,506,658
Postal Notes—					
Victorian—Paid in					
Victoria £	659,208	702,642	739,754	770,740	811,606
Victorian—Paid in					
Other States £	104,409	124,354	138,674	164,801	181,540
Of Other States—					
Paid in Victoria £	138,696	147,515	151,737	160,462	168,771

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1912 exceeding those of 1911 by £122,324, and those of 1908 by £286,388. Of orders paid those of 1912 exceed those of 1911 by £69,121, and those of 1908 by £195,101.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State during 1912 being £152,398 in excess of the amount paid in 1908. The business with the other States exhibited great improvement during the period embraced in the table, Victorian notes paid in other States during 1912 showing an increase of £77,131 over 1908, and notes of other States paid in Victoria an increase of £30,075 for the same period.

There are 1,538 telegraph offices in the State, 466 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 4,128 miles of line carrying 13,493 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, and 3,327 miles of line carrying 5,150 miles of wire by the Railway Department. The length of lines and wire open, and the number of telegrams sent from Victorian stations, and of those received from outside the State in each of the last five years were as follows:—

Telegraphs
and tele-
grams.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1908 TO 1912.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of Stations ...	1,212	1,258	1,374	1,455	1,538
Miles open—					
Line (poles) ...	7,037	7,161	7,182	7,273	7,455
Wire ...	15,516	16,386	16,405	17,403	18,643
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland ...	1,829,807	1,795,539	1,943,019	2,017,997	1,994,436
Inter-State ...	674,960	685,412	733,051	790,403	882,051
International ...	75,351	75,649	81,667	86,264	92,750
Total ...	2,580,118	2,556,600	2,757,737	2,894,664	2,969,237
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State ...	764,258	779,603	842,104	923,911	950,015
International ...	74,857	73,645	79,730	84,129	89,709
Total ...	839,115	853,248	921,834	1,008,040	1,039,724

The total telegrams despatched in 1912 exceeded those despatched in the previous year by 74,573, although inland telegrams show a falling off to the extent of 23,561. Compared with 1908 the telegrams despatched in 1912 showed an increase of 389,119, of which 164,629 were inland, 207,091 inter-state, and 17,399 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 200,609 since 1908. In 1912 the value of inland telegrams was £86,628, of inter-state despatched £70,905, of inter-state received £72,943, of international despatched £102,802, and of international received £85,216.

Telephones.

The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. The following statement shows for the past five years the length of lines and wire open and the number of subscribers, telephones, and private lines:—

TELEPHONES, 1908 TO 1912.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground Cables) ...	1,372	1,553	1,820	2,071	2,467
Wire ...	50,687	56,967	85,725	118,521	153,400
Subscribers ...	14,868	16,673	20,236	22,859	26,562
Telephones ...	20,623	23,928	26,627	30,817	35,541
Private Lines ...	470	462	471	525	530

The length of wire has increased by 203 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 79 per cent., since 1908. The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use having been 35,541 in 1912. This number represents an increase of 15 per cent. as compared with 1911, and of 72 per cent. as compared with 1908.

Revenue and expenditure, Post and Telegraph Department.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £1,068,516 in 1912, the items being postage £619,728, commission on money orders and postal notes £30,635, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £156,601, telephones, &c., £222,496, and various £39,056. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other Departments were valued at £5,761. It is estimated that the number of stamps and pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1912 was 135,875,513, and the value thereof £755,841. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £1,009,851 in 1912, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £501,740. The items of ordinary expenditure were:—Salaries, &c., £620,399; inland mail services, £132,731; British and foreign mail services, £52,616; cable subsidies, &c., £4,500; maintenance of buildings, &c., £95,777; and miscellaneous, £103,828. In the following table the

revenue and expenditure of the Department are summarized for the last five years :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1908 TO 1912.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	848,934	883,682	962,495	1,005,027	1,068,516
Value of unpaid Services ...	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761
Revenue Earned ...	854,695	889,443	968,256	1,010,788	1,074,277
Expenditure (ordinary) ...	730,802	766,267	835,920	935,821	1,009,851
Surplus ...	123,893	123,176	132,336	74,967	64,426
Capital Expenditure ...	129,544	167,031	243,875	315,728	501,740

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the one exception referred to on page 507, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, and include particulars of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121.9 miles of single lines, of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years :—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH JUNE, 1908,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1912.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	307.51	307.51	307.51	321.03	321.03
Single Lines (miles)	3,139.56	3,155.36	3,236.42	3,255.42	3,354.42
Total ...	3,447.07	3,462.87	3,543.93	3,576.45	3,675.45
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction	32,618,177	32,887,611	33,332,350	33,784,264	34,258,950
Average Cost per mile	9,463	9,497	9,405	9,446	9,321

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1912:—

5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.					Mileage.
White Cliffs to Yelta	...	...	...	...	9.75
Gheringhap to Maroona	...	...	...	...	100.75
Noradjuha to Toolondo	...	...	...	...	11.25
Jeparit to Lorquon	...	...	...	...	14.50
Bairnsdale to Orbost	...	...	...	...	60.00
					<hr/> 196.25

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced:—

5-ft. 3 in. Gauge.					Mileage.
Rushworth to Colbinabbin	...	...	...	...	12.00
Benalla to Tatong	...	...	...	...	18.25
Crowland to Navarre	...	...	...	...	23.00
					<hr/> 53.25

Cost of
railways
and
equipment.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock, and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1908 TO 1912.

30th June.	£
1908	41,919,376
1909	42,392,007
1910	43,091,478
1911	44,021,212
1912	45,603,114

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1912, £3,881,720 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£41,721,394) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £43,077,103, on which the annual interest payable is £1,537,853, or at the average rate of 3.57 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,355,709—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, was 3.57 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3.69 per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £392,741, and for surveys of lines not constructed £359,284.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1907, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Miles Constructed ...	3,447·07	3,462·87	3,543·93	3,576·45	3,675·45
„ Dismantled ...	16·07	18·03	18·03	18·03	18·03
„ Closed to Traffic ...	29·93	29·93	29·93	29·93	29·93
„ Open for Traffic ...	3,401·07	3,414·91	3,495·97	3,528·49	3,627·49
Train Mileage ...	10,718,415	11,628,792	12,045,866	13,319,572	14,203,681
Passengers carried ...	76,053,909	82,286,112	86,642,160	95,206,713	105,909,650
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ...	3,754,861	4,166,786	4,468,440	4,967,627	5,297,685

The mileage given in the above tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1912, was 3,967·79 miles of main tracks, and 652·41 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1911-12 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1910-11—by 10,702,937, and those of 1909-10, the next in volume, by 19,267,490. Of the passenger journeys in 1911-12, 97,838,214 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 8,071,436 by country passengers, these exceeding by 9,950,650 and 752,287 respectively the corresponding numbers of journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1911-12 exceeded that for 1910-11 by 330,058, and that for 1909-10, which comes next to it in importance, by 829,245. The items of goods carried in 1911-12 showing greatest tonnage were:—Wheat, 640,607 tons; firewood, 570,849 tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 528,150 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 409,348 tons; and timber, 323,028 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 411,684 tons, and comprised 50,698 horses, 316,919 cattle, 5,887,469 sheep, and 338,172 pigs. Comparing 1911-12 with 1907-8 the passenger traffic had increased by 29,855,741 passengers, or 39 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 1,542,824 tons, or 41 per cent.; whilst the number of train miles run had been increased by 3,485,266 miles, or by 32½ per cent.

Railway
receipts and
expendi-
ture.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ...	1,712,420	1,797,000	1,884,614	2,076,498	2,322,067
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	1,883,689	2,083,378	2,238,895	2,476,563	2,528,380
Sundries ...	287,633	308,687	332,239	356,001	383,532
Total ...	3,883,742	4,189,065	4,455,748	4,909,062	5,233,979
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Way and Works...	658,425	626,532	645,279	804,810	894,671
Rolling-stock ...	973,762	998,028	1,230,784	1,268,264	1,397,020
Transportation ...	616,132	644,660	687,952	770,663	905,805
General Charges*	201,999	254,709	263,720	265,586	257,590
Total ...	2,450,318	2,523,929	2,827,733	3,109,323	3,455,086
Net Receipts ...	1,433,424	1,665,136	1,628,013	1,799,739	1,778,893
Percentage of Ex- penses to Receipts	63·09	60·25	63·46	63·34	66·01

* Including pensions and gratuities.

The receipts for 1911-12 were larger than those for any previous year, exceeding the receipts for 1910-11 by £324,917, or 6.6 per cent. The passenger fares received in 1911-12 exceeded those received in 1910-11 by £130,677 in the case of country passengers, and by £114,892 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. The most notable items in the receipts from goods for 1911-12, as compared with the previous year, were a decrease of £108,401 for the carriage of wheat, and increases of £27,632 for the carriage of minerals, of £26,819 for the carriage of hay, straw, and chaff, and of £20,342 for the carriage of wool. The freight on live stock in 1911-12 exceeded that of the previous year by £31,447. Working expenses in 1911-12 included payments into the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, £51,495, and into the Rolling-stock Replacement Fund, £50,000, and exceeded the expenditure of 1910-11 by £345,763, or 11 per cent. They were in excess of the expenditure of 1907-8 by £1,004,768, or 41 per cent., whilst there was an increase of 35 per cent. in the receipts in the same interval.

During the year 1911-12 reductions in freights representing an estimated annual value of £76,000 were made. The principal commodities which benefited by the reductions are—agricultural produce, flour from country mills for export, manures (including lime), frozen meat from country works, sheep and lambs for freezing works, firewood and mining timber, colonial spirits, beehives and honey, wrought-iron pipes for waterworks trusts, &c., chicory roots, beet sugar, leather (on the up journey), wattle bark and hides for country tanneries, vehicle wheels (in the rough and unfinished), trees (fruit and shelter), and cuttings.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

**RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE,
1907-8 TO 1911-12.**

Year.	Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
	£	£
1907-8	1,483,807	1,433,424
1908-9	1,430,093	1,665,136
1909-10	1,472,917*	1,628,013
1910-11	1,516,764*	1,799,739
1911-12	1,513,102*	1,778,893

* After deduction of interest credited on Railway Surplus, &c., viz., £8,052 in 1909-10, £12,126 in 1910-11, and £15,689 in 1911-12.

The excellent position of the railways in recent years is exhibited by this table, the figures showing that in four out of the last five years there were considerable surpluses after payment of working expenses, pensions, and gratuities, special expenditure and charges on account of previous years, and interest charges and expenses. These surpluses were £235,043 in 1908-9, £155,096 in 1909-10, £282,975 in 1910-11, and £265,791 in 1911-12.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1908 to 1912, were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE,
1907-8 TO 1911-12.**

—	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	3,401	3,402	3,446	3,510	3,548
Gross Earnings per Mile	£ 1,142	£ 1,231	£ 1,293	£ 1,399	£ 1,475
Expenses per Mile	720	742	821	886	974
Net Profits per Mile	422	489	472	513	501

Railway interest charges compared with net revenue.

Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

The receipts per mile of open railway for the year 1911-12 were in excess of those for the preceding year by £76, and of those for the year 1907-8 by £333, whilst the expenses per mile showed increases of £88 and £254 over the amounts for those respective years. Net profits per mile were lower than those for 1910-11 by £12, but in excess of those for 1907-8 by £79. This table excludes all consideration of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying same which are given in the preceding table.

Rolling-
stock.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1912, showed that there were at that time 623 locomotives, 1,352 carriages, 14,292 trucks, and 634 vans and sundry stock, of which 11 locomotives, 21 carriages, 195 trucks, and 1 luggage van, were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 18 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1911-12, the following new stock (built at the Newport workshops, with the exception of 42 locomotives and 1,683 trucks) was put into service:—79 locomotives, 78 carriages, 2,299 trucks, and 82 vans and sundry stock. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £7,860,912, of the narrow-gauge £67,697, and of the electric railway stock, £16,393.

Railway
staff.

The number of officers and employes in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year.			Number of Employés.	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid.
				£
1907-8	...	...	13,847	1,744,299
1908-9	...	...	14,639	1,846,754
1909-10	...	...	16,839	2,006,433
1910-11	...	...	19,927	2,366,873
1911-12	..	...	22,504	2,832,398

Figures relating to the Railway Construction Branch are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included.

Victorian coal has been largely used by the Railway Department for steaming purposes. In 1908, 33,799 tons were consumed; in 1909, 39,487 tons; in 1910, 202,327 tons; in 1911, 324,443 tons, and in 1912, 288,430 tons. The quantity carried for the general public was 69,935 tons in 1908, 88,100 tons in 1909, 146,704 tons in 1910, 274,481 tons in 1911, and 289,824 tons in 1912. The rate of carriage from the mines to Melbourne is $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile, of which 1-rod. per ton per mile is paid by the Government; beyond Melbourne the charge is 1d. or less per ton per mile, according to the distance.

Victorian coal carried on railways.

The one railway in Victoria open for general traffic, but not belonging to the State system, is that from Kerang to Koondrook, which is owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang. This railway is 13 miles 73 chains in length, and up to the end of 1912 cost £40,110 for construction and equipment. For the year 1912 the gross receipts were £5,239, the working expenses were £3,058, and the amount paid in interest and towards redemption was £1,258. The train mileage for the same year was 20,000.

Municipal railway.

A statement of freights in respect of commodities affecting rural producers has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is herewith appended:—

Freights on Victorian Railways.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

Commodities.	Rate per ton per—						
	50 miles.	100 miles.	150 miles.	200 miles.	250 miles.	300 miles.	350 miles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Produce, in truck loads of 6 tons*	5 6	8 6	9 4	10 6	11 6	12 4	13 2
Potatoes, in truck loads of 6 tons	4 6	8 6	9 4	10 6	11 6	12 4	13 2
Dairy Produce, consisting of Eggs, Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese, Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton)†	9 5	17 4	23 7	29 8	33 10	37 11	42 1
Fresh Fruit†	6 2	11 2	14 8	18 1	20 8	23 2	25 10
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in lots of 10 tons and upwards; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 6 tons	8 3	14 11	19 6	24 1	27 6	30 11	34 5
Poultry†	13 2	24 1	32 9	41 3	47 0	52 9	58 5
Wool†	17 0	33 6	43 0	49 3	55 6	61 9	68 0
Live Stock, in full truck loads	38 0	73 6	86 0	113 0	141 0	168 6	196 0
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine†	17 3	34 0	50 6	63 0	75 6	84 0	92 3
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 tons	11 0	21 0	31 0	38 5	45 10	49 5	53 0
Wire Netting, in truck loads of 6 tons	4 3	7 6	10 6	12 6	14 2	15 10	17 4
Manures, in 5-ton lots	2 10	4 3	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 5	8 10

* Agricultural Produce includes: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Hay, Straw, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Sharps, and Malt. Also Wine, Fruit, Jam, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, produce of the Commonwealth, consigned direct for export.

† These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and, when consigned in lots up to 3 cwt., the charges are slightly higher than *pro rata* of the tonnage rates.

Fares on
Victorian
Railways.

A summary of passenger fares has also been obtained from the same source.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

Distance.	1st Single.	2nd Single.	1st Return.	2nd Return.	1st Holiday Excursion.	2nd Holiday Excursion.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 ..	7 6	5 0	12 6	8 4	10 1	6 8
100 ..	15 0	10 0	25 0	16 8	20 3	12 8
150 ..	22 6	15 0	37 6	25 0	30 4	20 3
200 ..	30 0	20 0	50 0	33 4	40 3	26 11
250 ..	37 6	25 0	62 6	41 8	50 7	33 7
300 ..	44 6	29 8	74 0	49 6	60 6	40 3
350 ..	51 4	34 2	85 6	57 0	70 6	47 2

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 1½d. per mile for first class return and 1d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th November to the 30th April each year, return tickets are issued to the various seaside and mountainous district resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

Oversea
freights to
London.

Oversea freights to London on the undermentioned articles of primary produce have been supplied by the Exports Superintendent:—

OVERSEA FREIGHTS, MELBOURNE TO LONDON, ETC.

Butter	(Per P. and O. steamers), 2s. 6d. per box
	“ Orient “ 2s. 4d. “
	“ Other “ 2s. “
Lamb	½d. per lb.
Mutton	¾d. “
Rabbits	55s. per ten to London, Liverpool, and Hull
	65s. “ Manchester
Fruit	60s. “ per “Orient” steamers
	65s. “ “ other steamers
Wool—	
Greasy	½d. per lb. to London
Scoured	¾d. “ “
Wheat	30s. per ton (subject to variation in freight)
Beef	¾d. per lb.
Veal	¾d. “
Ham and Bacon	¾d. “
Cheese	¾d. “ (subject to variation in freight)
All case Goods	(Ordinary cargo), about 40s. per ton

TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45.925 miles of cable lines, double track, 39.009 miles of electric lines, of which 13.93 miles are double, and 25.079 miles single track, 14.725 miles of horse-lines, of which 5.975 miles are double, and 8.75 miles single track, and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track. Victorian tramways.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems which are represented in these figures are, Ballarat with 11 miles 35 chains of electric lines, and 1 mile 60 chains of horse lines; Bendigo with 8 miles 53 chains of electric lines; Geelong with 3 miles 62½ chains of electric lines; and Sorrento with 1 mile of steam tramway.

The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading Railways.

The following table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria:—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1909-10 TO 1911-12.

Financial Year.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Expenditure.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
			£	£		
1909-10	12,241,747	80,342,341	669,683	556,957*	1,093	2,200*
1910-11	13,069,693	89,168,324	747,065	583,891*	1,098	2,424*
1911-12	14,141,316	101,590,969	846,305	594,081*	1,115	2,472*

* Including particulars relating to omnibus lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

The tramways worked by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company are held under lease expiring on 1st July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramway Trust, under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust is composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways, the Trust issued debentures, at 4½ per cent., for £1,650,000, for which it received £1,705,794 in cash. The obligations of the company leasing the tramways are to provide its own rolling stock, keep the tramways in repair and hand the same over to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. The sinking fund amounted to £1,561,400 at 1st July, 1913. Melbourne tramways.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company :—

**TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY,
1903-4 TO 1911-12.**

Year ended 30th June.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
			£
1904	8,968,928	49,183,742	444,495
1905	8 932,073	50,297,357	448,740
1906	9,032,523	52,025,654	469,079
1907	9,536,397	59,069,280	506,635
1908	9,810,808	63,954,512	545,269
1909	9,856,345	66,522,463	565,601
1910	10,010,375	68,695,853	581,390
1911	10,636,440	76,295,825	644,187
1912	11,313,212	84,926,712	715,524
1913	11,839,473	89,359,248	751,091

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1913, comprised 43 miles 54 chains of double-track cable tramways, and 4 miles 38 chains of double track horse tramways. The traffic of each of the last nine years has successively eclipsed that of any former year, 1912-13 exceeding 1911-12 by 4,432,536 passengers. The number of tram miles run in 1912-13 shows an increase of 526,261 over the number for 1911-12.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 15.129 miles of electric tramways (10.475 miles being double track and 4.654 miles single track), 2½ miles of cable tramways (double track), and 8.5 miles of horse tramways (1.5 being double and 7 miles single track). Of these, the most recently constructed are the Prahran-Malvern electric tramways, which are controlled by a Trust representing the municipalities of Prahran and Malvern, and were opened on 30th May, 1910. They are 7½ miles in length, and have cost £182,561 to construct and equip. The remaining metropolitan tramways and their mileage are the North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7.9 miles, the Northcote-Preston cable line, 2½ miles, the Sandringham-Beaumaris horse line, 7 miles, and the Coburg horse line, 1½ miles. The traffic particulars of these lines are as follows:—

OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1908-9	17.78	860,000	4,755,060	26,500
1909-10	23.275	1,104,164	6,713,825	42,071
1910-11	23.392	1,306,688	7,997,735	56,940
1911-12	25.879	1,554,482	10,675,443	74,503

These figures do not include particulars of the Kew-Hawthorn line of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, which was opened for traffic on 30th May, 1913.

In country towns there were in 1912, 23.88 miles of electric tram-ways, 1.75 miles of horse tramway, and 1 mile of steam tramway, of which the traffic particulars for the last four financial years are subjoined.

TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
1908-9	23.0	1,166,000	4,700,000	£ 43,623
1909-10	23.2	1,126,608	4,932,663	46,222
1910-11	23.975	1,126,565	4,874,764	45,938
1911-12	26.63	1,273,622	5,988,814	56,278

The electric tramways in the city of Geelong and suburbs were opened for traffic in March, 1912, and are included in the last year shown in the table.

LICENSED VEHICLES.

The number of vehicles licensed for the conveyance of passengers in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1912, was 1,639, of which 778 were cabs. The number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 2,643. The following are the particulars for the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1908 TO 1912.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheel)	562	547	528	527	527
" (Hansoms)	239	238	238	235	251
Omnibuses	48	51	40	28	11
Tram Cars	401	422	428	429	432
" Dummies	401	353	360	359	389
Motor Cars ... ..	...	..	...	7	29
Total	1,651	1,611	1,594	1,585	1,639
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed ..	1,884	1,826	1,732	1,912	2,643

Motor cars,
&c.

The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2237, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 30th June, 1913, the number of motor cars registered was 5,340, and the number of motor cycles 3,830. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 30th June, 1913, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 11,640.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not, however, compare favorably with others. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the amount received from the Government has been £978,881—£209,831 for building and apparatus, £626,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £142,550 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; and £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, £22 for the 1st year, £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, and £20 for the 5th year.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Medicine, £18 for the 1st year and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.) £10 10s. by masters, and £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examina-
tions.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1912:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE
UNIVERSITY, 1912.

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Primary	170	65	38·2
Junior, Public	2,174	1,045	48·1
„ Commercial	51	21	41·2
Senior, Public	462	249	53·9

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public examination, 48·1, was higher than that generally gained at previous examinations.

The number of degrees taken in 1912 was 190, 184 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 970 for the preceding five years, or an average of 194 per annum for that period. During those five years 956 persons obtained direct and 14 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 5,119 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 502 have been conferred on women, 496 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—217 Bachelor of Arts, 105 Master of Arts, 56 Bachelor of Medicine, 5 Doctor of Medicine, 54 Bachelor of Surgery, 6 Bachelor of Laws, 3 Doctor of Science, 36 Bachelor of Science, 15 Master of Science, 4 Bachelor of Music, and 1 Bachelor of Dental Science. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1912—the years 1911 and 1912 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1911.			During 1911.			During 1912.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	984	115	1099	27	1	28	29	...	29	1040	116	1156
Master of Arts ...	541	171	712	21	1	22	18	3	21	580	175	755
Doctor of Letters ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine	871	15	886	58	...	58	22	...	22	951	15	966
Doctor of Medicine ...	153	107	260	14	...	14	15	...	15	182	107	289
Bachelor of Surgery	787	4	791	67	...	67	23	...	23	877	4	881
Master of Surgery ...	16	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2	18	...	18
Bachelor of Laws ...	374	9	383	14	...	14	12	2	14	400	11	411
Master of Laws ...	72	3	75	2	...	2	2	...	2	76	3	79
Doctor of Laws ...	16	22	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	38
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	156	2	158	5	...	5	9	...	9	170	2	172
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	17	...	17	5	...	5	2	...	2	24	...	24
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Master of Engineering	74	...	74	1	...	1	1	...	1	76	...	76
Bachelor of Science ..	86	3	89	13	1	14	18	1	19	117	5	122
Master of Science .	36	1	37	7	...	7	5	...	5	48	1	49
Doctor of Science ...	9	8	17	1	...	1	3	...	3	13	8	21
Bachelor of Music ...	6	2	8	1	...	1	2	...	2	9	2	11
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Science ...	12	...	12	1	...	1	13	...	13	26	...	26
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	6	...	6	14	...	14
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Bachelor of Agricultural Science ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Total	4218	465	4683	243	3	246	184	6	190	4645	474	5119

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past nine years, the total in 1912 having been 1,319 as compared with 615 in 1904, thus showing an advance of over 114 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, and the Veterinary courses; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 140 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1908 ...	164	38	202	778	265	1,043
1909 ...	179	51	230	845	276	1,121
1910 ...	214	73	287	903	334	1,237
1911 ...	239	44	283	944	276	1,220
1912 ...	243	72	315	1,009	310	1,319

Of the number attending lectures in 1912—1,319—420 were students in Arts and Education, 130 in Laws, 74 in Engineering, 390 in Medicine, 35 in Science, 98 in Music, 84 in Dentistry, 26 in Agriculture, 27 in Veterinary Science, 3 in Architecture, and 1 in Public Health, and 31 were doing Science Research Work.

University finance.

Prior to 1911 it was the practice to publish under the heading of University Finance the transactions relating to the General Account only, but of late years other funds have become so important that in order to prevent misleading comparisons it is thought desirable to show the receipts and expenditure in all departments of the University. This has been done in the subjoined statement:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELEOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1912.

	General Account.		Other Accounts.		All Departments.	
Receipts—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Government Grants ..	23,833	6 8	13,570	7 0	37,403	13 8
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	25,248	4 8	6,545	7 6	31,793	12 2
Other sources ..	1,396	17 8	6,135	9 3	7,532	6 11
Total ..	50,478	9 0	26,251	3 9	76,729	12 9
Expenditure ..	46,514	12 6	27,327	8 0	73,842	0 6

In addition the University received the sum of £3,600 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The affiliated colleges.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson, Sir William Stawell, Dean Macartney, and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. The Warden of the college is Dr. Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. There is a chaplain, and there are two resident medical tutors. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

Trinity College.

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site assigned to it. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions,

Ormond College.

to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and master's, tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his life-time, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Queen's
College.

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being regarded as its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, with the result that the college is now capable of accommodating about 70 students in residence. Its lectures are open to non-resident, as well as resident, students. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University
extension.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for nearly 50 years, and has more lately been introduced into other countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system

aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, by informal classes and discussions, by the checking of written essays, and by examinations conducted by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The movement is under the control of the University Extension Board, which consists of eighteen members, of whom not more than five may be non-graduates. This Board acts in conjunction with the local committees of the several centres scattered throughout the suburbs and country towns. The Board supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. During the year 1912, courses were delivered at seven centres in Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Castlemaine.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act, and two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911. Before the inception of the present method, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in

The educational system of Victoria.

operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for this purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, or physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of

the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed, or has passed the primary examination of the University of Melbourne; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out. Compulsory clauses.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 3 miles or over from the nearest school. Conveyance allowance.

Under Act No. 2301 Boards of Advice have been abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools has been substituted. The members of the School Committee shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and for the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; and (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school. School Committees.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

New free
subjects.

The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years, in addition to the large number of teachers who have taken the course at the Teachers' Training College and the Melbourne University, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects, the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations, at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

Drill,
swimming,
school gar-
dens, &c.

There were, on 30th June, 1912, 37 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for about 7,000 boys; and 48 cookery centres, having accommodation for about 5,000 girls. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the new system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities. Nearly every State school now has its garden; some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts.

Special
days

In addition to Arbor Day, three other special days—Empire Day, Discovery Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the first promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. The special lessons given on Discovery Day serve to foster the desire for fuller acquaintance with the history of Australia—a highly desirable result to secure, as Australia is the native land of almost all the children in the elementary schools of Victoria. Bird Day, which was kept for the first time in October, 1909, has for its object the protection of native birds and their

eggs. On that day, lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. About 50,000 of the older scholars have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which has been established under the auspices of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union and the Bird Observers' Club, for the protection of bird life.

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing three medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

Medical inspection.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2330 passed on 20th October, 1911, male teachers are divided into six and female teachers into five classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £500, and those for females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £250. Under certain conditions the fixed salaries may be supplemented by long-service increments ranging up to £20 per annum. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £40 yearly.

Teachers' remuneration and classification.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last eleven years; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:—

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1912.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1911-12.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ...	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ...	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ...	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ...	2,035	4,808	233,337	146,106	205,278
1909-10 ...	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1910-11 ...	2,053	5,087	234,766	146,464	204,086
1911-12 ...	2,093	5,533*	238,111	151,247	205,695

* In addition to these teachers, 386 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1912

Children's
attend-
ance at
school,
1872 and
1912.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 74 out of every 100 school days.

Ages of
State
school
scholars.

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1911-12 :—

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	12,151	5·9	...	...	12,151	5·9
6 to 14 „ ...	170,146	82·9	...	...	170,146	82·7
14 years and upwards ...	22,956	11·2	442	100·0	23,398	11·4
Total ...	205,253	100·0	442	100·0	205,695	100·0

Children of
school age
receiving
instruc-
tion.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1912, was 207,448, and of these 200,503 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 6,945, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net
enrolment
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

The following return is a comparative statement for the year 1911, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18.20 (14.74 per cent. in State, and 3.46 in private schools), and in New Zealand 18.42 (15.92 per cent. in State, and 2.50 in private schools). The highest enrolment in proportion to the population in State and private schools is in Victoria, 19.54 per cent., New South Wales coming next with 18.81 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

State.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria	204,086	51,495	255,581	15·60	3·94	19·54
New South Wales	249,532	63,177	312,709	15 01	3·80	18·81
Queensland	91,624	13,560	105,184	14·91	2·21	17·12
South Australia	53,494	10,900	64,394	13·01	2·65	15·66
Western Australia	35,476	9,423	44,899	12·37	3·29	15·66
Tasmania	25,500	6,500	32,000	13·40	3·42	16·82
Total Australia	659,712	155,055	814,767	14·74	3·46	18·20
Dominion of New Zealand..	161,648	25,333	186,981	15·92	2·50	18·42

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1911, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £6 18s. 1d., and in New Zealand £6 17s. 10d. The cost for 1910 was—Australia, £6 10s. 9d.; New Zealand, £6 15s. 5d.

Primary instruction, cost per scholar.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	State Expenditure—				
		On Admin- istration and Main- tenance.	On Build- ings and Rent.	Total.	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
					Including Buildings and Rent.	Excluding Buildings and Rent.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	146,464	840,281	108,271	948,552	6 9 6	5 14 9
New South Wales	160,776	1,048,583	193,993	1,242,576	7 14 7	6 10 5
Queensland	70,194	351,942	53,953	405,895	5 15 8	5 0 3
South Australia	37,427	219,809	43,429	263,238	7 0 8	5 17 6
Western Australia	29,448	179,311	52,025	231,336	7 17 2	6 1 9
Tasmania	18,130	79,373	21,492	100,865	5 11 3	4 7 7
Total Australia	462,439	2,719,299	473,163	3,192,462	6 18 1	5 17 7
Dominion of New Zealand	142,186	836,000	144,000	980,000	6 17 10	5 17 7

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

Registered
schools,
1872 to
1911-12.

The number of registered schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were :—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1911-12.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1900	884	2,348	48,433
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058
1908-9	678	2,178	49,145
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964
1910-11	587	1,975	51,495
1911-12	548	1,856	48,391

Scholars
attending
State and
registered
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 19 per cent. of the scholars during 1911-12 attended registered schools, and the balance, 81 per cent., attended State schools.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration
of teachers
and schools.

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

College for
training
teachers.

A State College for the training of teachers is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant teachers, Primary or Elementary teachers, and Secondary teachers. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both

theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College principal, assisted by lecturers, the special staff of the University Practising School, and the staffs of certain schools which are proclaimed practising schools. The diploma course is for three years, each of the others is for two years, and each is the recognised standard for registration under the Council of Education. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, French, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, infant school work, domestic economy, voice culture, hygiene, gymnastics, and swimming. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. Most of these have been either classified teachers or junior teachers or ex-high school pupils, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum toward the expense of their board and residence; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. All students holding studentships, whether residing at home or at the college, receive an allowance of £12 per annum for personal expenses. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any one, two, or more years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships may be granted to persons who have passed the Junior Public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the college free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student is required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to the Accountant, Education Department, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training

College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only. The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria is affiliated with the Education Department, and all persons who desire to take the course for the Kindergarten Certificate must enrol their names with the secretary of the Union, after which they will be admitted to the full course of instruction at the College on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum (half of which goes to the funds of the Union). To enable those teachers who live too far from any of the centres where classes are held to take the full kindergarten course, a correspondence class gives weekly guidance and instruction. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. The Training College course and certificates satisfy all the requirements of the Council of Education. All students, who before entering have matriculated, have passed four subjects of the Senior Public examination, and have shown some aptitude for teaching, are allowed to enter the University in their first year. Such students at the end of three years are able to gain the Trained Teacher's or Primary Certificate, and also the University Diploma of Education. Other students, who at the end of their first year have matriculated and have completed all the work of that year, are allowed to attend the University in their second year. The remaining students take all their work at the Training College. All students, whether attending the University or not, must take education, drawing, manual training, music, and gymnastics at the Training College. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being from £140 to £170, and for females from £80 to £130 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers. Visiting students who are successful in passing the necessary examinations may also be classified and be appointed to sixth class positions with full salary.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

District
High
Schools.

The first district high or continuation school, as it was originally styled, was opened in Melbourne on 22nd February, 1905. The principal object of the school is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the old pupil teacher system the teacher had to teach during the day and study at night, but under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the two years spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary literary studies and to gain an acquaintance with modern teaching methods. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. The qualification for entrance to a district high school is the possession of the merit certificate. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also

for the education of holders of scholarships and for the training of junior teachers. There are district high schools at Bairnsdale, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Echuca, Geelong, Horsham, Kyneton, Maryborough, Melbourne, and Stawell, and agricultural high schools at Ballarat, Colac, Leongatha, Mansfield, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul, and Warrnambool.

HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are now eighteen higher elementary schools—at Clunes, Inglewood, Charlton, St. Arnaud, Nhill, Donald, Warracknabeal, Ararat, Hamilton, Portland, Kerang, Kyabram, Benalla, Rutherglen, Beechworth, Orbost, Coburg, and Essendon.

Higher
elementary
schools.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training that will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools will thus form a link between the elementary school and technical institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

UNIVERSITY PRACTISING SCHOOL.

A State building in Melbourne was opened at the beginning of 1910 as a practising school for the training of teachers who are taking the course for Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University, and in that year 40 boys and 40 girls who had passed creditably through a primary course were admitted, without fee, to study for the Junior Public and Senior Public examinations. At the end of 1911 pupils were re-grouped, and in 1912 three new classes were added, making seven in all. The number of diploma students admitted for teaching practice during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1912, was 61, and there has been an average total attendance weekly at criticism lessons of 98 students. The trainees will receive a course of secondary education extending over a period of six years. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the Melbourne University. The University also supplements the salaries paid to the members of the school staff by an annual grant.

University
practising
school.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. Under existing regulations, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award 130 scholarships. Of these 90 are tenable under certain conditions for four years at a State high school or an approved non-State secondary school. Forty of them are open to State school pupils only, and ten to pupils of other

Scholar-
ships.

schools, for the purpose of facilitating their higher education in the general work of the University or the science work of the technical schools. Twenty-four out of the 40 allotted to State schools are open to schools with an average attendance of 150 or over, while the remaining sixteen are reserved for the pupils of schools with an attendance of less than 150. Another 40 scholarships are open to pupils of State or other schools (34 to State school pupils and six to pupils of non-State schools) to enable them to obtain the secondary education necessary for them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining, agriculture, or veterinary science at the University. Scholarship holders must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. In addition to these, 40 junior teacher course scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for two years and allowing tuition, free of charge, at a State high school. The cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a scholarship holder who resides with his parents or guardians more than 5 miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26 per annum for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars while attending approved non-State secondary schools or colleges are granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. All holders of scholarships may be admitted free of cost as pupils in State high schools. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Those candidates who fail to win a scholarship but who are returned as "meritorious," are permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examinations for exhibitions.

In section 24 (2) of Act No. 2301 it is provided that 200 scholarships shall be awarded annually. Such scholarships shall entitle the holder to free education at a State high school or technical school or to an allowance of not less than £12 per annum towards the payment of fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A further allowance to cover board and lodging, travelling, books and materials, or laboratory charges may be made as prescribed by regulations.

Exhibitions.

The holders of scholarships, and "meritorious" scholarship candidates, whose age does not exceed eighteen years and six months, who have attended regularly at a State high school or an approved non-State secondary school or college for the preceding three years, from the authorities of which good reports have been received, and who have passed the Junior Public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for 45 exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination conducted by the University authorities in four of the subjects prescribed for the Senior Public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual

value of £40, tenable under certain conditions for three years at technical schools, or for four years, or possibly five or six years, at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in mining, agriculture, or veterinary science. Such exhibitioners may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875 to 1900, and for the years 1905 to 1912:—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1912.

Year.		Men. Per cent.		Women. Per cent.		Mean. Per cent.
1875	..	5.48	..	9.43	..	7.46
1880	..	4.18	..	4.09	..	4.13
1885	..	2.56	..	2.62	..	2.59
1890	..	1.50	..	1.53	..	1.52
1895	..	.89	..	.67	..	.78
1900	..	.66	..	.85	..	.76
1905	..	.50	..	.38	..	.44
1906	..	.43	..	.44	..	.43
1907	..	.47	..	.29	..	.38
1908	..	.33	..	.40	..	.36
1909	..	.32	..	.29	..	.30
1910	..	.29	..	.30	..	.29
1911	..	.27	..	.21	..	.24
1912	..	.24	..	.32	..	.28

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that every fifth year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has now been reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. Evidence on this point is obtained from the results of the census of 1911, which show that the percentage of males aged 20 years and upwards (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines) who could not write

Signing with marks.

Increased numbers signing in writing.

was 1.49, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 1.11; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was .41 for males and .19 for females. The persons marrying in Victoria at all ages are thus not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, where the proportions per cent. signing with marks were 1.15, 1.31, and 5.62 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Illiteracy in
England
and Wales
and
Victoria.

A very interesting table appears in the report of the English Registrar-General for 1909, showing the proportions of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks per 100 marriages celebrated during quinquennial periods from the year 1841. Similar particulars have been tabulated for Victoria, for the period commencing with the year 1853, and these are compared with the English ratios in the following table:—

PERSONS SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND VICTORIA.

Period.	Number of Persons in every 100 Marriages who Signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			
	Men.		Women.	
	Victoria.	England and Wales.	Victoria.	England and Wales.
1841-45 ...	*	32.6	*	48.9
1846-50 ...	*	31.4	*	46.2
1851-55 ...	12.47†	30.2	26.90†	43.5
1856-60 ...	10.99	27.1	27.85	38.1
1861-65 ...	8.62	23.6	20.59	32.9
1866-70 ...	7.92	20.5	15.39	28.3
1871-75 ...	6.16	18.5	10.28	25.2
1876-80 ...	4.49	14.8	5.68	20.0
1881-85 ...	2.78	12.3	3.22	15.5
1886-90 ...	1.68	8.4	1.72	9.8
1891-95 ...	.99	5.1	1.10	6.0
1896-1900 ...	.77	3.2	.71	3.7
1901-05 ...	.59	2.0	.46	2.4
1906 ...	.43	1.5	.44	1.9
1907 ...	.47	1.4	.29	1.7
1908 ...	.33	1.3	.40	1.5
1909 ...	.32	1.1	.29	1.3
1910 ...	.29	1.1	.30	1.2
1911 ...	.27	*	.21	*
1912 ...	.24	*	.32	*

* Not available.

† Average of the period 1853-55.

The progress of education is illustrated in a marked manner by the figures in this tabulation. During the period 1841-45 about 49 women in every 100 who married in England and Wales could not attach their names to the marriage register, but in 1910 the proportion of illiterates was only a little more than 1 in every 100 marriages. In the case of men the proportions were 33 in every 100 in the early period, and slightly over 1 in 100 in the later one. In Victoria the improvement is also very striking. During the period 1853-5 about 27 women and 12 men in every 100 marriages signed the marriage register with marks instead of affixing their names, as compared with about 1 in every 360 in 1912. These records seem to indicate that the early arrivals in Victoria from the United Kingdom were better educated than their compatriots who remained in that country.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The whole of the Technical Schools in the State, under which name is included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and the Schools of Art and Design, are under the supervision or control of local councils. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides where schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. The Schools of Mines, which have been established in the principal mining centres, provide for theoretical and practical instruction in subjects connected with the industry; the technical schools in the larger centres have a wide curriculum, including science, art, and trade subjects, but in the smaller centres work connected with industrial art or trade is taught. In December, 1912, there were 22 technical schools. Nineteen of these give instruction in art subjects, eleven in science subjects, and ten in trades subjects. One school has been established in Melbourne as a preparatory or junior technical school. A new school was opened at Beechworth and one at Collingwood during the year. A school at Sunshine has been built, and was opened in October, 1913.

The fees per term range in the different schools from 3s. to £8 15s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1911-12 amounted to £42,536. The students paid in fees £12,991 during the year ended 31st December, 1911.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1911-12:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1911-12.

Name.	Amount.
	£
Bairnsdale	750
Ballarat	9,936
Beechworth	975
Bendigo	3,280
Castlemaine	550
Collingwood	945
Daylesford	350
Echuca	300
Geelong	1,001
Glenferrie	1,000
Horsham	350
Kyneton	250
Maryborough	750
Melbourne	10,309
Melbourne Junior Technical School ..	2,485
Nhill	215
Prahran	100
Sale	411
Stawell (with Ararat Branch)	775
Sunshine Technical School	4,638
Warrnambool	150
College of Domestic Economy	802
Miscellaneous	2,214
Total	42,536

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

College of
Dentistry.

The foundation of an Australian College of Dentistry was decided on in the year 1897 by a unanimous vote of dentists assembled at a meeting held to discuss this question on 10th June in that year. The College was opened on the 4th July following for the purpose of providing instruction and training in the art, science, and practice of dentistry.

The curriculum then set forth was further enlarged by the amending Dental Act of 1898, which gave the Dental Board of Victoria plenary powers to frame a full course of study and practice, and also to grant diplomas, which signify the completion of a four years' course of teaching and training, *i.e.*, the registerable Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria (L.D.S., Vic.).

The old rented building in Lonsdale-street soon proved far too small to accommodate the students who were studying the subjects required for the Board's diploma, and when affiliation with the University of Melbourne was sought for the more complete instruction in the medical and surgical requirements of the curriculum, one of the conditions of affiliation was that more adequate provision should be made for the teaching and training in the dental subjects of the curriculum. To accomplish this result the present Melbourne Dental Hospital and the Australian College of Dentistry was built, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia (Lord Northcote) on the 4th November, 1907. It is satisfactory that the usefulness of the combined institutions has been demonstrated by the teaching and practice imparted to students as well as by the relief afforded to the poor when suffering from dental troubles and their attendant ailments.

The land is freehold. The building, erected by the trustees and council of the college and hospital, is gradually being freed from liability. This financial obligation has been successfully arranged without any appeal whatever to, or aid from, the State Government. The Council, nevertheless, thankfully recognise the contributions given by the Hospital Sunday Fund, various municipalities, and by those private and generous donors who have helped the institution.

The Council (elected annually by and from the life governors and subscribers of the institution) claim that they are fulfilling a very important public duty with respect to the care of the teeth; also that more public interest therein has been aroused through their action in this regard.

In 1913 there were 87 students on the College roll going through the prescribed four years course. The College Council may legitimately claim that the functions, both of college and hospital, are carried out in such a manner as to reflect credit not only on themselves but on the University of Melbourne, with which they are affiliated.

The receipts of the College of Dentistry for 1912-13 amounted to £2,781, and the expenditure to £2,297, while the Dental Hospital received £1,983 and expended £1,892 during the same period.

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for a person desiring to qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by which it was established.

Melbourne
College of
Pharmacy.

It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to third-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. The syllabus makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. In 1912 evening classes were established for the study of optometry, and were largely availed of by students desiring instruction in this subject. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1912:—

Number of Students who have attended the College.

Pharmaceutical students	734
Medical students, Melbourne University ...	1,023
Dental students... ..	399
Extra Laboratory students	495
Bacteriological students	49
Urine Analysis students	16
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students...	41
Veterinary students, Melbourne University ...	31
Optical students	81

2,869

Number of Candidates Examined.

Preliminary examination	...	...	2,811
Intermediate examination	...	...	1,542
Modified examination	...	...	164
Final qualifying examination	...	...	1,116
Medical students	...	...	905
Dental students	...	...	403
Bacteriological students	...	...	22
Urine Analysis	...	...	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	...	...	20
Veterinary students	...	...	31
Optical students	...	...	60
			<hr/>
			7,085
			<hr/>

Finance.

(1880-1912.)

Revenue—			£
Grants from Government	...	...	13,960
Fees received from students	...	...	18,162
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society	...	...	5,928
			<hr/>
Total Revenue	...	...	38,050
			<hr/>
Expenditure—			£
Ordinary	...	...	34,433
On buildings	...	...	3,617
			<hr/>
Total Expenditure	...	...	38,050
			<hr/>

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted

at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

Fees Payable.

Full Day Courses.					Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering—Diploma Courses—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 per term
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Metallurgy—Diploma Course—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Applied Chemistry—Diploma Course—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£7 „
Fourth year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Woolsorting ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Full Art Course ...	...	...	...	...	£1 1s. „

Evening Classes.

Arithmetic	Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Algebra ...	...	...	...	...
Practical Geometry ...	...	...	...	...
Full Art Course ...	...	...	...	...
Freehand Drawing ...	...	...	...	...
Painting ...	...	...	...	...
Modelling ...	...	...	...	...
Applied Mechanics ...	...	...	...	...
Applied Electricity ...	...	...	...	...
Architecture ...	...	...	...	...
Building Construction ...	...	...	...	...
Surveying ...	...	...	...	...
Chemistry ...	...	...	...	...
Assaying ...	...	...	...	...
Metallurgy ...	...	...	...	...
Cookery ...	...	...	...	...
Millinery ...	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking ...	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Drawing ...	...	...	...	...
Photography ...	...	...	...	...
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects ...	...	...	...	...

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an

annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of two prizes of £5 5s., and four prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1912, amounted to £10,300.

Over 170 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life, in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Metallurgy, and (6) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, photographers, traction engineers, marine engineers, telephone artificers, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. There are also courses for marine engineers, for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers, and for builders and contractors. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1908 to 1912:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1908 TO 1912.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.*
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,441	2,423	2,610	2,538	2,209
Males over 21	416	434	467	477	477
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	594	625	720	768	690
„ „ Others	1,099	1,036	1,078	983	741
Females	332	328	345	310	301
Fees received during the year £	8,669	8,693	8,981	8,289	6,589
Average fee per student ..	71s.	71s. 9d.	68s. 10d.	65s. 5d.	59s. 8d.
Number of classes	173	175	181	185	176
„ instructors	73	73	83	95	87
Salaries paid instructors £	10,673	11,545	11,947	12,235	11,297

* In 1912 the Lower Technical portion of the school work was taken over by the Education Department and run as a separate institution.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £311,477. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,412,383 at the end of 1912. At that date the Reference Library contained 215,763 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year 1912 by about 380,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 5,338 volumes were purchased, 3,009 volumes presented, 215 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 44,884 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 150,363 volumes during 1912, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 8,840. Of these volumes 41.0 per cent. related to fiction, 19.9 to history, 9.4 to general literature, 15.2 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 10.0 to arts and trades, and 4.4 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1912 was 30,913, of which 1,358 were added during the year.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom distance prevented from reaching their building. They, therefore, initiated a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which it had not previously extended. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to the districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong un-

doubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

The National Gallery at the end of 1912 contained 18,055 works of art, viz., 545 oil paintings, 3,583 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,927 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended in the year by 10 male and 13 female students, and the school of design by 54 male and 65 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation will be laid of a school of art dealing with purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

National
Gallery.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1912, it contained 55,155 specimens. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Industrial
Museum.

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1912 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £500. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,431.

National
Museum.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, Rules, and official Gazettes of the principal countries of the world, and the printed specifications of Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Denmark, and Japan, also the official gazette of the United States Patent Office and the Canadian Patent Office Record, both of which contain illustrated abridgments of patent specifications. The value of the books donated by these countries is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous

Patent
Office
Library.

encyclopædias and scientific text-books, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. A class catalogue, founded on the Dewey system, of publications contained in the library has been printed, and as the library deals mainly with the history of science and manufactures, all books are arranged in chronological order. In October, 1906, the printing *in extenso* of all specifications accepted and open to public inspection was commenced, and has been completed from No. 1 of 1904 to 20,336 of 1910. A new series of numbers was commenced in 1911, and all accepted cases and specifications open to public inspection have been printed as notified weekly in the official journal. Specifications are printed, and on sale at the Government Printing Office, Melbourne, two weeks after notification of acceptance. The printing of the subject-matter of specifications of letters patent granted under State Patent Acts is in progress, and the first 1,100 have already been completed. Each specification is designed to contain the whole of the subject-matter of similar applications in other Australian States, the State of Victoria being taken as the basic State. The specifications are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one classified chronologically and numerically, the other according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. A revised edition of the numerical subject list of inventions arranged thematically in groups and classes, with definitions or limitations of their scope, and directions for searching in related classes, has been published for the convenience of the public. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme
Court
Library.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Free
libraries.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1912 being £7,338. Of these libraries 486 furnished returns in 1912, which show that they possessed 861,977 volumes, and received £61,161 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £58,206—£9,600 on books, &c., and £48,606 on maintenance—and that 2,768,710 visits were paid to the 446 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of the institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the year 1912 it is stated that all the buildings are in good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings, and the employés are trained in the use of the fire appliances. The receipts for the year amounted to £6,589, consisting of rents, £3,698, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,891. The expenditure totalled £4,581, viz., £1,717 for expenses of the aquarium; and £2,864 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £3,499.

Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium,
and
Museum.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated edition of the "Descriptive

Botanic
Garden.

Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s., from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock; that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857), Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. The gardens were entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 40 acres."

Mr. Guilfoyle retired from the Directorship on 1st December, 1909, and Mr. J. Cronin was subsequently appointed to the position of Curator. The present features of the garden are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the continent.

A large conservatory which is situated on the eastern side of the grounds contains a numerous and varied collection of tropical plants, including many rare orchids, ferns, palms, and other handsome foliaged and flowering species. The conservatory is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

When Mr. Guilfoyle took charge of the garden, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, the garden now contains no less than 14,000 species and varieties of plants. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns, such as are found in and around the rather extensive fern-gully in the centre of the gardens. This gully has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. Many hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs, have been added of late years.

An extensive "System Pavilion" is situated in the south-western part of the gardens. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; also products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system pavilion and the museum are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and are freely visited by students connected with botanical classes in the various colleges and schools in and around Melbourne.

In addition to the large lake in the centre of the garden, and which covers an area of about 10 acres in extent, a Water-lily lake may be found in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the gardens. Over 60 different varieties of *Nymphæas* and white and pink flowering forms of *Nelumbium speciosum* have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shallow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals.

The tea houses, including a "Pavilion," "Kiosk," and "Chalêt," which occupy the site on the south side of the lake where the propagating houses and nurseries were formerly located (since removed to the west side of the grounds), are well maintained, and are largely patronized by visitors, for whose benefit these refreshment rooms were provided.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This was dedicated by the late Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Garden, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply for the gardens is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the garden's water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The garden may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the gardens.

The gates of the garden are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of over 70 years, and, as a favorite resort, has become increasingly popular of late years. Many thousands of people, including students, and tourists from various other States and countries, visit the garden during the week days, while on Sundays and holidays large crowds of visitors are attracted to the place.

Royal
Zoologica
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The Government Fish Hatchery has been established in the gardens and some trout-rearing ponds formed. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the director is Mr. D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., &c.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of “Royal,” and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose *personnel* the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole control of the Department.

Conferences on special matters are held from time to time under the society's auspices, at which delegates from the provinces and other States attend, the Daffodil Conference being now an annual fixture.

The members' monthly meeting is held at the Thistle Rooms, 298 Little Flinders-street, at which competitive displays of flowers, &c., are made, and lectures delivered on horticultural matters by leading experts.

Since relinquishing the control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and twenty members (ten amateurs and ten professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. C. C. Burton, at the office, 19 Queen-street, Melbourne.

There are 46 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £596 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1912.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 5,596½ acres in 1912. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1912.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	188
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Gardens	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring Gardens	21
"	Flagstaff "	18

Other
Societies.

Public
reserves,
Greater
Melbourne.

**AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1912—continued.**

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Argyle Square	34
"	Curtain "	3½
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3½
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	3½
"	University Grounds	106
"	Amateur Sports and Children's Playground	25
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
"	East Melbourne "	7
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	6
"	Carlton " (old)	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	26
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8½
"	Powlett-street Reserve	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7½
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	9½
"	Race-course (Flemington)	301
"	Recreation (Kensington)	5½
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
"	Park and Recreation (Yarra Bank)	23
"	Ornamental Plantation and Recreation	13
Richmond City	Richmond Park	158
"	Horticultural Gardens	33½
"	Barkly Square	7½
"	Municipal Reserve	7½
Northcote Town	Jika Park	6
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7½
"	Ornamental Plantations	2½
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
"	Foreshore Reserve	12
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7½
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1½
"	"	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	62½

**AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1912—continued.**

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area. ACRES.
St. Kilda City	Recreation Dandenong Road	22½
"	" (Elwood)	10
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90½
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon City	Recreation	10½
"	"	5½
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Park and Recreation Reserve	3½
"	Water Reserve	11½
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
"	" (Grace Park)	8
Kew Town	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10½
"	"	2½
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5½
"	Park and Recreation	38
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	"	2
"	"	10
"	Recreation	9½
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6½
"	Public Garden	3½
"	Park and Garden (Newport)	4½
"	Recreation (Newport)	13½
"	" (Spotswood)	5
Malvern City	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4½
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	" (Glen Huntly)	1½
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	30
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell Town	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Town	Recreation	5
Outside urban muni- cipalities }	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Heidelberg Park and Recreation Reserve	26
	Total	5,596½

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these :—

Public
reserves in
country
towns.

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN COUNTRY TOWNS
IN VICTORIA, 1912.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area.
		Acres.
Ararat	4	36½
Bairnsdale	3	150
Ballarat	7	1,065
Ballarat East	13	188½
Beechworth	6	684
Benalla	1	22
Bendigo	11	171
Buninyong	4	114
Burrumbeet	1	100
Castlemaine	3	109
Clunes	6	106½
Colac	3	78
Creswick	3	54½
Daylesford	5	330
Dromana	2	274½
Dunolly	5	309
Eaglehawk	4	42½
Echuca	4	336
Flinders	1	25
Geelong	6	269
Hamilton	5	61
Horsham	3	142½
Koroit	1	13
Kyneton	1	14
Korumburra	2	31½
Learmonth	4	76
Majorca	3	217
Maldon	4	156
Maryborough	3	142
Mortlake	2	65
Newtown and Chilwell	1	105
Portland	5	103
Port Fairy	1	26
Queenscliff	2	48
Rutherglen	1	60
Sale	1	40
Sebastopol	1	36
Shepparton	4	123½
St. Arnaud	2	68
Stawell	3	71½
Wangaratta	5	157
Warrnambool	10	450

At the end of 1912, there were in the State 2,942 regular churches and chapels, and 2,004 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,946 places of public worship—and these were

Ministers
and
Churches.

attended by 1,933 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1912.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	373	666	621	1,287
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	261	533	457	990
Free Presbyterian ...	2	9	4	13
Methodist ...	236	822	510	1,332
Independent or Congrega- tional ...	64	79	12	91
Baptist ...	67	91	54	145
Salvation Army ...	538	101	141	242
Other Protestant ...	86	140	59	199
Roman Catholic Church ...	282	485	139	624
New Church (or Swedenborgian)	1	1	...	1
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	5	3	3	6
Church for Deaf Mutes ...	1	1	...	1
Church of God ...	1	...	1	1
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	5	6	2	8
Re-organized Church of Latter- Day Saints ...	8	3	1	4
Total ...	1,933	2,942	2,004	4,946

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 3,087; the teachers 20,301; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 211,279—94,578 males and 116,701 females.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911 :—

Religions of the people.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Population.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England (including Protestant so stated) ..	238,977	236,226	475,203	37·02
Presbyterian	116,653	117,900	234,553	18·27
Methodist	84,376	92,286	176,662	13·76
Independent or Congregational ..	7,624	8,860	16,484	1·28
Baptist	14,134	17,110	31,244	2·43
Lutheran	7,025	4,657	11,682	·91
Salvation Army	3,409	4,390	7,799	·61
Unitarian	314	198	512	·04
Church of Christ	7,356	9,155	16,511	1·29
Seventh Day Adventists ..	551	892	1,443	·11
Other Protestant Churches ..	3,811	4,243	8,054	·63
Total	484,230	495,917	980,147	76·35
Roman Catholic Church ..	139,174	147,259	286,433	22·31
Other Denominations—				
Greek Orthodox Church ..	385	88	473	·04
Jews	3,214	3,056	6,270	·49
Other Religions	3,081	669	3,750	·29
Sceptics, &c.	4,780	1,907	6,687	·52
Total specified ..	634,864	648,896	1,283,760	100·00
Unspecified ..	20,727	11,064	31,791	..
Grand Total ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	..

The accompanying table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the last six census years :—

Religions per cent. of population 1861 to 1911.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.

Religion.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Protestant Churches—						
Church of England (including Protestant so stated) ..	40·60	36·01	36·74	37·33	36·52	37·02
Presbyterian	16·67	15·73	15·65	14·94	16·16	18·27
Methodist	8·90	13·16	13·58	14·14	15·21	13·76
Independent or Congregational ..	2·45	2·54	2·35	1·98	1·45	1·28
Baptist	1·72	2·28	2·40	2·50	2·75	2·43
Lutheran	1·92	1·47	1·32	1·39	1·18	·91
Salvation Army .. ..	..	..	..	1·21	·74	·61
Church of Christ .. ..	..	·50	·57	·74	·90	1·29
Other Protestant Churches ..	·59	·51	·37	·66	1·45	·78
Total Protestant Churches ..	72·85	72·25	72·98	74·89	76·36	76·35
Roman Catholic Church ..	21·02	23·83	24·02	22·24	22·26	22·31
Jews	·56	·50	·51	·58	·50	·49
Others	5·57	3·42	2·49	2·29	·88	·85
Total specified ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Included with "Other Protestant Churches."

Protestants
and Roman
Catholics.

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1911 was 980,147, as against 904,934 in 1901. In 1911 the Roman Catholics numbered 286,433, and in 1901, 263,710. The rate of increase of each of these bodies, in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestant
Sects.

The members of the Church of England and the Presbyterians had improved their positions relatively to the total population between 1901 and 1911, but the Independents had decreased from 17,141 to 16,484, and the adherents of the Salvation Army from 8,830 to 7,799.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies have existed in Victoria for over 70 years, at least two branches having been established in the year 1840. They are regulated by their own rules which are registered under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890, and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1900, 1905, 1907, and 1911. These Acts, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued by or to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed at a low rate, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers should they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Statist.

Registra-
tion, &c.,
of friendly
societies.

The statistics in regard to the societies were very incomplete prior to 1878, but much fuller information was obtainable after that year in consequence of the passing of the *Friendly Societies Act* 1877. This Act contained provisions for registration of societies, but did not make registration compulsory. It was provided that an actuary should certify to the rates of contribution payable by members before registration could take place. All of the larger societies found it to their advantage to register under the Act.

While the 1877 Act contained provisions for registration it was not until 1907 that registration was made compulsory. In that year an Act was passed which provided that all societies must register, and that all registered societies must adopt rates of contribution adequate to provide the benefits to be received. These rates had to be adopted in respect of all members, and not merely new members. The penalty for failure to comply with the provisions in regard to adequate rates was cancellation of registration. Under this Act societies were given eighteen months within which to adopt such rates, *i.e.*, until 3rd June, 1909. There was, however, no provision for those cases where it might be found after the date mentioned that the rates were insufficient. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that

its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity for the second being issued.

Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 provides that every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies. Interest is payable at 4 per cent., and investment is optional, but the societies are taking advantage of it to an increasing extent. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

A review of the experience of the societies during recent years shows that they are making good progress, and are steadily gaining in financial strength. Until within the last few years the position of many of them was very unsatisfactory chiefly owing to the inadequacy of the rates payable by a large section of the members. The accumulation of deficiencies from this cause has received a check, as the Act of 1907 made the payment of adequate rates by all members compulsory. Some of the societies had voluntarily adopted such rates before they were required to do so, and the advantage of their action is now apparent.

Benefits of
friendly
societies.

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover funeral expenses on the death of a member or his wife. The usual benefits payable on sickness are 20s. weekly during the first six months, 10s. during the second six months, and 5s. thereafter during life. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and of £10 on the death of his wife should she predecease him. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine, extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case, member, wife, and children under eighteen years of age, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after the death of member if fees continue to be paid.

The funds of the societies are divided into two portions—the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management funds, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 6d. to 8d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. to 1s. 8d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

Progress of
friendly
societies.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 98,985, in 1900, to 153,921 at the close of 1912—an increase during the twelve years of 54,936 members; 5,935 members were added in 1910, 6,328 in 1911, and 5,318 in 1912. The funds increased during the twelve-year period from £1,318,165 to £2,361,464—an addition of £1,043,299. These are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund averaging slightly more than 4 per cent. for the year 1912. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1912 those had a membership of 11,508, and funds amounting to £36,759.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1908-1912:—

Year.	Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1908	130,048	481,197	386,492	1,887,891
1909	136,340	523,871	399,345	2,012,417
1910	142,275	534,616	424,431	2,122,602
1911	148,603	559,585	435,791	2,246,396
1912	153,921	580,371	465,303	2,361,464

The following is a more detailed statement in regard to the societies for the five years, 1908 to 1912:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1908 TO 1912.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of societies ...	42	48	48	48	47
Number of branches ...	1,422	1,441	1,475	1,498	1,505
Average number of members	126,746	133,194	139,308	145,439	151,262
Number of members sick	24,099	24,153	27,740	27,695	28,112
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	197,618	199,150	214,026	214,310	223,475
Deaths of members ...	1,171	1,198	1,194	1,221	1,267
Deaths of registered wives	414	436	437	468	477
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	263,151	298,829	288,257	308,020	314,848
Income of incidental fund	210,555	216,738	224,943	230,788	238,114
Other Income ...	7,491	8,304	21,416	20,777	27,409
Total Income ...	481,197	523,871	534,616	559,585	580,371
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	173,898	180,252	186,065	193,060	201,658
Expenditure of incidental fund	206,582	212,266	220,542	224,983	234,450
Other Expenditure ...	6,012	6,827	17,824	17,748	29,195
Total Expenditure...	386,492	399,345	424,431	435,791	465,303
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,757,799	1,876,376	1,978,568	2,093,528	2,206,718
Amount to credit of incidental fund	68,252	72,724	77,125	82,930	86,594
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,700,283	1,804,720	1,888,750	2,002,210	2,140,626
Amount invested—incidental fund	55,112	59,535	66,348	69,394	75,669
Amount invested—other funds	56,786	57,307	62,714	62,571	60,719
Total invested ...	1,812,181	1,921,562	2,017,812	2,134,175	2,277,014
„ funds ...	1,887,891	2,012,417	2,122,602	2,246,396	2,361,464

NOTE.—Returns relating to the year 1911 were received for the first time from juvenile branches, but the information regarding these branches was not considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

Sickness
and death
rates.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1912 by males was slightly less than that of recent years. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed were equal to an average of 10.9 in each of the five years 1908-1912, which was little different from the average for the 25 years ended 1907, viz., 11.1. The death rate in 1912 was slightly below the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 8.96 in 1912, 8.89 in 1911, 9.07 in 1910, 9.56 in 1909, 9.76 in 1908, and 10.12 for the 35 years ended 1912. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which aliment was allowed averaging only 7.6 yearly during the five years ended 1912. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 4.34 per 1,000 members in 1912, which was the highest rate yet experienced. The more favorable experience among females is due to the fact that the average age of the members of female branches is considerably below that of male members.

Secessions.

Societies lost over 7 per cent. of their members in 1912 through secession. The vast majority of secessions take place during the first few years before members have learnt to appreciate the value of their connexion with the societies. In this respect the experience is similar to that which prevails in life assurance companies. Expenses of management absorbed about 17 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1912. This ratio is very similar to that prevailing in well-managed life assurance companies, and is considerably below the rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the lodge element is an essential feature of friendly societies, and that a considerable outlay is unavoidable in connexion with the lodges, it would appear that the rate of expense is very moderate.

Sickness
and
Mortality
Experience
1903-7.

An investigation into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07 has been made. This relates to male lives only. The number of years of life included in the experience was 262,038, the number of weeks' sickness experienced was 442,829, and the deaths numbered 2,451.

In the following table the sickness rate (*i.e.* the average number of weeks of sickness experienced each year by each member), according to the Victorian Friendly Societies' experience 1903-07, is compared with the corresponding rates obtained from the New South

Wales experience 1900-08, the South Australian experience 1895-1904, and the Manchester Unity (England) experience 1893-97 :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS' SICKNESS EXPERIENCED EACH YEAR.

Age.	Victorian. Friendly Societies' Experience, 1903-07.	New South Wales Friendly Societies' Experience, 1900-08.	South Australian Friendly Societies' Experience, 1895-1904.	Manchester Unity, England, 1893-7.
18 ..	·909	·839	·740	·952
23 ..	·860	·761	·772	·900
28 ..	·845	·738	·814	·968
33 ..	·885	·751	·819	1·095
38 ..	·988	·835	·925	1·320
43 ..	1·204	1·020	1·080	1·649
48 ..	1·456	1·306	1·397	2·096
53 ..	2·096	1·831	1·971	2·955
58 ..	3·824	2·912	3·043	4·357
63 ..	6·558	4·623	5·012	7·072

The Victorian rates are considerably below those of the Manchester Unity (England), but they are higher than the rates according to the South Australian and New South Wales experiences. It should be noted that the New South Wales rates which appear in the comparative statement relate to non-mining lodges only.

A relatively high sickness rate at the earliest age in the table is a feature of the latest experiences both in Australia and England. Various suggestions have been made as to the reason of this, but there is at present not sufficient evidence to permit of a definite conclusion being arrived at. It may be that the high sickness rate represents the effect of modern conditions of labour on the human organism before it is fully developed. Another explanation is, that to youths in receipt of low wages without family responsibilities, the relatively high rates of sick pay prove attractive, and that in consequence efforts are often made to obtain benefits for minor ailments, and to unduly prolong the period of sickness, as the rules will allow.

It would be of interest to know what rates of sickness are experienced by persons following hazardous occupations. It was not possible, however, to ascertain this from the data available, as in many instances the nature of the occupation was not given. Even if there had been no defects of this nature, the frequent changes of occupation which occur in Victoria would have made an investigation into the sickness and mortality rates prevailing among persons engaged in different occupations of little value as an index of what might be expected to occur in the future.

Investigations which have been made elsewhere have shown that miners are subject to a much higher rate of sickness than that existing in the general community. In the Victorian experience, the miners could not be separated from the other members, but there are certain

lodges which are known to include in their membership a large number of persons connected with the mining industry. These were treated as mining lodges, and a separate enquiry was made into the sickness and mortality rates prevailing in the remaining or non-mining lodges.

In the following statement the rates of sickness experienced in the mining and non-mining lodges are compared:—

SICKNESS EXPERIENCE IN MINING AND NON-MINING LODGES.

			Weeks of Sickness.	
			Total.	Annual Rate per Member.
Non-mining experience	..	..	356,821	1·730
Mining experience	..	..	86,008	2·490
All members	..	..	442,829	1·832

The rate for mining exceeds that for non-mining lodges by .760 weeks, *i.e.*, each member in the former group of lodges is sick, on the average, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days more than members in the other group. When it is known that the number of miners in mining lodges is probably less than 40 per cent. of the total membership, it will be seen that the rate of sickness experienced by them is greatly in excess of that prevailing among other sections of the community.

The mortality rates of Victorian Friendly Society members have been shown by the investigation to be, at most ages, much lower than those prevailing in the general community. This favorable feature is specially noticeable at the younger and middle ages. In the following table, the mortality rate, as deduced from the Victorian Friendly Societies' experience, is compared with that obtained from other experiences:—

MORTALITY RATES IN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND (PER 100 MEMBERS AT EACH AGE).

Age.	Victorian Friendly Societies, 1903-07.	New South Wales Friendly Societies, 1900-08.	South Australian Friendly Societies, 1895-1904.	Manchester, Unity, England, 1893-7.
18 ..	·265	·288	·431	·258
23 ..	·343	·303	·385	·390
28 ..	·372	·324	·481	·472
33 ..	·410	·424	·558	·574
38 ..	·521	·529	·616	·743
43 ..	·673	·678	·774	·980
48 ..	1·014	·901	·987	1·266
53 ..	1·439	1·373	1·378	1·829
58 ..	2·485	2·184	2·125	2·591
63 ..	3·649	3·146	2·901	3·950

The foregoing rates relate to persons engaged in both healthy and unhealthy occupations. It will be seen that the Victorian rates differ slightly from those of New South Wales, and are lower than those of South Australia up to age 48, also that, except at age 18, they are below the rates of the Manchester Unity experience (England).

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The **Factories and Shops Acts** were consolidated during the year 1912 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1912, No. 2386. No changes were effected in the law by this measure. The eight existing Acts were merely consolidated. Factory legislation.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act* 1912 (No. 2), No. 2447, was passed, and it came into force on 31st December, 1912.

Shortly stated, the hours in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1912, for closing bakers' shops and bird and dog dealers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. The closing hour on Friday is 6 p.m. or 10 p.m., according as Wednesday or Saturday is chosen for the half-holiday. Flower shops and hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday. Bicycle shops are now required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m. Re Shops

The Fourth Schedule Shops are:—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but may be fixed by regulation; this also applies to cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops. Under a Regulation chemists' shops have to be closed at 10 p.m. on Friday, and 8 p.m. on other week days.

In country municipalities to which the shops provisions apply the hours for closing are 10 p.m. on Saturday, and 7 p.m. on other week days. This may be varied by Regulation, made on petition, and a marked advance has been made during the year in the number of places which have adopted the Saturday half-holiday.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1912* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who would ordinarily be required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship, and only applies to the Metropolitan District.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2386 for overtime and tea money for shop employes.

Re factories.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale, or in which electricity is generated for the supply of heat or light, or power, or in which coal gas is made; and also any clay pit or quarry worked in connexion with and occupied by the occupier of any pottery or brickyard. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employes, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but a provision is made by which a girl of 14 can receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employe in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories with 39,506 employes, whereas in 1912 the figures were 7,750 factories with 104,746 employes.

An important provision in industrial legislation is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix wages rates, and piece-work prices in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-General may appoint a special Board, if a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, business, or occupation has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, the Board to consist of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employ  s), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours; the times of beginning and ending work; a higher rate for work done outside such times; special rates for work done on Sundays and public holidays; the number of and also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. There are 131 Special Boards now in existence (of which number 106 have made determinations) affecting about 150,000 operatives. These Boards are:—

Wages
Boards.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board. | 25. Carpenters Board |
| 2. Aerated Water Carters' Board | 26. Carriage Board |
| 3. Agricultural Implements Board | 27. Carters Board |
| 4. Artificial Manure Board | 28. Chaffcutters Board |
| 5. Asphalters Board | 29. Cigar Trade Board |
| 6. Bagmakers Board | 30. Clothing Board |
| 7. Bedsteadmakers Board | 31. Coal Miners Board |
| 8. Bill Posters Board | 32. Commercial Clerks Board |
| 9. Biscuit Board | 33. Confectioners Board |
| 10. Boiler Makers Board | 34. Coopers Board |
| 11. Boot Board | 35. Cordage Board |
| 12. Boot Dealers Board | 36. Country Agricultural Implements Board |
| 13. Brassworkers Board | 37. Country Flour Board |
| 14. Bread Board | 38. Country Fuel and Fodder Board |
| 15. Bread Carters Board | 39. Country Printers Board |
| 16. Brewers Board | 40. Country Saddlery Board |
| 17. Bricklayers Board | 41. Country Shop Assistants Board |
| 18. Brick Trade Board | 42. Country Woodworkers Board |
| 19. Brushmakers Board | 43. Cycle Trade Board |
| 20. Builders' Labourers Board | 44. Drapers Board |
| 21. Butchers Board | 45. Dressmakers Board |
| 22. Butter Board | 46. Dyers and Clothes Cleaners Board |
| 23. Candlemakers Board | |
| 24. Cardboard Box Trade Board | |

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 47. Electrical Board | Installation | 88. Nailmakers Board |
| 48. Electrical Supply Board | | 89. Night Watchmen's Board |
| 49. Electroplaters Board | | 90. Office Cleaners Board |
| 50. Engineering Board | | 91. Organ Board |
| 51. Engravers Board | | 92. Ovenmakers Board |
| 52. Factory Engine - drivers Board | | 93. Painters Board |
| 53. Farriers Board | | 94. Paper Bag Trade Board |
| 54. Fellmongers Board | | 95. Pastrycooks Board |
| 55. Felt Hatters Board | | 96. Picture Frame Board |
| 56. Fibrous Plasterers Board | | 97. Plasterers Board |
| 57. Flour Board | | 98. Plate Glass Board |
| 58. Fuel and Fodder Board | | 99. Plumbers Board |
| 59. Furniture Board | | 100. Polish Board |
| 60. Furniture Dealers Board | | 101. Pottery Trade Board |
| 61. Gardeners Board | | 102. Printers Board |
| 62. Gas Meter Board | | 103. Quarry Board |
| 63. Glass Workers Board | | 104. Rubber Trade Board |
| 64. Gold Miners Board | | 105. Saddlery Board |
| 65. Grocers Board | | 106. Shirt Board |
| 66. Grocers Sundries Board | | 107. Slaters and Tilers Board |
| 67. Hairdressers Board | | 108. Slaughtering for Export Board |
| 68. Ham and Bacon Curers Board | | 109. Soap and Soda Board |
| 69. Hardware Board | | 110. Starch Board |
| 70. Hay, Chaff, Wood, and Coal Board | | 111. Stationery Board |
| 71. Horsehair Board | | 112. Stone Cutters Board |
| 72. Hotel Employés Board | | 113. Storemen, Packers, and Sorters Board |
| 73. Ice Board | | 114. Straw Hat Board |
| 74. Ironmoulders Board | | 115. Tanners Board |
| 75. Jam Trade Board | | 116. Tea Packing Board |
| 76. Jewellers Board | | 117. Tentmakers Board |
| 77. Leather Goods Board | | 118. Tiemakers Board |
| 78. Lift Board | | 119. Timber Fellers Board |
| 79. Livery Stable Board | | 120. Tinsmiths Board |
| 80. Malt Board | | 121. Tramway Board |
| 81. Marine Stores Board | | 122. Tuckpointers Board |
| 82. Meat Preservers Board | | 123. Underclothing Board |
| 83. Men's Clothing Board | | 124. Undertakers Board |
| 84. Millet Broom Board | | 125. Watchmakers Board |
| 85. Milliners Board | | 126. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| 86. Mining Engine - drivers Board | | 127. Wholesale Grocers Board |
| 87. Motor Drivers Board | | 128. Wicker Board |
| | | 129. Wireworkers Board |
| | | 130. Woodworkers Board |
| | | 131. Woollen Trade Board |

Effect—
Rise in
earnings.

The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1912 stated that determinations, made by 106 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the

increase in average earnings consequent thereon. Some instances of the increases are given below :—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employes.		Increase.
	Before Determination was made.	In 1912.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water	1 6 7	1 14 1	0 7 6
Boot	1 3 2	1 17 4	0 14 2
Boot Dealers	1 6 11	1 17 7	0 10 8
Bread	1 12 6	2 14 7	1 2 1
Brewers	1 14 4	2 7 2	0 12 10
Brushmakers	1 3 1	2 2 10	0 19 9
Butchers	1 17 8	2 14 9	0 17 1
Candlemakers	1 4 8	2 1 8	0 17 0
Clothing	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 5 0
Engravers	1 16 11	2 11 8	0 14 9
Farriers	1 15 2	2 1 8	0 6 6
Grocers	1 7 4	2 1 5	0 14 1
Hairdressers	1 2 9	1 17 11	0 15 2
Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coal ..	1 9 10	2 4 2	0 14 4
Lift Attendants	1 5 0	2 3 4	0 18 4
Men's Clothing	1 18 4	2 12 6	0 14 2
Milliners	0 10 11	0 15 6	0 4 7
Plate Glass	1 7 6	2 3 5	0 15 11
Plumbers	1 12 8	2 12 0	0 19 4
Pottery	1 8 1	2 1 2	0 13 1
Starch	1 0 9	1 14 0	0 13 3
Stonecutters	1 15 11	2 14 4	0 18 5
Wicker	1 2 11	2 1 6	0 18 7
Woodworkers	1 13 2	2 9 9	0 16 7

Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Special Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Special Board referred to the Court by the Minister. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. The assistance of this Court has been sought on twelve occasions.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaus were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Lands Department, where applicants are registered for temporary

Government
Labour
Bureau.

or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1912 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Year and Month.				Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the end of each Month in the Metropolis.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1912—January	2,132	7,229
February .. .. .	..	..	..	1,718
March .. .. .	..	..	..	1,236
April .. .. .	..	..	..	1,629
May .. .. .	..	..	..	2,228
June .. .. .	..	..	..	1,967
July .. .. .	..	..	..	1,797
August .. .. .	..	..	..	1,374
September .. .. .	..	..	..	1,514
October .. .. .	..	..	..	1,901
November .. .. .	..	..	..	1,402
December .. .. .	..	..	..	1,332

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years :—

Year.			Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
			In the City.	In the Country.	
1901 .. .. .	...	...	13,865	...	2,705
1902 .. .. .	...	...	10,071	...	806
1903 .. .. .	...	...	7,629	...	1,203
1904 .. .. .	...	...	11,559	...	1,329
1905 .. .. .	...	...	12,937	571	1,531
1906 .. .. .	...	...	13,232	1,600	2,896
1907 .. .. .	...	...	10,119	1,921	2,466
1908 .. .. .	...	...	14,444	3,294	4,973
1909 .. .. .	...	...	12,134	3,900	4,050
1910 .. .. .	...	...	15,279	3,968	6,447
1911 .. .. .	...	...	14,043	3,972	7,084
1912 .. .. .	...	...	20,230	4,169	7,229

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this further employment, it is considered, would represent about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1912, the number of railway tickets advanced was 1,630, valued at £1,249, of which £723 has been refunded. During the past twelve years 12,873 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £10,286, of which £6,659 has been refunded.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered charitable relief, or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1912 was 243. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 174. The total receipts of all the institutions were £1,554,461, of which £1,169,739 was contributed by the Government, and £384,722 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,533,967. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,501, and there were no less than 134,496 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

Charitable
and reformatory
institutions, &c.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1911-12.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals	50	2,217	55,901	£ 54,776	£ 190,282	£ 245,058	£ 230,765
Women's Hospital	1	95	1,630	5,388	12,847	18,235	19,223
Children's Hospital	1	106	12,141	5,000	19,626	24,626	22,760
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	23	3,139	400	2,127	2,527	2,166
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	78	..	5,634	102	5,736	5,736
Convalescent Homes	2	41	..	320	1,955	2,275	1,926
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	260	8,486	3,700	11,382	15,082	12,088
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	11	5,447	..	228,029	27,108	255,137	255,137
Foundling Hospitals	2	212	..	1,250	3,488	4,738	4,747
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	165	..	3,542	5,005	8,547	9,260
Total	73	8,644	81,297	308,039	273,922	581,961	563,808
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums	8	2,045	678	18,418	22,686	41,104	45,320
Old Colonists' Association	1	77	..	..	7,401	7,401	4,529
Freemasons' Home	1	19	..	..	1,126	1,126	1,904
Benevolent Societies	94	..	12,467	4,664	19,715	24,379	21,347
Orphan Asylums	10	1,523	..	4,802	20,408	25,210	27,463
Total	114	3,664	13,145	27,884	71,336	99,220	100,563
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	16	430	7,052	108,772	4,527	108,299	108,299
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	27	..	1,518	1,053	2,571	2,571
Female Refuges	10	639	..	2,090	23,505	25,595	22,040
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	5	150	..	734	4,519	5,253	5,046
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	..	284	195	499	694	691
Gaols and Penal Establishments	18	838	..	50,814	..	50,814	50,814
Total	51	2,134	7,336	159,123	34,103	193,226	189,461
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners	1	..	27,611	672,593	..	672,593	672,593
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	59	..	2,000	2,733	4,736	4,979
Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's)	1	..	..	..	37	37	43
Charity Organization Society	1	..	..	..	1,920	1,920	1,820
Free Dispensaries	2	..	5,107	100	668	768	633
Total	5	59	32,718	674,693	5,361	680,054	680,135
Grand Total	243	14,501	134,496	1,169,739	334,722	1,554,461	1,533,967

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1912, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1912, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1912. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1911-12.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ...	50	410	4,393,916	3,357	1,309
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	119	1,214
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	151,855	121	1,255
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	13	78,092	84	930
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	4	25,720	26	989
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	4	97,597	100	976
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	7	47,153	95	496
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	93	165
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	58,582	90	651
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,783	35	765
Hospitals for the Insane ...	10	1,377	3,343,551	4,737	706
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	325	352
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	181	2,725,789	2,646	1,030
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	62	1,113
Blind Asylum ...	1	4	85,640	72	1,189
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	10	86	819,421	1,581	518
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	16	78	286,402	626	458
Female Refuges ...	10	157	546,087	791	690
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	1	25	124,870	216	578
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	11	46,796	50	936
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	60,816	60	1,014
Total ...	121	2,502	13,349,748	15,376	868

Charitable institutions—accommodation.

Charitable
institutions
—inmates
and deaths.

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1911-12.

Description of Institution	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per cent.
General Hospitals	30,169	2,217	2,765	9·2
Women's Hospital	2,646	95	54	2·0
Children's Hospital	2,043	106	267	13·1
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,151	59	9	·8
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	374	23	5	1·3
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	2,250	165	106	4·7
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	163	79	12	7·4
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	293	133	42	14·3
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	372	78	4	1·1
Receiving House for the Insane	668	39	12	1·8
Hospitals for the Insane	6,217	5,072	372	6·0
Idiot Asylum	364	336	16	4·4
Benevolent Asylums	3,688	2,045	514	13·9
Convalescent Homes	821	41	...	...
Blind Asylum	118	103	1	·9
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	109	98	...	...
Orphan Asylums	2,009	1,523	7	·3
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	8,919	7,482	124	1·4
Female Refuges	1,075	689	8	·7
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	863	150	...	...
Old Colonists' Association	86	77	7	8·1
Lara Inebriates' Institution	168	27	2	1·2
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	85	59	3	3·5
Freemasons' Home	20	19	1	5·0
Total	64,671	20,715	4,331	6·7

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 114 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 132 infants in the Female Refuges, and 130 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

The receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1911-12 amounted to £831,054, of which £446,332, or 54 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £810,560. Of the Government contribution, £338,953 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

Charitable institutions—receipts and expenditure

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1911-12.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals	54,776	190,282	245,058	230,765
Women's Hospital	5,388	12,847	18,235	19,223
Children's Hospital	5,000	19,626	24,626	22,760
Eye and Ear Hospital	950	5,439	6,389	4,876
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	400	2,127	2,527	2,166
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	3,542	5,005	8,547	9,260
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	...	1,272	1,272	1,272
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1,250	2,216	3,466	3,475
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	5,634	102	5,736	5,736
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	228,029	27,108	255,137	255,137
Idiot Asylum				
Benevolent Asylums	18,418	22,686	41,104	45,320
Convalescent Homes	320	1,955	2,275	1,926
Blind Asylum	1,850	2,802	4,652	3,265
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	900	3,141	4,041	3,947
Orphan Asylums	4,802	20,408	25,210	27,463
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	103,772	4,527	108,299	108,299
Female Refuges	2,090	23,505	25,595	22,040
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	734	4,519	5,253	5,046
Old Colonists' Association ...	...	7,401	7,401	4,529
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	1,126	1,126	1,904
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	195	499	694	691
Charity Organization Society ...	...	1,920	1,920	1,882
Benevolent Societies	4,664	19,715	24,379	21,347
Free Dispensaries	100	668	768	638
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter ...	...	37	37	43
Lara Inebriates' Institution ...	1,518	1,053	2,571	2,571
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ...	2,000	2,736	4,736	4,979
Total	446,332	384,722	831,054	810,560

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1903 the amount expended was £481,404, and this had increased to £810,560 in 1912. This is equivalent to an advance of about 68 per cent. The aid from Government has increased by 59 per cent., and that from other sources by 115 per cent. in the period mentioned.

Charities Receipts and Expenditure, 1903-1912.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extra-ordinary Repairs.	Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1903 ..	280,542	178,820	459,362	29,013	450,197	2,194	481,404
1904 ..	270,460	215,532	485,992	20,044	446,634	4,746	471,424
1905 ..	268,881	226,287	495,168	36,911	438,749	6,558	482,218
1906 ..	285,227	253,749	538,976	39,561	454,389	2,354	496,904
1907 ..	361,498	250,760	612,258	122,950	474,061	5,834	602,845
1908 ..	383,086	267,264	650,350	118,642	515,038	4,162	637,842
1909 ..	378,164	264,770	642,934	131,066	542,481	3,128	676,675
1910 ..	385,467	295,741	681,208	93,379	564,033	4,465	662,377
1911 ..	436,859	314,665	751,524	147,387	580,488	4,215	732,090
1912 ..	446,332	384,722	831,054	192,712	614,705	3,143	810,560

Charitable
institutions
—average
cost per
inmate.

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1911-12.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals	2,217	149,053	67 4 8
Women's Hospital	95	9,564	100 13 6
Children's Hospital	106	11,119	104 17 11
Eye and Ear Hospital	59	4,646	78 14 11
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	23	1,922	83 11 4
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	165	8,546	51 15 11
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	79	992	12 11 2
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	133	3,445	25 18 1
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	78	4,905	62 17 8
Receiving House for the Insane	5,447	187,392	34 8 1
Hospitals for the Insane			
Idiot Asylum			
Benevolent Asylums	2,045	36,424	17 16 3
Convalescent Homes	41	1,601	39 1 0
Blind Asylum	103	2,785	27 0 9
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	98	3,891	39 14 1
Orphan Asylums	1,523	20,867	13 14 0
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	7,482	107,619	14 7 8
Female Refuges	689	21,265	30 17 3
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	150	5,046	33 12 10
Old Colonists' Association	77	3,546	46 1 0
Lara Inebriates' Institution	27	2,571	95 4 5
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	59	2,025	34 6 5
Freemasons' Home	19	872	45 17 11
Total	20,715	590,096	28 9 9

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £17 os. 1d. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

HOSPITALS.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Within five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who might be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney, but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market

Melbourne
Hospital.

reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, where St. Paul's Cathedral now stands, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. At a public meeting £265 was subscribed, and a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which about 6,500 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 22,176 persons were treated last year, including 8,887 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 96,542.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 225,555; the out-patients, 953,559.

In 1911-12 the Government grant amounted to £10,250; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £771; private contributions amounted to £5,013; proceeds of entertainments to £93; bequests to £76,112; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,260; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £2,412; and out-patients' fees to £1,390; interest yielded a revenue of £2,396; and £2,878 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £103,575. The expenditure was £91,599—£63,242 for buildings, £28,165 for maintenance, and miscellaneous items, £192.

In the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of

£500 in fittings, and a donation of the machinery necessary to equip the hospital laundry in a thorough up-to-date manner, from Mr. A. T. Danks. The Government, in 1912, promised to contribute £25,000, and by public subscription £36,000 was raised. It was decided to re-build on the present site, and one of the architects for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure. On Mr. Clark's return to Melbourne certain matters of detail had to be arranged, the most important of which had reference to the number of beds. The committee decided to provide 400. The number to be used at once will, however, depend on the amount available for maintenance. The plans were then prepared, and the building operations were commenced on 3rd November, 1910. Considerable progress has been made with the sections now in course of erection. The out-patient department, the casualty department, and some of the wards are now available for use, but the whole of the new buildings, with their necessary furnishings, &c., will not be completed for about three years.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888 a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. This portion was replaced, and, during the year 1901-2 further additions were made. Extensive alterations and additions, including a new laundry and plant, are in progress to bring the hospital more up-to-date. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition, a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of one grade, and pay an entrance fee of £5 5s., receiving a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1912, the daily average number of in-patients was 155. The average stay of in-patients was 24 days. The total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1911-12, was 11,097. The total revenue from all sources was £26,445—£4,100 from the Government; £526 municipal grants; £2,282 private contributions; £6,145 proceeds of entertainments; £8,294 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,315 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,876 contributions by in-door patients; £1,133 contributions by out-door patients; £415 from interest; and

Alfred
Hospital.

£359 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £17,832, of which £3,961 was spent on buildings, £13,686 on maintenance, and £185 on miscellaneous items.

Homoeo-
pathic
Hospital.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and converted into a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. From the date of the opening of the institution to 30th June, 1912, 194,777 patients received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 12,748 patients were treated, and there were 18,647 visits of out-patients. The average stay of in-patients was 20 days, as against 21 days in the previous year, which is an exceedingly low average; 1,376 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 3,379 casualty cases were attended to. The general death rate for 1911-12 was 5.48 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £7,011—made up of £2,134 Government grant; £303 municipal grants; £60 proceeds of entertainments; £1,357 private contributions; £335 legacies, bequests, &c.; £579 Hospital Sunday collections; £816 contributions by in-door, and £746 by out-door patients; £397 visitors' contributions; £216 interest; and £68 from all other sources. The expenditure was £6,325—£406 for buildings; £5,918 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items, £1.

The institution has accommodation for 102 patients. On 30th June, 1912, there were remaining under care 37 men and 35 women. An operating theatre has been built, and equipped with all the latest instruments and appliances, also a children's wing, which provides accommodation for 28 children. A building for nurses' accommodation, and a laundry containing the latest modern machinery, mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms have also been constructed.

Austin
Hospital
for
Incurables.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Mrs. Austin died on 2nd September, 1910, aged 89 years, and a colonist of 69 years' standing. Other donations quickly followed that given by her, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing

sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. Of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building, £5,110 was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. The sanitary arrangements of the institution have been entirely remodelled, the whole of the waste material (sewage, &c.) being treated by the septic tank system. Up to 30th June, 1912, 3,826 patients were admitted; of this number 2,678 died in the institution, 929 were discharged, and 219 were at the date mentioned occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected. The patients treated during the year 1911-12 numbered 483, of whom 277 were new admissions, and the daily average was 216. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1911-12—£11,534—£790 was spent on buildings, and £10,744 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £11,039, made up of £3,450 Government grant; £298 municipal grants; £3,561 private contributions; £167 proceeds of entertainments; £625 legacies and bequests; £983 Hospital Sunday collections; £953 contributions from in-door patients; £987 interest; and £15 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 131 males and 88 females under care on 30th June, 1912.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The present building in Victoria Parade, Fitzroy, forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 138 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University recommended the hospital for recognition as a clinical school, and the University Council accepted the recommendation, subject to the enlargement of the existing department of pathology. The necessary

St. Vincent's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

addition to the hospital buildings was made, and fully equipped, and the work of the clinical school has been carried out with highly satisfactory results. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, 2,571 patients were treated in the institution, an increase of 184 upon the previous year; and the number of out-patients who received treatment was 18,376, or 739 more than in 1910-11, the total number of patients for the year being thus 20,947. The number of casualties treated was 3,953, as against 3,507 during the preceding twelve months. The number of surgical operations performed on patients was 2,689; of these patients 55 died, the death rate after operations thus being only 2 per cent. The receipts totalled £10,506, made up of £3,200 Government grant; £221 from municipalities; £2,748 private contributions; £293 proceeds of entertainments; £575 bequests; £1,208 Hospital Sunday fund; £1,909 patients' contributions; and £352 from other sources. The expenditure was £12,369, of which £1,139 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £11,230 on maintenance, &c.

Women's
Hospital.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. The management has also caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department, nurses' quarters, infirmary wing, and septic ward is now completed. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynæcology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1912, the number of patients received into the hospital was 58,721, of whom 42,893 were admitted for confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 204,787. During the year ended on that date, 1,873 midwifery and 676 gynæcological patients were admitted, which, together with 97 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 2,646 treated. There were also in the same period 4,025 attendances of 1,418 out-patients. There is now accommodation in the institution for 119 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility

of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts amounted to £18,235, made up of £5,388 Government grant; £361 municipal grants; £1,351 private contributions, £20 entertainments; £7,766 bequests and donations; £910 Hospital Sunday collections; £65 Hospitals League of Mercy; £1,504 from patients; £643 from medical students and pupil nurses; £123 interest; and £104 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £9,574, on buildings, £9,568, and on miscellaneous items, £81—a total of £19,223. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

In this establishment 22 patients remained under care on 1st July, 1911. During the year 1911-12, 352 were admitted, making a total of 374 treated; 313 were cured or relieved; 25 were discharged at their own request or on other grounds; 8 left incurable; and 5 died, leaving 23 in the hospital on 30th June, 1912. As regards out-patients, the total number of distinct cases treated was 3,139, and the attendances numbered 11,505. The income for 1911-12 was £2,527, made up as follows:—Government grant, £400; municipal grant, £128; private contributions, £376; legacies, bequests, &c., £567; Hospital Sunday collections, £234; out-patients' contributions, £429; in-patients' fees, £337; interest, £26; and miscellaneous receipts, £30. The expenditure was £2,166.

Queen
Victoria
Memorial
Hospital
for Women
and
Children.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, was founded in 1870. Commencing as a small cottage hospital, in Stephen-street, it has, during the forty-three years of its existence, increased to a place in the front rank of children's hospitals of the world. At the present time new buildings are being erected, at a cost of £23,000, and when these are completed there will be accommodation for 130 in-patients, as well as for 30 children at the Convalescent Cottage, the total number of beds then available being 160. These new buildings, which comprise an up-to-date surgical pavilion, large administrative block, bacteriological and pathological buildings, and isolation accommodation, will be available for occupation in 1913. In order to make room for these works, the last of the old hospital has been demolished, not a single building now remains to show that the site was once the large private residence of the late Sir Redmond Barry. At the out-patients' department the largest portion of the hospital work is done, nearly 80,000 attendances being recorded yearly. During the year ended 30th June, 1912; there were 1,921 cases admitted, which, with 122 in the hospital on 1st July, 1911, made a total of 2,043 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,687 were discharged relieved, 267 died, and 89 were in the institution on 30th June, 1912. The total

Children's
Hospital.

in-door patients treated from the commencement number 34,941. In the out-patients' department during the year 1911-1912, 12,141 children attended 80,211 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,652,424 attendances of 317,802 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £11,119, which, with £11,507 expended on the building, and £134 on miscellaneous items, gave a total expenditure of £22,760. The revenue was £24,626, made up of £5,000 Government grant; £404 municipal grants; £3,715 private contributions; £1,257 proceeds of entertainments; £9,059 bequests, &c.; £1,326 Hospital Sunday collections; £372 school and church collections; £1,265 contributions by patients; £901 interest; and £1,327 miscellaneous revenue.

**Eye and
Ear
Hospital.**

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, are peculiar to the eye and ear, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to those organs, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in the institution which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear, provided they are unable to pay for private treatment. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth, New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1912 numbered 1,088, making, with 63 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 1,151 treated. The patients discharged numbered 1,091, of whom 1,063 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 10 to be incurable; 9 were discharged at their own request; and 9 died. Besides there were 8,486 out-patients treated, of whom 119 were from the other States and New Zealand, 128 were from the various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 74 were wards of the State. The total number of attendances was 44,292, and of operations 1,358 (this does not include minor operations in the out-patient surgery). The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade East Melbourne, and include considerable additions made since their first erection. The increased accommodation thus obtained, whilst affording ample room for the out-patient department, which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 24 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 84, and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The total of the receipts for the year 1911-12 from all sources and on all accounts was £6,389, made up of £950 Government grant; £293 from municipalities; £698, private contributions; £1,212, legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,568, out-patients' fees; £629, in-patients' fees; £531 from Hospital Sunday and church collections; £353, interest; and £155 from other sources. The total expenditure on maintenance, building account, &c., was £4,876.

ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed. Music is an important part of the education of the blind; those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, matting and millet broom making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." The funds of this society are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management of the institute equal to the amount of the members' contributions. The society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. The institution contains 4 dormitories, with 72 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1911, 97 persons; 21 were admitted during 1911-12, 11 were discharged, and 1 died, leaving 106 under care at the end of the financial year. The sales of manufactured goods realized £9,626. The receipts in 1911-12 reached a total of £4,652—comprising £1,850 Government grant; £201 municipal grants; £1,473 private contributions; £175 legacies and bequests; £747 interest; and £206 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,265. This amount is exclusive of the trading department expenditure, which department showed a credit balance at the end of the year of £304.

Institute for
Blind.

VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 97 pupils

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution

on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, 12 new pupils were admitted, and 11 discharged, leaving 98 on the roll. A total of 546 pupils have been educated at the institution, and the great majority of these are not only able to earn their own living, but are useful members of the community.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with very gratifying results. In addition to the ordinary school subjects, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening, and the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties. Parliament has passed an amending Education Act, which contains clauses making the education of the deaf compulsory, so that a very considerable increase in the number of deaf pupils is certain, as there are many deaf children throughout the State who are not receiving any instruction. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,041, made up of £900, Government grant; £245, municipal grants; £1,578, private contributions; £12, proceeds of entertainments; £75, legacies, bequests, &c.; £24, Hospital Sunday and church collections; £518, payments and contributions of in-door patients and their friends; £639, interest; and £50 from other sources. The expenditure was £3,947, viz., maintenance, £3,891; buildings, £40; and miscellaneous items, £16.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

Benevolent
asylums.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1911, was 2,127; the number admitted during the year was 1,561; and the total number discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,618; leaving under care on 30th June, 1912, in all the institutions, 2,070. The Government grant in aid for the year 1911-12 was £18,418; from municipalities a sum of £1,006 was received; private contributions amounted to £3,429; proceeds of entertainments to £519; legacies, bequests, and special donations to £6,094; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,158; and payments by patients to £7,077; interest was £1,224; and from all other sources £2,179 was received, making a total income of £41,104. The expenditure was £45,320, of which £8,454 was spent on buildings.

Benevolent
societies.

Ninety-four benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1912. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission and Scots' Church Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about

12,467; the receipts amounted to £24,379, of which £4,664 was from Government, £1,452 from municipalities, and £18,263 from private sources; the expenditure was £21,347.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are ten of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1911, was 1,568; the number admitted during the twelve months was 441; and the total discharged and died, 696; leaving under care on 30th June, 1912, 1,313. In two of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished. In the other eight institutions, the receipts totalled £25,210—made up of £4,802 Government grant; £391 municipal grants; £6,165, private contributions; £519, proceeds of entertainments; £3,438, legacies and bequests; £231, Hospital Sunday contributions; £2,991, payments on account of orphans maintained; £6,126, interest; and £547, other receipts. The total expenditure was £27,463—£6,377 for buildings, and £21,086 for maintenance and other expenses.

Orphan
asylums.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the permanent head of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1912, 352 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 66 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 210 did very well, 55 were classed as incurable, and 9 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). Sixteen deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 62 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 2,086 patients. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 100 patients.

Greenvale
Consump-
tion Sana-
torium.

There is another consumption sanatorium in the State, situated at Amherst, administered by the hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department, for the use of females only, and maintained by the Government. At the Amherst institution there is accommodation for 60 patients. During the year 1912 198 patients were treated, of whom 132 were discharged, their condition being

Amherst,
Daylesford
and
Heatherton
Sanatoria.

much improved; 34 left, described as incurable; 5 were discharged at their own requests; 3 died; and 24 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The additional 30 beds recently provided at Amherst have rendered the provision of sanatorium accommodation at Daylesford Hospital unnecessary. This sanatorium, which contained 12 beds, was therefore closed on 2nd November, 1912. During that year 34 patients were treated, of whom 25 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved, 5 remained without improvement, 1 died, and 3 were discharged as incurable.

A sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases has recently been erected at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum. This contains provision for 100 beds.

With regard to the cases of advanced consumption, 130 beds are provided at Austin Hospital, 20 of these being specially set apart for cases nominated by the Honorable the Minister of Health.

OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Convalescent homes.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 62 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1911-12 was 40; 781 were admitted during the year, 780 were discharged, and 41 remained under care on 30th June, 1912. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £320; and municipal grants to £100; the revenue from private contributions was £427; from legacies, bequests, &c., £715; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £402; from relatives £79; and from interest and other sources £232—a total of £2,275. The expenditure was £323 on buildings, &c.; and £1,603 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £1,926.

Free dispensaries.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1912—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1912, numbered 5,107. The visits to or by these persons numbered 18,030. The receipts amounted to £768, of which £100 was from the Government and £668 from other sources. The total expenditure was £638.

Broadmeadows Foundling Hospital.

This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £2,360 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1911, was 79; 84 were admitted during the year, 12 died, 71 were discharged or adopted, and 80 were under care on 30th June, 1912. The institution contains 7 dormitories and 95 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and

collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and, if the child is over six months old, must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Young women are received at the institution without charge for three months before the birth of the infant, and can remain for six months after they return from the Women's Hospital. Those children who are naturally fed have thus every chance of surviving. While in the institution, the young mothers are trained in domestic and laundry work by an efficient housekeeper, under whose supervision they do most of the work of the Home for the staff and inmates. On their leaving, the matron secures a situation for them, either with or without the child. In the latter case, the child may be left at the Home, the mother contributing towards its support. The boarding-out system is annually on the increase, and, since foster-mothers are paid till the child reaches 14 years of age, it entails a heavy expenditure on the part of the institution. Probationers are trained as domestic nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency, provided they pass the test examination set at the close of the course. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, 293 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 111 were discharged to friends or relations, 10 were adopted, 100 were boarded out, 42 died, and 30 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1912. During this year 114 adults received treatment. Of these 58 were pre-maternity cases. The number of adults is accounted for as follows:—51 were discharged to friends, 43 went to service, and 20 remained in the home on 30th June, 1912. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £3,466, of which £1,250 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £3,475, of which £1,269 was for boarding out.

The
Foundling
Hospital
and Infants'
Home.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in the institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, the Government subsidized the establishments to the extent of £2,090 ;

Refuges for
women.

£20,241 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £3,264 from other sources, making the total receipts £25,595. The expenditure amounted to £22,040—made up of £418 spent on buildings, and £21,622 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1911-12:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1911-12.

Female Refuges.	Number Admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number Discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1912.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Refuges and Alexandra Infants' Home ...	16	...	13	11	18	17	27
Bendigo Rescue Home ...	12	5	4	11	8	8	6
Carlton Refuge ...	47	39	...	44	39	42	24
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	43	...	...	49	...	21	...
Geelong ...	5	...	3	12	9	3	2
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	20	...	...	20	...	21	...
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	117	...	...	120	...	380	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne ...	45	...	...	43	...	156	...
South Yarra Home ..	42	...	...	36	...	35	...
Temporary Home, for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood ...	42	19	...	37	17	9	2
Total ...	389	63	20	383	91	692	61

Salvation
Army
rescue
homes.

There are five rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 216 beds on 1st July, 1911, when there were under care 163 adults and 31 children. During the year 700 adults and 99 children were admitted; of the adults, 188 were placed at service or restored to friends; 511 were discharged at their own request; 22 were discharged for misconduct or otherwise; and 6 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; of the infants, 8 died; 97 went out with their mothers; and 6 were put out to be nursed or provided with homes. The Army received £734 from the Government, in aid of the institutions; £173, private contributions; £4,008, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates; and £338 from other sources—a total of £5,253. The total expenditure was £5,046.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women, Collingwood, 3,339 cases were accommodated during the year 1911-12, viz., 3,263 women, and 76 children. The expenses were £43, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund." In addition to the amount obtained from this source, there were numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Night shelter.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable assistance is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1911-12 was 284. The receipts amounted to £694, including grants from the Government (£195) and the Penal Department (£316), and contributions from private sources; while the expenditure was £691.

Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who had been trained to 30th April, 1913, was 26,256; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 1,089; 5,713 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 15,484 certificates and medallions have been issued. Three motor ambulances and one horse-drawn ambulance waggon are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, and one at 33 Grosvenor-street, South Yarra (Tel. Windsor 2246). The waggons attended to 6,145 calls during the year, of which 1,843 were

St. John Ambulance Association.

charity cases, the distance travelled being 45,318 miles. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being :—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein ; (2) To check imposture and professional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving ; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped ; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources ; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work ; (6) To establish a loan fund ; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. All of these objects, with the exception of the latter part of (7), have been, or are being, achieved to a greater or less extent, but the philanthropic work of the State still provides an extensive field for further efforts towards organization and co-operation. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a nominee of each of 57 metropolitan charities, together with 20 members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1912, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £1,105 ; expenditure, £915 ; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £693 ; expenditure, £846 ; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £120 ; expenditure, £120 ; Woodyard—Receipts £848 ; expenditure, £863. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,317, of which 661 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation into these 661 cases showed that in 594 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 51 to misconduct ; while 16 cases come under other headings. The work of the society during the year 1911-12 included (1) the continuance of an effort, now well on the way to success, to promote a scheme for the registration with a central office of all applications for assistance, and (2) the publication of an elaborate guide to the charitable and kindred work of Victoria. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to an extent to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in

cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity. During 1911-12, 1,094 temporary and 45 permanent positions were found, 104 unemployed persons being thereby substantially benefited. In many cases, also, relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to child. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. Last year, 592 men availed themselves of the facilities provided at the woodyard on 1,699 occasions. The society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by its advice and with its assistance twenty years ago. It was also responsible, either alone or in co-operation with others, for the Children's Court Act and the Infant Life Protection Act, and for the inauguration in 1906 of the Victorian Provident Aid Society, and in 1909 of the Provident Loan Society of Victoria Limited. The former society lends money to deserving applicants, on personal security, in amounts not exceeding £25, and charges 6d. for every £1 lent to cover expenses. The latter lends any amount on any approved security, and charges 1 per cent. per month for the accommodation. The objective in both cases is to help people in distress to maintain their independence by removing the stigma popularly associated with charitable relief.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated, under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 462 acres of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. Subsequently 40 acres were alienated for a gravel reserve, and 40 acres for a High School.

The present trustees are E. J. Nevell, Esq. (chairman), P. J. Carroll, Esq. (superintendent trustee), J. H. Mullaly, Esq., J. R. Pescott, Esq., and Dr. S. S. Cameron, Director of Agriculture. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is 453 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 8,150 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1913, 204 men were admitted, a weekly average of 47 was maintained, 69 left looking for work, 77 left with engagements, 36 left without notice, 7 were discharged for various reasons, 5 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 7 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 39 were at work on 30th June, 1913. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 2d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1913, it was found that there was a credit balance of £196 in trust accounts.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,276, as follows:—

Dairy produce	...	...	...	...	£533
Farm produce and garden	...	...	...	...	298
Pigs	...	...	...	...	766
Hides, Bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	141
Colonists' Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	188
Wages of men working off the place	...	...	...	...	131
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	63
Stores	...	...	...	...	11
Boots and Clothes	...	...	...	...	45
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	100

The following are the amounts of Government grants expended each year since the establishment of the Colony :—

				£	s.	d.
1893-4	...	...	...	4,213	15	2
1894-5	...	...	...	3,203	8	0
1895-6	...	...	...	2,473	13	1
1896-7	...	...	...	2,219	14	4
1897-8	...	...	...	2,729	13	2
1898-9	...	...	...	4,091	8	1
1899-1900	...	...	...	3,884	5	11
1900-1	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1901-2	...	...	...	2,374	3	6
1902-3	...	...	...	3,627	7	10
1903-4	...	...	...	1,998	18	11
1904-5	...	...	...	999	19	7
1905-6	...	...	...	499	19	9
1906-7	...	...	...	496	9	10
1907-8	...	...	...	449	18	7
1908-9	...	...	...	549	19	9
1909-10	...	...	...	550	0	0
1910-11	...	...	...	550	0	0
1911-12	...	...	...	400	0	0
1912-13	...	...	...	400	0	0
Total	...	...	...	38,712	15	6

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past two years has been only £400 per annum, also that it was during those years lower than at any previous period and £600 below the amount for the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It is supported by about 250 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and sixteen members of council, nine of whom are ladies. Its objects are—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal

Health
Society.

of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organizes series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually in those subjects, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards. At the last examination 115 candidates presented themselves, of whom 47 passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would avoid overlapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The work of educating the community in methods of preventing consumption and its spread goes on unceasingly. The society is supported by donations and subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Humane
Society.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, 106 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 26 certificates, 29 bronze medals, 12 silver medals, and 1 gold medal were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £485, and the expenditure to £368. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1912-13, 17 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 3 in Western Australia, 33 in Tasmania, 10 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, 1 in the Northern Territory, and 3 in New South Wales. The society has

156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows:—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years:—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 to 1902 ...	1,498	276	1,774
1903 to 1912 ...	1,140	266	1,406

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 11 in the later decennium as against 15 in the earlier one.

Taking the ten years ended 1912, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,
1903 TO 1912.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	231	77	308
10 to 20 years ...	241	40	281
20 to 40 years ...	282	69	351
40 to 60 years ...	246	60	306
60 years and over ...	140	20	160
Total ...	1,140	266	1,406

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such

Society for
the Pro-
tection of
Animals.

further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents have been appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service, under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, 904 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 560 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 92 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £434, and the expenditure to £439.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Hospital
Saturday
and
Sunday.

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employes, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated :—

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1912.

	£		£
1873 to 1898 ...	190,104	1907 ...	8,813
1899 ...	5,853	1908 ...	9,146
1900 ...	5,901	1909 ...	9,398
1901 ...	6,034	1910 ...	10,555
1902 ...	6,669	1911 ...	11,650
1903 ...	7,058	1912 ...	11,806
1904 ...	7,795		
1905 ...	8,235	Total ...	£307,028
1906 ...	8,011		

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1911, and for the year 1912, are given below:—

Distribution of moneys collected on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1912.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1911.	1912.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	81,803	2,479	84,282
Alfred Hospital	36,104	1,316	37,420
Benevolent Asylum	24,436	705	25,141
Women's Hospital	24,933	932	25,915
Children's Hospital	33,680	1,244	34,924
Eye and Ear Hospital	14,058	540	14,598
Homœopathic Hospital	13,757	635	14,392
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	8,267	187	8,454
Richmond Dispensary	1,796	64	1,860
Collingwood Dispensary	1,900	...	1,900
Austria Hospital for Incurables	17,512	1,011	18,523
Convalescent Home for Women	3,315	170	3,485
" Men	2,800	170	2,970
Melbourne District Nursing Society	1,932	212	2,144
St. Vincent's Hospital	7,688	1,060	8,748
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	2,020	210	2,230
Melbourne Dental Hospital	529	85	614
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	86	...	86
St. John Ambulance Association	575	128	703
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	275	234	509
Total distributed	280,667	11,382	292,049
Total collected	295,222	11,806	307,028

In August, 1912, a movement was initiated by the ladies of Melbourne to celebrate the flowering of the wattle tree, which heralds the approach of spring, and at the same time to help children's charitable institutions in the metropolis. Ladies, attired in white costumes, sell sprays of wattle blossoms in the streets, Government offices, banking institutions, warehouses, offices, shops, and factories, leaving to the generosity of buyers the amounts placed in the collection boxes. By this means a sum of over £800 was raised in 1912, and £1,935 in 1913. Nearly 1,000 ladies took part in the campaign in the latter year, and the Governor-General presented a brooch

Wattle Day.

to the lady who returned the greatest amount in her collection box. The idea is spreading in the country districts of Victoria and in other States, and Wattle Day will, doubtless, in the near future be generally observed throughout Australia.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, the maximum rate of pension being 10s. per week. The persons to whom pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force on 1st July, 1909.

Persons.—Every man who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years. Every woman who has attained the age of 60 years.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences from Australia or a territory under its authority, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in Australia, and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

Good character.

If a husband, that he has not for 12 months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age; or, if a wife, that she

has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property (not including the home in which the pensioner permanently resides) must not exceed £310. From the maximum pension of £26 per annum a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net capital value exceeds £50, but where both husband and wife are pensioners—except where they are living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation—the exemption is £25. In that event the net capital value of the property of each is taken to be half the total net capital value of the property of both.

Income is similarly divided, though in special cases where husband and wife are not living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation, the Commissioner may decide that the provision as to halving the total income of both shall not apply. Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations, and gifts or allowances from children, step-children, grandchildren or adopted children are not considered as income.

The exemption of the pensioner's home from the amount of his property and of payments made by children, &c., from the amount of his income, was provided for in an amending Act assented to on 24th December, 1912.

Any applicant who, in order to qualify for or obtain a pension, has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons also are not qualified to receive an old-age pension:—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910, and pensions not exceeding 10s. a week in any case may now be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

Persons.—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid or who is permanently blind, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, with the further proviso that the applicant must have become permanently incapacitated or permanently blind whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That the applicant has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Any applicant who, in order to qualify for a pension, has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

Persons disqualified for invalid pensions are :—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

The numbers of persons in each State of Australia who were receiving old-age pensions in 1912 and in June, 1913, were as follows:—

Old-age pensioners in Australia.

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1912 AND 1913.

State.	Number of Pensioners.		Pensions Granted, &c., from Inauguration of Commonwealth System to 30th June, 1913.				Claims in Course, 30th June, 1913.	Number of Old-age Pensioners, 30th June, 1913.
	30th June, 1912.	31st December, 1912.	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancellations.		
Victoria ...	24,449	24,674	35,131	2,857	8,549	1,148	742	25,434
New South Wales ...	29,668	30,235	40,764	3,135	8,660	1,235	540	30,869
Queensland ...	10,436	10,695	14,423	1,825	2,671	531	111	11,221
South Australia ...	7,289	7,386	10,022	719	2,030	240	44	7,752
Western Australia ...	3,224	3,268	4,324	531	702	138	115	3,484
Tasmania ...	4,005	4,044	5,510	379	1,159	168	111	4,183
Australia ...	79,071	80,302	110,174	9,446	23,771	3,460	1,663	82,943

Invalid pensions were made available in Australia from 15th December, 1910, and the numbers granted on and after that date, which were in existence on 30th June, 1913, are as under:—

Invalid pensioners in Australia.

INVALID PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1913.

State.	From 15th December, 1910, to 30th June, 1913.				Claims in Course, 30th June, 1913.	Number of Invalid Pensioners, 30th June, 1913.
	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancellations.		
Victoria ...	4,806	1,317	779	109	261	3,918
New South Wales ...	7,176	1,262	989	388	189	5,799
Queensland ...	1,779	547	227	42	40	1,510
South Australia ...	1,144	202	168	20	13	956
Western Australia ...	633	193	49	10	44	574
Tasmania ...	1,158	191	143	33	73	982
Australia ...	16,696	3,712	2,355	602	620	13,739

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1913, the expenditure for invalid and old-age pensions in Australia amounted to £2,289,048, but the approximate liability on account of the 82,943 old-age and 13,739 invalid pensioners on the registers on 30th June, 1913, is £2,449,434, or an average per individual of £25 6s. 8d. per annum.

Cost of pensions, 1912-13.

Pensioners,
1901 to
1912-13.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1913, it had reached a total of 25,434 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year are as under:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1913.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act)	16,275	...	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	...	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	...	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	...	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	...	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	...	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	...	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	...	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	...	12,368	270,827
1909-10 (under Federal Act)	20,218	...	20,218	470,656
1910-11 " " "	23,722	2,272	25,994	573,699
1911-12 " " "	24,449	3,162	27,611	672,593
1912-13 " " "	25,434	3,918	29,352	715,924

Persons
eligible to
receive
old-age
pensions.

The following table shows the estimated number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, viz., women aged 60 years and over and men aged 65 years and upwards, in Australia, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1913, and the proportion of the latter to the former:—

PERSONS ELIGIBLE AND THOSE RECEIVING OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1913.

State.	Estimated Number of Persons Eligible to receive Old-age Pensions.			Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions, on 30th June, 1913.	Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis.
	Women aged 60 Years and over.	Men aged 65 Years and over.	Total.		
Victoria	51,250	35,340	86,590	25,434	29
New South Wales ..	50,290	40,140	90,430	30,869	34
Queensland	15,150	14,110	29,260	11,221	38
South Australia ...	15,110	9,920	25,030	7,752	31
Western Australia...	5,050	4,260	9,310	3,484	37
Tasmania	5,970	3,980	9,950	4,183	42
Australia	142,820	107,750	250,570	82,943	33

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Tasmania (42 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (29 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 33 per cent.

Nearly 57 per cent. of the old-age pensioners and 49½ per cent. of the invalid pensioners on 30th June, 1913, were women. The numbers in each State are as under:—

Sexes of pensioners.

SEXES OF OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS ON 30TH JUNE, 1913.

State.	Old-age Pensioners.			Invalid Pensioners.			Total Old-age and Invalid Pensioners.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Victoria . . .	10,317	15,117	25,434	1,881	2,037	3,918	29,352
New South Wales . . .	14,078	16,791	30,869	2,962	2,837	5,799	36,668
Queensland . . .	5,415	5,806	11,221	851	659	1,510	12,731
South Australia . . .	3,005	4,747	7,752	434	522	956	8,708
Western Australia . . .	1,669	1,815	3,484	320	254	574	4,058
Tasmania . . .	1,526	2,657	4,183	495	487	982	5,165
Australia . . .	36,010	46,933	82,943	6,943	6,796	13,739	96,682

Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908—a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

Cost of State old-age pension schemes.

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. The payment is made in respect of children born on and after 10th October, 1912. When the birth of a child is registered the person effecting the registration can obtain an order for £5 in favour of the mother, and on this being presented at an old-age pension office a money order is sent to the mother, or to the person authorized by her in writing to receive it. No receipt is required by the Treasurer. Application must be made within three months after date of birth. The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein, but not to Asiatics or aboriginal natives of Australia, Papua, or the islands of the Pacific. The penalty for false representation is a fine of £100, or one year's imprisonment. The following table shows the number of payments made in each State for a period of

Maternity allowance.

about nine months, from which it appears that the allowance has been claimed in nearly 90 per cent. of the total confinements in the Commonwealth in the period stated.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE—CLAIMS GRANTED AND REJECTED FROM
10TH OCTOBER, 1912, TO 19TH JULY, 1913.

State.	Granted.	Rejected.	Under Consideration.	Total.
Victoria	24,880	130	326	25,336
New South Wales	34,118	312	515	34,945
Queensland	13,253	84	197	13,534
South Australia	8,363	53	112	8,528
Western Australia	6,023	63	149	6,235
Tasmania	3,908	31	29	3,968
Australia	90,545	673	1,328	92,546

Old-age
pensions
in New
Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand instituted the system of old-age pensions prior to any State of the Commonwealth, an Act which was passed on 1st November, 1898, having provided for the payment of a pension of £18 per annum, or 6s. 11d. per week, without contribution by the beneficiaries. This amount was increased to £26 per annum, or 10s. per week, from 1st September, 1905. A deduction is made of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and of £1 for each £10 of property above £340, where such property constitutes a home, or above £50 in all other classes of property. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90. Every person aged 65 years and over is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the Dominion for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in value. The pension age is reduced to 55 for females and to 60 for males where the applicant is the parent of two or more children under the age of 14, for the maintenance of whom he (or she) is responsible. An additional pension of £13 per annum is payable in such cases. The following statement shows the number of pensions in force, and the annual amount payable at the end of 1912:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Exclusive of Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	16,120
Annual amount payable	£403,000
Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged 65 years and upwards	49,000
Proportion of those eligible on an age basis who are receiving pensions	33 per cent.

Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	680
Annual amount payable	£17,000

From the initiation of the system in January, 1899, to 31st March, 1912, a sum of £3,150,404 had been expended on account of old-age pensions.

In 1911, an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament providing for the payment of pensions to widows with children born in New Zealand, according to the following scale:—

Widows' pensions in New Zealand.

To a widow with one child under 14 years of age	... £12 per annum.
" " two children " "	... 18 "
" " three " " "	... 24 "
" " more than three children " "	... 30 "

Applicants require to be British subjects of good character. The rate of pension is subject to a deduction of £1 for every £1 of the annual income in excess of £30. Such annual income is not to include personal earnings of the applicant which do not exceed £100. Property which produces no income or an income of less than 5 per cent. of its value is deemed to produce an income of at least 5 per cent. of such value, and such amount is included in the computation of the annual income. By an amending Act passed in 1912, the benefits of the Act were extended to the wives of inmates of mental hospitals, and provision made for continuance of the pension to the guardians of the children after the death of the widow. Children born out of New Zealand were also brought within the scope of the Act, provided the birth took place during the temporary absence of the mother from the Dominion. In cases of children born outside the Dominion, a ten years' residence is required before the pension is payable.

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

On 1st January, 1912, the registers of the Lunacy Department contained the names of 5,632 patients, who were distributed as follows:—In the Hospitals for the Insane, 4,949; in the Receiving House and Wards, 53; in the private licensed houses, 83; on trial leave, and boarded-out, 547 patients.

Lunacy Department.

During 1912, the admission rate was a heavy one, and no less than 806 cases were admitted to the Hospitals for the Insane; of this number, however, 445 were sent on from the Receiving House and Wards. There were 73 direct admissions to the private licensed houses, and 753 patients were received primarily into the Receiving Houses and Wards. The utility of these special receiving institutions may be gauged by the fact that out of 753 admissions, 255 cases made good recoveries, and 15 other cases improved to such an extent that they were able to be sent out to the care of their friends. This gives a recovery rate for the Receiving Institutions of 34 per cent. In spite of these good Receiving House results, the total number of cases admitted to the institutions of the Lunacy Department was as high as 1,187.

At the end of the year, the numbers of insane persons known to the Department were as follows:—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT,
31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State Hospitals for the Insane ..	2,510	2,439	4,949
Boarded-out and on trial leave from the State Hospitals for the Insane ..	248	273	521
In the Private Licensed Houses ..	15	68	83
Out on trial from private Licensed Houses ..	5	21	26
Receiving Houses and Receiving Wards ..	25	28	53
Total	2,803	2,829	5,632

By comparison with the previous year, it will be seen that the numbers in the Hospitals for the Insane have been increased by 130, *i.e.*, 31 more than the increment for the previous year, and the total increase of cases known to the Department for the year is 147, as against a total of 89 in the previous year.

The proportion of the insane to the total population is 1 in 246.5.

Superficially, it would seem that insanity in Victoria is very greatly on the increase; actually, this is not so, for the percentage of admissions to the population is steadily falling, and this is especially the case when first admissions, *i.e.*, persons suffering chiefly from first attacks of insanity, are considered. Additional proof of this statement is afforded by the fact that the mean age of those patients already in the asylums is rising, proving that it is the accumulation of uncured cases that is causing the aggregate figures to appear so large.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1911, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1911.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	5,376	402
New South Wales	6,351	374
Queensland	2,288	368
New Zealand	3,718	363
Western Australia	842	286
Tasmania	521	269
South Australia	1,084	259

Patients in
Hospitals
for the
Insane in
Australia.

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

The proportionate number of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1911 was below the average of the twenty-one years ended with 1911, the ratio in that year being 3,440 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 4,311 in the period stated. The proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1911 are as follows:—

Recoveries of insane persons in Australia, 1911.

RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
Queensland ...	5,537	Tasmania ...	4,141
South Australia ...	5,238	Western Australia ...	4,140
New South Wales ...	4,451	Victoria ...	3,440
New Zealand ...	4,344		

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the asylums. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in New Zealand in 1911 than in any State of the Commonwealth. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Deaths of insane persons in Australia and New Zealand.

DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
New Zealand ...	841	New South Wales ...	806
Victoria ...	835	Tasmania ...	777
South Australia ...	827	Queensland ...	739
Western Australia ...	807		

At the census of 1911 there were 1,102 blind persons (595 males and 507 females) enumerated in the State. This is an increase of 20 compared with ten years previously. There was 1 blind person in every 1,193 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 1,102 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,302 females. Deaf mutes numbered 535 (280 males and 255 females) in 1911, compared with 410 in 1901. There was thus 1 deaf mute in every 2,459 of the total population, or 1 in 2,341 of the males and 1 in 2,588 of the females.

Blind and deaf and dumb persons in Victoria.

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Neglected
and
reforma-
tory
children.

There were at the end of 1912 three industrial and nine reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1912, numbered 7,784—7,597 neglected and 187 reformatory children—and there were 36 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years:—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1908 TO 1912.

		NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.
		Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1908	...	3,711	710	748	306	2	5,477
1909	...	4,247	694	728	332	6	6,007
1910	...	4,875	710	715	343	13	6,656
1911	...	5,316	694	653	344	8	7,015
1912	...	5,969	673	613	336	6	7,597

		NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
Year.		In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1908	...	161	18	42	...	5	226
1909	...	133	37	36	1	7	214
1910	...	122	27	47	2	6	204
1911	...	97	29	34	1	5	166
1912	...	126	22	37	...	2	187

Children
boarded
out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 5s. per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1912 were as follows:—

Children committed to the care of the State, 1912.

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1912.

Cases in which Parents were held to be—							Number.
Blamable—							
Father .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	557
Mother .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Both parents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Total							628
Blameless—							
Father dead and mother poor, but of good character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	693
" " " an invalid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" " " in hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " " a lunatic asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
" an invalid and mother poor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" " " dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" in hospital and mother poor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
" " " dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" poor and mother dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
" " " in hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" unknown and mother poor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
" " " " dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" " " " in a lunatic asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " " " an imbecile .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" in a lunatic asylum and mother poor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Parents invalids .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" alive and of good character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Both parents dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total							1,024
Total number of children placed under control during the year							1,652

The number of children placed under care in 1912, viz., 1,652, was 338 more than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last five years is largely due to the fact that many children were during these years taken as wards and returned to their mothers, the number of such in 1912 being 1,040, as compared with 747 in the previous year, 750 in 1910, 668 in 1909, and 620 in 1908. The total number of children boarded out with their own mothers at the end of 1912 was 2,978. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 177 children in 1912 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1912 to £97,149, and that for reformatory school children to £3,368; the expenses of administration amounted to £7,102, making a total gross expenditure of £107,619. A sum of £4,496 was received from parents for maintenance, and £31 from

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

other sources, making the net expenditure £103,092. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 7,238; of this total, 5,784 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 11s. 6d.; 97 were in Government receiving depôts at £45 6s. 10d. per head, and 71 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £14 4s. per head; 613 were at service earning their own living, and 673 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 170. Of this number 111 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £30 6s. 10d., 37 were in service earning their own living, and 22 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 0s. 1d.

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act 1890* deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1912:—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.11.	Admissions during 1912.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.12.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Burwood Boys' Home	77	2	30	3	87
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	98	2	2	28	99
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	81	..	..	..	75
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	131	25	17	17	144
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	151	..	..	153	153
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	66	1	..	29	63
Methodist Homes for Children ..	413	11	3	30	423
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	45	..	1	9	20
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	283	15	15	13	268
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick	18	2	10	2	27
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	156	..	..	70	157
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn	39	7	..	36	32
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	339	2	..	52	297
Total	1,807	67	78	442	1,874

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1912, reached the large total of 11,007, viz., 7,820 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 1,874 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,313 in Orphan Asylums.

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act, No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

Infant Life Protection Act.

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, and cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, the Secretary, if he is satisfied that the home is suitable, may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department; and

the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and taken charge of by the parents or guardians or committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant and specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

No child dying under 5 years of age who at the time of death, or within two months previously, was in charge of a registered person, or, if illegitimate, who has died in the house of such a person, can be buried without the authority of a coroner or justice.

It is unlawful for a registrar of births and deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of a child under the age of 5 years, to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner or a justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained by or received into any charitable institution approved by the Minister, and any child whom the Minister may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable that these sections should apply to it.

On 31st December, 1912, there were 504 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act. The deaths during the year numbered 50. In addition, 177 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 9 of the Act. Ninety cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Six female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1912 the illegitimate births numbered 2,049, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year were 418, being equal to a rate of 20.40 deaths for 100 births, as compared with 6.67 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus three times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion coincides with the experience of all recent years.

TRAINING SHIP "JOHN MURRAY."

The *Loch Ryan*, a barque of 1,207 tons register, was purchased by the Government from the Glasgow Shipping Company for £3,000 in November, 1909, for the purpose of training boys for the Australian Navy, the mercantile marine, and kindred occupations. The name of the ship was altered to *John Murray*. The age at which boys are received is not less than 16 years, and under no circumstances are boys who have been convicted of felony or misdemeanour admitted. The sum of 10s. per week is charged for the maintenance of the boys on the ship, but the charge may be remitted by the committee in the case of parents who are unable to pay that or any lesser amount. Applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt and without regard to any consideration of payment. The Training Ships Act, assented to 3rd October, 1912, provides that a parent or guardian must enter into an agreement in writing that the boy remain in the care and under the control of the committee until the expiration of the period specified in the agreement or until he attains the age of seventeen years.

Training
ship *John
Murray*.

The ship is managed by a committee of seven, which was appointed on 23rd December, 1909, and of which the Hon. J. A. Boyd is the chairman. The first meeting of the committee was held on 13th January, 1910, when it was decided to convert the ship from a cargo-carrier into a training ship. Estimates of the cost of conversion amounting to £6,500 were prepared, and the work was immediately proceeded with.

The alterations included the laying of two new decks and the renewing of the upper deck; cutting 50 port holes in the 'tween decks; removing the deck house; stripping all the old fittings and fitting new quarters for the officers and crew; constructing a galley, store-rooms, lavatories, bath-rooms, and lockers; duplicating the water supply; installing electric light, ventilating apparatus, and hot and cold water circulation; providing mess accommodation for 200 boys as well as beds and blankets, table and galley utensils; also the purchase of new and the renovation of old boats. The ship was docked and thoroughly cleaned and painted. Since the vessel has been in commission it has been stripped of all running and standing gear and refitted, this work providing instruction for the boys.

The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. The ship has made several cruises in the bay, and has performed the feat of sailing through the Hopetoun Channel to Geelong and back again without a tug. This has not been done by any other ship, although a vessel did sail through one way. The channel is 2 miles long and about 200 feet wide. The vessel sailed for Sydney on 8th September, 1911, the voyage extending over two months. The passage from Port Phillip Heads to Sydney Heads took four and a half days, and the return journey ten days. During the latter trip, the vessel visited Western Port Bay, and remained there four days. She behaved well, and thoroughly proved her seaworthiness in a heavy gale experienced off Gabo Island, which lasted twenty hours.

In June, 1912, the *Dart*, to be used as a tender by the *John Murray*, was purchased from the Imperial Government, and arrived in Hobson's Bay in July, having been sailed from Sydney by a crew of trainees and instructors from the *John Murray*, in charge of the captain superintendent.

On 30th June, 1913, there were 104 boys on board, who were doing well. During the year ended on that date, 68 boys were admitted and 72 were discharged.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1912, there remained six widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At that date the amount at credit was £15,478, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, £3,100 was in Government debentures, £310 in bank deposit receipts, and £68 cash in hand.

Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief
Fund.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act* 1909 (No. 2240) related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employés' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at nine collieries, their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances. During 1912 the contributions from employés amounted to £1,305, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £609. For the year ended 31st December, 1912, the total revenue was £2,352—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £749, interest to £129, and fines, &c., to £2, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners (£736) and the Government (£736). The expenditure included £248 paid in allowances and £284 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £4,621—£4,550 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, and £71 bank balance. Relief was given in 246 non-fatal cases. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year, and there are four widows, one mother and eight children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities.

Victorian
Coal
Miners'
Accidents
Relief
Fund.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. Immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident he sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per annum for 10 years, if the Association would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the

The
Watson
Sustenta-
tion Fund.

result that a Select Committee was appointed to draw up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose. In 1912 the Government subsidized the fund for the first time to the amount of £348.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund:—

**PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND.**

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892 ...	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893 ...	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894 ...	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900 ...	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	742	742
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
1905 ...	60	40	20	...	875	875
1906 ...	76	40	36	...	1,235	1,235
1907 ...	68	35	33	...	1,131	1,131
1908 ...	56	40	16	...	735	735
1909 ...	50	35	15	...	1,065	1,065
1910 ...	66	42	24	...	911	911
1911 ...	80	48	32	...	652	652
1912 ...	67	43	24	...	1,674†	1,674†
Total ...	...	...	295	1,500	19,543	21,043

* Particulars not available.

† Including £348 from the Government.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

Expenditure.					
Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at End of Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1890	...	...	...	...	1,617
1891	104	87	6	197	1,626
1892	330	150	3	488	1,791
1893	571	116	9	696	1,697
1894	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903	827	39	20	886	1,038
1904	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908	716	135	20	871	1,524
1909	768	129	27	924	1,665
1910	811	80	92	983	1,593
1911	744	32	31	807	1,438
1912	899	98	21	1,018	2,094
Total	16,444	2,036	469	18,949	—

QUEEN'S FUND.

This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1912-13 was 71, to whom £527 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £69. The accumulated fund on 18th June, 1913, was £14,600

Queen's Fund.

IMMIGRATION, INTELLIGENCE, AND LABOUR BUREAU.

The Immigration, Intelligence and Labour Bureau is attached to the Department of Lands and Survey. It deals with the whole matter of immigration and overseas advertising, prepares pamphlets, book-

Intelligence Bureau.

lets, posters, guides, and lectures; supplies lantern slides, photographs, &c.; arranges displays at exhibitions; and generally advertises the State and its resources. It is authorized to make arrangements with persons in Victoria to nominate friends and relations in Great Britain for reduced passages costing £10 for each adult, and for children half that amount. In special cases the fares may be only £4 per adult and proportionately less for children. It principally seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers and it assists in finding employment for the latter, as well as in placing British lads on approved farms. Farmers and experienced farm labourers from Great Britain are charged £8 for third-class passages. Inexperienced farm labourers obtain passages at a fare of £10. British lads who are desirous of learning farming are granted passages at £7 each by the Agent-General at his discretion. Domestic servants are also being sought, and these are placed in situations by the Bureau on arrival. Third-class passages are granted to domestic servants for £3. Officers of the Intelligence Bureau (including a matron) meet every boat, and advise new arrivals, in some cases arranging for temporary accommodation and providing facilities for the inspection of lands available for settlement.

In the following steam-ship lines reduced third-class passages are obtainable from the United Kingdom to Melbourne at the rates mentioned below :—

Aberdeen Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London or Plymouth.

Houlder Line, *viâ* the Cape, from Liverpool.

P. and O. Branch Service Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.

Orient Royal Mail Line, *viâ* the Suez Canal, from London.

Tyser Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.

Open berths (Orient Company), £12 per adult.

More than four berths in cabin (Aberdeen, Houlder, and Lund line), £12 to £14 per adult.

Berth in four-berth cabin, £14 to £16 per adult.

Berth in two-berth cabin, £15 to £17 per adult.

Should a berth of more than the above values be required, the amount in excess must be paid at the time of application.

In the case of nominated passages from the United Kingdom, the adult passage money is £12 to £14, and, except where the nominated passengers are the wife and children of the nominator, a deposit of at least £6 has to be lodged by the nominator. The balance is payable in monthly instalments extending over twelve months. After the immigrant has satisfied the Minister that he or she is a permanent resident of the State, a rebate may be made, which will make the portion of the fare payable by the nominator £10 per adult (children *pro rata*). Where the nominees are the wife and child of the nominator a rebate may be allowed which will make the net fares for adult males £8, adult females £4, and children £2 each (both sexes).

Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, late Officer in Charge of the Lands Department Inquiry Office, Melbourne, has been appointed to represent Victoria as Land Settlement Agent in North America. His address is 687 Market-street, San Francisco, U.S.A. He exercises supervision and control over the American agents who have been appointed in San Francisco, and in Vancouver, British Columbia. Arrangements have also been made for assisted passages between these countries and Victoria, *per* the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand and the Oceanic Steam-ship Coy. Ltd. American and Canadian immigrants may be granted an allowance of £6 per adult passage, with proportionate contribution for children, on settling as farmers on the Crown lands or on taking up farming employment in Victoria. Nominated passages may also be obtained from America and Canada under similar residence conditions to those which obtain for these passages from the United Kingdom. The deposit necessary is a sum equal to the full fare less the amount of the Government contribution, in these cases £5 per adult fare and a proportionate amount for children.

The rates of passage money from the United States and Canada (without allowing for rebates) are as follows:—

From San Francisco, U.S.A. (Transhipping at Sydney, New South Wales).		From Vancouver, B.C. (Transhipping at Sydney, New South Wales).	
Class.	Full Fare.	Class.	Full Fare.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
First (via Sydney) Single	42 12 6	First Single	44 5 10
Second Single	27 12 6	Second Single	28 13 4
Third Single	17 1 0	Third Single	17 14 4

Children over 6 years and not over 12 years—half fare; over 2 years and not over six—quarter fare. One child under 2 years is carried free.

Nomination and guarantee forms in all cases must be filled in and returned to the Intelligence Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which all arrangements are made by the Bureau for the passages. Communications should be addressed to "The Officer in Charge, Immigration, Intelligence, and Labour Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne."

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1912, 30,627,461 acres were held privately, of which 23,856,389 acres had been alienated in fee simple and 6,771,072 acres were in process of alienation. The total area of Crown lands is thus 25,618,299 acres, which comprise roads in connexion with lands alienated and in process of alienation, 1,708,824 acres; agricultural college and water reserves, 400,855 acres; State forests and timber reserves (under *Forests Act* 1907), 3,825,946 acres; other reserves, 697,181 acres; unsold land in cities, towns, boroughs, beds of rivers, creeks, lakes and lagoons, water frontages (including coast reserves) and various Departmental reserves, 2,022,735 acres; in occupation under grazing area leases, 2,869,095 acres; Mallee leases (perpetual and pastoral), 675,501 acres; all other licences and leases, 164,786 acres; and areas remaining for disposal, as tabulated on page 620, 13,253,376 acres.

Private and
Crown
lands.

During the year 1900, 494,752 acres, including land selected in previous years, were alienated in fee simple; 406,145 acres were so alienated in 1901; 523,574 acres in 1902; 510,080 acres in 1903; 584,010 acres in 1904; 907,339 acres in 1905; 344,519 acres in 1906; 181,050 acres in 1907; 137,023 acres in 1908; 150,948 acres in 1909; 127,993 acres in 1910; 159,892 acres in 1911; and 128,427 acres in 1912; the purchase money being £526,650 in 1900; £438,363 in 1901; £555,538 in 1902; £542,011 in 1903; £613,511 in 1904; £934,386 in 1905; £375,296 in 1906; £208,619 in 1907; £176,335 in 1908; £188,017 in 1909; £171,904 in 1910; £136,277 in 1911; and £165,854 in 1912. The area of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally sold during the last twelve years was 232,783 acres in 1900; 523,464 in 1901; 306,806 in 1902; 347,813 in 1903; 263,180 in 1904; 226,197 in 1905; 179,755 in 1906; 197,545 in 1907; 220,435 in 1908; 264,572 in 1909; 254,489 in 1910; 209,776 in 1911; and 118,750 acres in 1912.

Alienation
of land,
1900 to 1912

The particulars of Crown lands leased out for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1912, are as follows:—

Number of Licences and Leases ...	...	...	16,488
Area (acres) ...	...	...	14,443,191
Annual Rental ...	...	...	£48,073

Pastoral
occupation
of Crown
lands.

These licences and leases are not all on the same footing as regards the term and the privileges of tenure. For instance, grazing area leases are granted for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, whilst grazing licences are renewable annually and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. The lessee of a grazing area has the privilege of selecting (*i.e.*, of purchasing under the deferred payment system on certain conditions) out of his lease for agricultural or grazing purposes, an area not exceeding 200 acres

of first class, 320 acres of second class, or 640 acres of third class land, according to classification; and the lessee of a Mallee allotment has a like privilege of selecting out of his lease 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, or 1,280 acres of third class land, according to classification.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1912 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £32,983,741, or about £1 1s. 7d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

The following table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Location.		Classification.						Total.
		Agricultural and Grazing.				Auri-ferous.	Pastoral.	
		First.	Second.	Third.	Un-classed.			
County.		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Bulu Bulu .. ..	..	3,630	41,372	37,648	..	4,685	..	87,335
Croajingolong .. ..	..	2,380	4,136	496,600	216,500	14,150	549,000	1,282,766
Dargo .. ..	..	..	..	67,500	180,000	96,600	235,600	579,700
Tambo .. ..	..	..	..	213,000	..	3,800	375,450	592,250
Tanjil .. ..	..	..	..	56,540	..	67,000	356,000	479,540
Wonnangatta .. ..	..	..	39	128,064	..	..	946,800	1,075,803
Bogong .. ..	..	3,114	12,498	167,563	..	123,177	203,692	510,044
Benambra .. ..	..	..	292	189,825	..	107,104	294,694	591,915
Delatite .. ..	..	1,025	20,900	202,164	..	65,638	180,300	470,027
Molra .. ..	..	25	..	9,115	..	..	..	9,140
Anglesey .. ..	..	26	3,841	49,069	..	8,278	..	61,214
Bourke .. ..	..	..	370	100	..	..	..	470
Dalhousie .. ..	..	20	749	5,091	..	2,342	..	8,802
Evelyn .. ..	..	470	27,613	..	..	5,752	..	33,835
Mornington .. ..	..	..	21,040	33,218	..	..	..	54,258
Bendigo .. ..	..	100	610	6,796	..	8,080	..	15,586
Rodney .. ..	..	..	165	646	..	140	..	951
Borong .. ..	..	..	527	33,314	..	10,422	2,595	46,858
Gladstone .. ..	..	415	593	1,753	..	44,517	..	47,278
Lowan .. ..	..	..	177	40,231	..	..	9,669	50,077
Kara Kara .. ..	..	..	738	998	..	14,050	..	15,786
Talbot .. ..	..	..	165	178	..	67,987	..	68,330
Tatchera .. ..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	70
Heytesbury .. ..	..	..	860	162,133	..	..	..	162,993
Polwarth .. ..	..	280	6,120	30,540	..	..	..	36,940
Grant .. ..	..	..	75	26,169	..	17,480	..	43,724
Grenville .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	20,455	..	20,455
Elpon .. ..	..	..	..	14,267	..	8,310	..	22,577
Normanby .. ..	..	..	621	62,328	..	..	..	62,949
Dundas .. ..	..	425	40	28,737	..	..	..	29,202
Villiers .. ..	..	..	..	238	..	..	..	238
Follett .. ..	..	..	..	8,505	..	..	..	8,505
Totals .. ..	..	11,910	143,611	2,073,830	396,500	689,967	3,153,800	6,469,618
Throughout the State		Swamp or reclaimed lands .. .. .					..	1,083
" " " "		Lands which may be sold by auction .. .. .					..	11,975
The north-western portion of the State ..		Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class for selection) .. .. .					..	6,770,700
Total area remaining for disposal							..	13,253,376

Total amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

Lands remaining for disposal.

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into seventeen districts, in each of which there is a land office under the management of a land officer. These offices are situated at Melbourne, Ararat, Alexandra, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Omeo, Sale, Seymour, St. Arnaud, Stawell and Warracknabeal, and the officers stationed at these centres are in a position to point out the exact localities of available lands to intending selectors. Pamphlets with fuller details are obtainable from the Crown Lands Inquiry Office, Melbourne.

Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

Persons who may select land.

The present system of disposing of the Crown lands of Victoria dates from the passing of the *Land Act* 1884 and the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890. This Act was in turn amended by the Land Acts 1891, 1898, 1900, and 1900 (No. 2); and by the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, and the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. These Acts were all consolidated into the *Land Act* 1901, which has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, and 1911. With the *Land Act* 1898 (Part III.) was introduced a system by which the Government was enabled to re-purchase private lands for closer settlement. This subject is dealt with on page 627.

Land Acts.

The Crown lands termed Agricultural and Grazing lands are arranged in three classes—first, second, and third.

Agricultural and grazing lands.

The lands of the first class, comprising 11,910 acres, are situated principally in the county of Buln Buln, are heavily timbered, and consist for the most part of good chocolate soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. The second-class lands, embracing 143,611 acres, are fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprise silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary formation. A large portion of these lands has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable

for cultivation, while large areas are specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The area of third class lands, which like the second class lands are to be found in almost every county in the State is very extensive, amounting to 2,073,830 acres.

Grazing area
leases.

Grazing area leases may be issued for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, for areas not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class land, at annual rentals, according to classification and valuation, of not less than 3d., 2d., and 1d. per acre respectively. The areas must be enclosed by a fence within the first three years, or, with approval, otherwise improved to an amount equal to the cost of fencing. A lessee may at any time apply to select from his area, as provided in the lease, under the provisions of sections 47, 50, or 54 of the *Land Act* 1901, and sections 8 to 13 of the *Land Act* 1911. Grazing area leases are transferable with consent obtained through the Department.

Selection
purchase
leases.

A person desirous of selecting land and obtaining the freehold thereof may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting therefrom as described in the preceding paragraph, or by taking up direct a selection purchase lease. Selection purchase leases of agricultural and grazing lands may be acquired under the provisions of the following table, with or without a residence condition. The Acts provide for either 20 or 40 years' tenure (at option), with half-yearly payments towards the purchase of areas not exceeding 200, 320, or 640 acres of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class land respectively. Specified conditions must be complied with, and improvements effected during the first six years, as indicated in the table (p. 623), after which the Crown grant may be obtained, if desired, upon payment in full of the balance of the purchase money at any time during the currency of the lease. The lease is not negotiable during the first six years, though a lien may be registered upon the improvements effected. After six years, the lease may be operated upon as freely as the Crown grant, if all conditions have been complied with. The selector under residence conditions is required to reside on the land, or within 5 miles thereof, for a minimum of three years and nine months during the first six years, but substituted occupation by a selector's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may be sanctioned.

EXPLANATORY SELECTION TABLE.

Classification of Land.	Maximum Area.		(a) Value per Acre.			(b) Value of Improvements per Acre to be effected by a Licensee before the end of specified Periods.									
	Ordinary Crown Lands.	Mallee Lands.	Total (Minimum).	Annual Rental (payable half-yearly).		Residence Lease (Section 11 of <i>Land Act</i> 1911).				Non-Residence Lease (Section 13 of <i>Land Act</i> 1911).					
				20-Year Period (Residence or Non-Residence).	40-Year Period (Residence only).	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	6th Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.
	Acres.	Acrs.	£ s. d.	per Acre. £ s. d.	per Acre. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1st	200	640	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 6 8	1 13 4	2 0 0
2nd	320	1,000	0 15 0	0 0 9	0 0 4½	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	..	..	0 15 0
3rd	640	1,280	0 10 0	0 0 6	0 0 3	..	0 5 0	..	0 10 0	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0

(a) Under Act 1831 the value may be fixed higher if the value of the and is greater than the minimum stated, in which case the half-yearly payments are increased *pro rata*.

(b) Any payment made by an incoming applicant for existing improvements is credited as expenditure, and improvements made in excess for any one year (if maintained) is set off against expenditure required in the next or following years.

Production.

Perpetual leases.

Instead of selecting by way of selection purchase lease under which the freehold is obtained, a person may acquire a similar area of agricultural and grazing lands under perpetual lease. The annual rental is 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land, which is fixed at £1, 15s., or 10s. per acre for first, second, or third class lands respectively. The rent is subject to revision every ten years, but must not exceed 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land. Residence on or within five miles of the land for six months during the first year, and for eight months during each of the four following years, is necessary; but if one-fourth of the allotment be cultivated during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant will not be enforced.

Mallee
Lands.

The "mallee country"—so named from the scrub found growing there—occupies about 11,000,000 acres in the north-west portion of the State. The soil is light chocolate and sandy loam, and in its virgin state is covered with mallee scrub, interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, she-oak, and pines. Since the introduction of the "mallee roller" and the "stump-jump" plough, it has been possible to clear off the scrub at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and by the utilization of some of the surplus waters of the Murray for irrigation there will be great scope for successful settlement in this country. There are now 6,770,700 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands, portions of which, as opportunity offers, may become classified as first, second, or third class lands for selection. The terms of purchase by selection purchase lease are similar to those previously described, viz., for first, second, and third class land, not less than £1, 15s., and 10s., respectively, payable during either 20 or 40 years. Larger areas may be held, however, the maximum being 640 acres, 1,000 acres, and 1,280 acres respectively. In the case of Mallee Perpetual Leases the rental must not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the unimproved value, and if one-fourth of the area be cultivated within four years and one-half by the end of the sixth year, or improvements be effected to the extent of 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre, according to the classification, residence is unnecessary.

Auriferous
lands.

The "auriferous lands" unalienated comprise 689,967 acres, and are distributed over twenty counties in various parts of the State. Any portions which are found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be reclassified as agricultural and grazing lands for selection. These lands are for the most part suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas of auriferous lands not exceeding 20 acres on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, of 10s. for areas of from 3 to 10 acres, and of 1s. per acre for areas of over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only, cannot assign or sublet without permission, and must either reside on the land or within four months enclose the same with a fence and cultivate one-fifth of the area. He must post notices on the land, indicating that it is auriferous; and miners must be allowed free access to any part of the land not occupied by buildings. If at any time the mining objections be removed a licensee who has complied with conditions may surrender the licence—credit being given for all rent paid, occupation, and improvements effected—and obtain a selection purchase lease which enables the freehold to be obtained. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of one acre or less as fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After having been in possession for two and a half

years, and having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply for leave to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Any area of Crown lands (not being auriferous, nor permanently reserved), on which expenditure has been incurred by the Crown, may be proclaimed a "Special Settlement Area," and surveyed into allotments not exceeding 200 acres. Such allotments may be acquired under Conditional Purchase Lease, with provisions that the land shall at all times be maintained and used for the purpose of residence and agriculture; and, further, that only one such allotment can be held or used by any one person.

Special settlement areas.

The area of swamp or reclaimed lands unalienated amounts to 1,083 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-wee-rup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over 31½ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including 4½ per cent. interest on the balance of the unpaid purchase money; or by public auction, on terms similar to those explained in the following paragraph.

Swamp or reclaimed lands.

Country lands specially classed for sale by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) and remaining unalienated on 31st December, 1912, comprised 11,975 acres. Any unsold land in a city town, or borough, areas specially classed for sale, isolated pieces not exceeding 50 acres, and sites for church or charitable purposes of not more than 3 acres, may be sold by auction. The terms are cash, or a deposit of one-eighth of the purchase money and the balance in from 6 to 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

Lands for sale by auction.

The "pastoral lands" unalienated comprise 3,153,800 acres, and are situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Tambo, Tanjil, Benambra, Dargo, Bogong, Delatite, Lowan, and Borung. Generally speaking these lands are difficult of access, and large portions are in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and grazing impracticable except during the summer months. Areas which are found suitable may as occasion requires be reclassified Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection.

Pastoral lands.

Annual grazing licences may be issued to enter with cattle, sheep, or other animals upon reserves, "pastoral lands," "Mallee lands," or other Crown lands, not required in the meantime for other purposes. Such licences are renewable for a period not exceeding seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Annual grazing licences.

Bee ranges.

Annual licences for bee farms may be granted (not exceeding three to one individual) for areas of not more than 10 acres in the whole at a rental of 1s. per acre per annum—for conditions see section 9, *Land Act* 1905. A bee range licence may be secured on payment of one halfpenny for every acre of Crown land within a radius of 1 mile of the apiary, and for the purpose all suitable timber may be protected from destruction on any areas, even though held under grazing leases or licences.

Other leases, purchases, &c.

Leases up to 21 years at an annual rental of not less than £5, and annual licences at various rates are issued for different purposes, such as sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, creameries, brickworks, &c. Licensees who have been in possession of land for five years (if the land is outside the boundaries of a city), may purchase at a price to be determined, in which case any rents previously paid will be credited towards purchase money.

Village settlement.

An Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, No. 1311) was passed on 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz.:—Village Communities, Homestead Associations and Labour Colonies, and certain lands were set apart in connexion therewith.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proved unsuccessful, and the section of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of that area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. The area which a settler could acquire, viz., 20 acres, was altered by the *Land Act* 1904 to such an area as would not exceed £200 in value. The total area now occupied is 25,103 acres, and this is divided amongst 1,037 settlers, giving an average of 24 acres each. These figures do not apply to a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and have become selectors under the *Land Act* 1901.

Monetary aid to the extent of £67,379 has been afforded to settlers by way of loans, but no advances have been made since 1903. At 30th June, 1913, £40,300 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

Lands inquiry.

At the Lands Inquiry Office, in addition to particulars regarding Crown lands, &c., available for settlement, a register is kept of suitable private farms for sale. These are classified according to value and utility. The list is comprehensive and embraces the whole State, and intending purchasers can inspect with confidence any of the properties submitted. No charge is made by the Government for any work done in this connexion.

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system was originated previously in South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, and has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and cheapens the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1912 there were submitted 685 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 28,403 acres in extent, and to £994,078 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 68,260 acres valued at £1,270,061. Up to the end of 1912 there had been brought under the Act 2,822,762 acres valued at £56,144,536. The number of certificates of title issued in 1912 was 17,124.

Transfer of Land Act.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant, to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. The amount at credit of the fund at 1st July, 1911, was £183,046. Receipts during 1911-12 comprised contributions £3,628, interest on stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073 advanced for the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office £3,003. The expenditure during the year comprised claims paid £151, and the balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1912, was £192,371. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1912, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £6,945, representing 38 claims.

Assurance fund.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, the Lands Purchase and Management Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase, for the Crown, of privately owned lands throughout the State, for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in the established portions of the State, where railways, water supply, and markets are provided and roads and other facilities are good. These include

Closer Settlement.

ordinary farming lands, some in a more or less improved condition, and areas in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person, and the principle of residence is a permanent condition in the title.

Every application for a Closer Settlement Allotment must be made on the prescribed form and lodged with the Secretary, Lands Purchase and Management Board, accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land; if successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. The deposit, less the 5s. registration fee, is at once returned to any unsuccessful applicant.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Acts provide that any one or more persons who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Acts may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Lands Purchase and Settlement Board. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act unless two or more eligible persons agree to purchase same. Agreements, with full details, and an application, on the proper forms, must be filled in and lodged with the Lands Purchase and Management Board, together with a valuation fee of £4, when an inspection and valuation of the property will be made. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts with regard to payments, permanent residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease, the terms of which are briefly stated herein, but are more particularly described in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Acts, and are for such a term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 63 or a less number of half-yearly

instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is thus 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by the lessee. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrears, or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first six years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money, and the residence condition may be fulfilled by any one approved by the Governor in Council.

Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £2,500; and no lease thereof can issue to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment; and if they are made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year.

Farm
allotments.

Agricultural labourers' allotments are made available in the vicinity of larger holdings, with the object of providing workmen for the farmer, and of providing small areas for agricultural labourers who in their spare time may work the allotments

Agricultural
labourers'
allotments.

with the aid of their families. Lands for agricultural labourers' allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £350, and no lease thereof can be granted to any person who, at the date of application, is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of an agricultural labourer's allotment are the erection of a substantial dwelling-house of the value of at least £30 within one year from the date of the lease; and the enclosure of the allotment with a substantial fence within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may, at any time, with the Board's consent, transfer, sublet, or mortgage his lease.

Workmen's
home
allotments.

Workmen's home allotments are made available near centres of population, and being of fair size comparatively, and away from congested areas, provide open surroundings. Only one residence or place of business is permitted to be erected on each allotment. Lands for workmen's home allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £250, and no lease thereof can be granted except to a person (a) who is engaged in some form of manual, clerical, or other work for hire or reward, and whose salary is not more than £220 per annum; (b) who at the date of application is not the owner (either directly or indirectly) of any other land in Victoria which exceeds in area one-eighth of an acre if township or suburban, or 50 acres if country land; and (c) whose real and personal estate does not exceed £350. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of a workman's home allotment are as follows:—The allotment must be fenced, and a substantial dwelling-house of the value of at least £50 erected thereon within one year from the date of the lease, and additional improvements of a value of at least £25 must be made within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may at any time transfer, mortgage, or sublet his allotment, subject to the Board's approval.

Advances to
settlers.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide for Advances by the Lands Purchase and Management Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act 1904*, &c.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act 1901*.
- (c) Licensees under Section 103 of the *Land Act 1901* or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under *Land Act 1901*; or
- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Murray Settlements Act 1907*.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under the *Land Act 1911*.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under the *Land Act 1901*.

Advances of not more than £500, and not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of improvements effected on the land, may be made during the first six years of the lease for the following purposes:—

1. The erection of dwelling-houses or outbuildings, or the effecting of other improvements.
2. Carrying on farming, grazing, agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

After six years the lessee or grantee may obtain an advance up to £1,000 on a 60 per cent. basis of the value of his improvements and the purchase money paid for the land. The amounts allowed by the Board to lessees under the Closer Settlement Acts towards the cost of erecting dwelling-houses and outbuildings are made on the following bases:—

For a farm allotment.—Not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the land; but, where the land is valued at less than £500, a maximum not exceeding £50.

For an agricultural labourer's allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50.

For a workman's home allotment.—Not exceeding £50 where the lessee is in intermittent employment, but where in permanent employment the advance may be £150. (In special areas within the Metropolitan district the Board has power to advance up to £250.)

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, extending over a period fixed by the Board not exceeding twenty years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; but may be repaid at any time in whole or in part under a duly proportionate rebate of interest.

Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Acts to owners of land—

Wire netting
advances.

- (a) if such land is held as above mentioned; or,
- (b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting shall be deemed to be the amount of the advance (provided that where the wire netting is to be erected on a boundary fence between the land of the applicant and any unoccupied Crown land, or separated only by a public road therefrom, the price charged shall be only 50 per cent. of the value of such wire netting). The amount of the advance is repayable by a cash payment, or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. No advance shall exceed 60 per cent. of the total value of the improvements on the land, and the maximum amount (inclusive of all other loans and advances, if any), must not exceed £500.

Estates
purchased.

The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purposes of closer settlement at 30th June, 1913, including the estates acquired under the provisions of the Small Improved Holdings Act, the administration of which has been transferred to the Board.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money including discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Homes Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Wando Vale ..	10,446	63,985	6 2 6	66	..	..	..
Walmer ..	13,769	44,751	3 5 0	42	..	..	..
Whitfield ..	4,247	38,096	8 10 0	36	..	..	..
Brunswick ..	91	2,896	29 0 0	..	55	..	..
Eurack ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	46	..	..	..
Footscray ..	31	2,486	80 0 0	..	86	..	..
Dal Campbell ..	45	2,353	47 8 0	..	63	..	..
Springvale ..	3,396	25,895	7 12 6	21	..	..	..
Memsie ..	10,028	57,159	5 14 0	44	..	..	..
Richmond Vale ..	1,851	11,000	8 11 6	12	..	..	185
Overnewton ..	11,836	71,492	6 4 6	68	..	3	..
Wyuna ..	23,016	120,878	5 5 0	123	..	10	155
Restdown ..	17,894	60,391	3 7 6	54	..	..	..
Strathkellar ..	19,227	74,150	7 5 0	56	..	6	..
Bona Vista ..	2,060	28,832	14 0 0	29	1	3	517
Cadman's ..	18	844	50 0 0	..	42	..	..
The Willows ..	400	5,131	10 6 6	4	..	..	..
Erddoune ..	1,200	12,199	10 2 6	11	..	..	..
Greenvale ..	304	7,298	24 0 0	4	..	..	99
Lara ..	3,329	45,825	5 10 0	34	..	7	..
Tandarra ..	4,558	21,083	4 12 6	18	..	..	..
Dura ..	337	3,200	9 13 4	7	..	..	..
Exford ..	3,054	64,039	8 0 0	49	..	5	..
Colbinabbin ..	19,164	110,198	5 17 6	86	..	..	..
Pirron Yaloak ..	1,058	23,796	22 7 6	12	..	..	241
Numurkah ..	2,860	18,901	8 0 0	17	..	..	..
Allambee ..	5,023	31,779	6 6 4	13	..	..	3,050
Pender's Grove ..	233	23,327	100 0 0	..	140	37	21
Phoenix ..	23	968	40 0 0	..	47	..	..
Keayang ..	1,494	14,966	10 0 0	12	..	..	512
Werneth ..	6,588	31,043	4 15 0	21	..	..	..
Staughton Vale ..	9,857	66,466	6 15 0	46	..	..	..
Glen Huntly ..	74	7,040	94 0 0	..	155	..	..
Hogan's ..	444	6,197	14 0 0	9	..	..	..
Balure ..	183	1,463	8 0 0	10	..	..	..
Wein Wein Gurr ..	3,021	8,684	2 17 6	13	..	..	..
Laverary ..	1,260	7,548	6 0 0	24	..	..	..
Springs ..	398	2,290	5 15 0	8	..	..	..
The Heart ..	3,793	56,822	14 12 2	46	..	..	..
Coodah ..	157	1,725	..	..	..	..	..
Mackey ..	1,078	20,634	..	..	..	..	..
Mooralia ..	17,199	60,197	3 10 0	27	..	..	626
Maribyrnong ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	12	2	..	..
Moyhu ..	2,417	19,528	8 0 0	8	..	..	1,086
†Murrabit ..	337	2,343	6 0 0	..	..	..	358
†Kyabram ..	1,151	17,724	13 10 0	8	..	..	592
Kenilworth ..	18,440	55,821	3 0 0	30	..	10	1,756
†Shepparton ..	9,983	131,379	various	173	..	42	1,723
Doogalook ..	4,640	29,002	6 5 0	17	..	..	..
Allendale ..	1,108	9,728	9 1 0	7	..	..	..
Warmambool ..	46	1,188	25 10 8	..	25	..	..
Maddingley ..	13	1,300	100 0 0	..	8	5	..
Leongatha ..	53	1,325	25 0 0	3	..	..	..

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1913—continued.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money including discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Homes Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Mortlake ..	2,350	10,945	4 13 1	8	3	17	..
Dowling Forest ..	225	1,350	6 0 0	..	15	2	..
Geelong ..	3	300	100 0 0	..	10	..	..
Bellarine ..	204	5,508	26 15 0	5	..	..	73
Daylesford ..	70	2,995	42 5 2	16	..	..	..
Highton ..	425	11,180	26 0 0	11	..	..	192
Belmont ..	113	3,191	28 0 0	17	..	..	..
Mordialloc ..	460	7,946	17 1 6	38	..	..	22
Thomastown ..	581	11,343	19 5 6	31	..	..	..
Wangaratta ..	796	9,802	12 3 4	26	..	..	457
Warragul ..	98	2,063	21 0 0	9	..	..	9
Geelong (Newtown) ..	157	1,955	12 9 1	8	..	..	9,523
Werribee ..	21,949	285,928	13 0 0	44	..	..	33
† Koonong Wootong ..	10,181	104,363	10 3 0	79	..	7	2,208
Cornelia Creek ..	37,036	177,678	4 15 0	128	..	10	2,877
‡ Bamawm ..	13,527	124,334	various	136	..	15	..
Meadowbank ..	313	9,088	29 0 0	5	..	..	..
Werribee Police Paddock ..	55	1,650	30 0 0	..	16	..	..
Oaklands ..	8,069	26,309	3 5 0	6	..	..	4,129
Hurstwood ..	6,493	31,311	4 15 0	8	..	..	1,510
Eumeralla ..	10,034	57,570	5 13 7	23	..	7	3,573
Morven ..	8,029	39,533	4 17 6	18	..	..	2,380
Mt. Widderin ..	8,300	48,634	5 15 6	17	..	..	2,592
Tooronga ..	101	17,675	178 4 4	..	172	..	3
Nerrin Nerrin ..	6,802	58,445	8 10 0	17	..	..	2,930
‡ Swan Hill ..	5,409	63,188	various	61	..	..	1,128
‡ Cohuna ..	11,754	117,071	..	98	..	7	2,176
Sec. 6—Purchases ..	38,079	229,183	..	173	..	..	1,292
‡ Cremona ..	1,292	20,140	..	7	..	..	500
Tongala ..	15,228	172,395	..	161	..	17	3,698
Westmere ..	931	9,418	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
Glenaladale ..	2,109	28,787	13 10 0	17	..	..	..
Deepdene ..	2,985	35,742	12 0 0	16	..	..	176
Bokdale ..	2,521	72,174	various	35	..	..	960
Nanneella ..	9,303	86,124	..	93	..	12	1,856
Panoo ..	15,102	98,455	..	37	..	..	3,596
Marathon and Willow Grove ..	14,783	58,752	..	22	..	..	4,013
Dunrobin ..	18,814	119,779	6 6 0	54	..	23	..
Kilmany ..	8,746	106,080	12 0 0	55	..	..	1,762
Waubra ..	47	1,042	22 10 0	..	..	11	7
Nathalia ..	30	361	12 0 0	..	..	5	..
‡ Echuca ..	2,753	24,345	9 0 0	..	..	..	..
‡ Bonshaw ..	3,640	36,603	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
‡ Stanhope ..	3,377	33,966	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
‡ Girgarre ..	4,828	48,558	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
‡ Robgill ..	2,462	29,213	11 15 0	..	..	..	..
‡ Lauderdale ..	3,635	45,886	12 15 0	..	..	..	..
‡ Dingee ..	472	4,160	8 14 6	..	..	..	..
‡ Murrabit ..	2,011	13,537	6 11 10	..	..	..	..
Wharparilla ..	482	4,297	8 16 6	..	..	..	..
Werribee ..	1,265	16,445	13 0 0	..	..	..	..
Shepparton ..	643	9,207	14 6 5	..	..	..	..
Swan Hill ..	1,469	8,529	5 16 1	..	..	..	..
Kyabram ..	4,402	52,564	11 13 10	..	..	..	..
Total ..	563,554	4,184,447	..	2,805	840	261	64,550

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

† This estate is the only area so far acquired under the compulsory clauses of the Act.

‡ Under the Closer Settlement Act of 1912 the purchase and administration for six years of the estates in the irrigable districts were vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. (Such estates are indicated by the sign ‡).

Altogether the Board has 108 properties, with a total area of 563,554 acres, but of these, 13 estates, comprising in all 31,439 acres, were not available for occupation at 30th June last. The remaining estates having a total area of 532,115 acres, were occupied by 3,906 conditional purchase lessees, and contained 64,550 acres available for occupation.

Extent of
Closer
Settlement.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June, in each year 1909 to 1913 respectively, is summarized in the next statement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS OCCUPIED AND VACANT.

	At 30th June.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
In occupation—					
Number of Holdings ...	1,792	1,880	2,708	3,354	3,906
Area ... acres	196,573	235,938	312,794	407,206	438,321
Resident Population ...	5,608	6,360	10,000	13,400	16,000
Vacant and available for occupation—					
Area..... acres	...	9,302	54,214	71,367	64,550
Allotments—					
Farm ...	42	33	...	...	...
Workmen's Homes ...	106	104	...	...	...
Agricultural Labourers ...	...	47	...	..	...

The sum of £972,550 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1913. Of this amount £552,628 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, and £404,833 has been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1913, being £15,089. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £4,341,606, on which the interest payable amounts to £153,120 per annum.

Up to the 30th June, 1913, 2,352 applications for advances aggregating £388,655 had been approved, and the money advanced upon the improvements actually effected by the lessees which were valued at a bedrock estimate of over £500,000.

Small im-
proved
holdings

Under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1909 (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act* 1906 was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 632, relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1913.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys. It is practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE
TO 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		Gallons.	
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—			
Coliban System ...	Domestic and Mining	8,825,037,000	1,203,961
Broken River Works ...	Stock and Domestic	...	14,853
		Acre feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga ...	Irrigation, &c. ...	218,090	1,320,503
North west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	91,830	9,587
Kow Swamp Works ...	Irrigation, &c. ...	40,860	183,953
Loddon River Works ...	" " ...	14,000	167,251
		Cubic feet.	
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir ...	Stock and Domestic	1,981,000,000	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works ...	" " ...	125,000,000	8,558
Long Lake Pumping Works	" " ...	160,000,000	27,346
		Acre feet	
Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme ...	Irrigation, &c. ...	14,850	80,176
		Cubic feet	
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (18) ...	" " ...	...	1,318,900
Waterworks Districts (9) ...	Stock and Domestic	171,500,000	777,177
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ...	Irrigation ...	...	80,500
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (88) ...	Stock and Domestic	914,405,000	1,089,477
Municipal Corporations (28) ...	" " ...	1,654,189,000	694,158
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) ...	Irrigation ...	...	31,953
Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	...	...	122,021
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Domestic ...	6,559,000,000	4,140,919
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ...	" ...	1,402,157,000	523,357
Total ...	...	...	11,843,704

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,501,271 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £701,271 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in

1891. The balance, £1,688,663, represents the loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1912. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 251, Part IV., of this work.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908 for £265,000, in addition to which amount the expenditure shown in the above table includes the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £190,082, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £68,275.

Advances
and ex-
penditure
for water-
works.

The succeeding table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

	Expendi- ture and Advances by State.	Interest Capi- talized.	Free State Grants.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemp- tion.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1912.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works	3,065,242	..	2,798*	..	..	3,065,242
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (18)	1,288,527	..	30,373	575,152	11,484	701,891
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	80,500	..	..	..	..	80,500
Waterworks Districts (9) ..	745,705	..	31,272	139,927	23,879	551,399
Waterworks Trusts (83) ..	1,046,392	6,871	36,214	130,989	78,468	843,806
Geelong Water Supply Works Municipal Corporations (19)	455,082	..	..	..	265,000	190,082
.. .. . (9)	640,636	43,633	..	165,870	99,727	418,672
.. .. .	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System ..	3,189,934	..	..	..	1,501,271	1,688,663
Abolished Trusts (3) ..	31,710	..	243	31,680	30	..
Miscellaneous	122,021	..	..	..	..	122,021
Total	10,675,292	50,850	101,100	1,073,618	1,989,748	7,662,776

* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have also been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1912, amounted to £42,204, viz., £16,885 against the First Mildura Trust, £15,970 against Waterworks Trusts, and £9,349 against Municipal Corporations.

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

The *Water Act* 1905, which came into operation on 1st May, 1906, consolidates and amends the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, and declares the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, and the property in the beds and banks containing the same. This Act is administered by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, consisting of three Commissioners, whose functions thereunder were principally administrative and advisory—the general construction of works on the part of the State being imposed on the Department of Water Supply. All State waterworks were vested in the Commission, and the property, powers, and duties vested in or imposed upon the Commissioners of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, with the exception of the First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust, were transferred to and vested in the Commission. The powers and duties of the Commission under this Act embrace the making and levying of rates and charges for the supply of water; the carrying out of surveys necessary to ascertain the nature and extent of the water supply and water storage resources of the State; determining the means and cost of improving such resources, and of improving and extending works for the conveyance and distribution of water throughout the State, and deciding as to the areas capable of being profitably supplied with water from such works; determining the extent, character, and quality of lagoon, swamp, and marsh lands within the State, the cost of works for their drainage and improvement, and the benefits to be derived from such improvement; preparing proposals for the construction of works of water supply or reports upon proposed works of water supply; the systematic gauging and recording of the volume and flow of rivers and streams, and of the volume of lakes and lagoons within the State, and the effect of climatic conditions thereupon; boring and other explorations for ascertaining the existence and location of subterranean waters, and the character and quality thereof; recording, publishing, and making available for general information the results of all such surveys, gaugings, borings, and other explorations; instructing the occupiers of lands in irrigation and water supply districts in the best methods of irrigated culture, and of the utilization of water as applied to agriculture, also in general rural economy; ascertaining and recording from time to time the extent of land under irrigation in the several irrigation and water supply districts, and the nature of the crops grown in and the products of such districts; and promoting the discussion of matters of general interest among the settlers in the irrigation and water supply districts by public conferences.

The Water
Act 1909.

Comprehensive amendments of the *Water Act* 1905 were made by the passing of the *Water Act* 1909. The latter Act extends the authority of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission by giving it the general construction of works formerly intrusted to the Department of Water Supply, so that the duties of the Commission are now constructive as well as administrative and advisory. This extension of authority has been effected by making the Department of Water Supply a part of the Water Commission, and by imposing on the Commission all the duties formerly performed by the Water Supply Department. These include in addition to the construction of works the oversight of loans to Waterworks Trusts.

A change in the basis of the compulsory charge for water is another of the important amendments. Under the 1905 Act the charge for irrigation water was based on land values, being one-fifth of the net annual value of land commanded by irrigation works, from which one-half to three-fourths of the water allotted was supplied as a right. Under that Act the price of water varied with the quantity allotted as a right and with the price of land. Under the new Act (1909) the charge for water is based on the cost of supplying it, and includes 4 per cent. on the capital debt for interest, 2 per cent. on the original capital debt for liquidation or redemption fund, and in addition to these two the sum required to pay operation and maintenance expenses.

Water is now sold by measure, and the price of an acre foot of water is fixed, so that if all the water assigned is sold it will meet the entire running expenses of the district. From one-half to three-fourths of the water assigned is apportioned as a right, and the charge for this right is made compulsory. The remainder of the water is sold on demand or under contract. Surplus or flood waters supplied outside of the irrigation season are sold at a less rate.

For several years the Commission has experienced great difficulty in inducing land-owners in waterworks districts to build storage tanks or dams of sufficient size to hold the year's supply, which are required in the interests of economy, and which will be still more necessary as the service from the present works is extended. The new Act provides that where land-owners neglect or refuse to build tanks of sufficient capacity the Commission may build them and collect the cost thereof from the land-owners.

Another of the amendments provides for temporary diversions of water. Under the old Act there was provision for granting licences or permits up to fifteen years, but the preliminary steps were expensive. The new Act contains a simpler procedure for yearly permits.

By the amendment of the Closer Settlement Acts made in 1912 the Commission has been placed in control of the purchase, subdivision, and closer settlement of lands in the irrigated areas. The Commission also controls the instructing of occupiers of lands in irrigation and water supply districts.

The Flood Protection Acts passed in 1911 and 1912 place with the Commission the control and management of existing levee works and construction of new works for protection of extensive areas of valuable land in the Goulburn Valley from flooding by the Goulburn River. These Acts also provide for the constitution of districts and construction of works for like purposes in other parts of the State.

The various waterworks and districts vested in the Commission and their capital debit at 30th June, 1912, are set forth in the following statement:—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

<i>(a) Free Head-works.</i>						Capital Debit at 30th June, 1912.
						£
Broken River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,853
Goulburn River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	731,201
Kerang North-west Lakes Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,587
Kow Swamp Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	183,953
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49,054
Loddon River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	167,251
Long Lake Pumping Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	27,346
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,558
Total—Free Head-works						1,191,803

<i>(b) Waterworks Districts.</i>				Balance at Debit, 1st July, 1908.	Capital Expenditure since 1st July, 1908.	Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1912.
				£	£	£
Birchip .. .. .	..	..	..	8,560	} 72,463	141,040
Sea Lake .. .. .	..	..	..	49,286		
Wycheproof .. .. .	..	..	..	10,731		
Karkaroo .. .. .	..	..	..	15,151	32,604	47,755
Long Lake (free head-works excluded)	..	..	..	7,752	28,721	36,473
Western Wimmera .. .. .	..	..	..	74,575	18,829	93,404
Wimmera United .. .. .	..	..	..	110,568	8,777	119,345
Coliban .. .. .	..	..	..	1,171,622	32,339	1,203,961
Tentynder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,097	13,097
Wonthaggi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	57,088	57,088
Wimmera Main Channels .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43,697	43,697
Total				1,448,245	307,615	1,755,860

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER
SUPPLY COMMISSION—*continued.*

	Balance at Debit, 1st July, 1908.	Capital Expenditure since 1st July, 1908.	Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1912.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1912.
	£	£	£	£
<i>(c) Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.</i>				
Bacchus Marsh	5,257	20,879	26,136	
Bamawm .. .. .	..	33,851	33,851	
Boort	17,286	216	17,502	
Campaspe	8,710	4,198	12,908	
Cohuna	28,619	27,242	55,861	
Deakin	33,477	34,470	67,947	
Dry Lake	719	..	719	
Gannawarra (previously part of Cohuna)	21,099	16,392	37,491	
Kerang	34,020	3,880	37,900	
Koondrook	14,712	47,563	62,275	
Koyuga .. .. .	..	18,028	18,028	
Nanneella .. .. .	..	19,715	19,715	
Nyah .. .. .	..	20,270	20,270	
Rodney	68,584	107,317	175,901	
Shepparton .. .. .	..	11,734	11,734	
Swan Hill	4,695	23,142	27,837	
Tragowel Plains	34,870	379	35,249	
White Cliffs (including small portion of proposed Waterworks District)	..	40,567	40,567	
Total	272,048	429,843	701,891	701,891
<i>(d) New Works (to be apportioned to Irrigation and Water Supply Districts benefited).</i>				
1. Goulburn Main Channels—				
East Goulburn .. .. .	..	139,544	139,544	
Waranga Reservoir to Campaspe .. .. .	..	240,645	240,645	
Campaspe to Serpentine .. .. .	..	181,754	181,754	
Main Distributary Channels .. .. .	..	27,359	27,359	589,302
2. Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme	..	80,176	80,176	80,176
<i>(e) Waterworks Trusts Districts.*</i>				
Avoca Waterworks Trust .. .. .	..	..	5,563	
Carrum Waterworks Trust .. .. .	..	..	16,863	
Loddon United Waterworks Trust .. .. .	..	..	18,291	
Grand Total .. .. .	..	..	..	4,319,032

*In consequence of the undermentioned Trusts having made default in the payment of interest on loans, their districts have been temporarily placed under the Commission's control.

The receipts and disbursements of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1912, were as follows:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1911-12.

Works.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Excess.	
		Total from Annual Votes.	On Capital Works from Annual Votes.	Net Expenditure on Management and Maintenance.	Revenue over Net Expenditure.	Net Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coliban	38,351	12,596	1,497	11,099	27,252	..
Goulburn	160	2,597	..	2,597	..	2,437
Loddon River	7	323	..	323	..	316
Kow Swamp	266	1,984	..	1,984	..	1,718
Broken River	7	199	..	199	..	192
North-West Lakes	355	529	..	529	..	174
Lake Lonsdale	71	247	..	247	..	176
Lower Wimmera .. ..	..	820	..	820	..	820
Irrigation Districts	58,186	40,430	3,675	36,755	21,431	..
Waterworks Districts	49,502	26,081	218	25,863	23,639	..
Licences, Diversions, Pumping, &c.	5,915	2,781	..	2,781	3,134	..
	152,820	88,587	5,390	83,197	69,623	..
<i>Not Earning Revenue.</i>						
River Gaugings, Surveys and Reports, New Projects .. ..	..	4,870	..	4,870	..	4,870
Waterworks Trusts— Administration .. ..	..	1,563	..	1,563	..	1,563
Land Settlement— Services by Commis- sion .. ..	..	2,571	..	2,571	..	2,571
Loan Works—Services on account of, de- frayed from Votes .. ..	..	2,321	..	2,321	..	2,321
Total	152,820	99,912	5,390	94,522	58,298	..

NOTE.—This table does not take into consideration the question of interest, redemption and depreciation.

The extent to which the different crops were watered, and the actual areas irrigated in the different districts of the State during the year 1911-12, are set forth in the next statement.

Areas
irrigated

IRRIGATION—AREAS OF CROPS WATERED, 1911-12.

Districts.	Areas under Irrigation.					
	Cereals.	Lucerne grown for Pasture and Hay.	Sorghum and other Annual Fodder Crops.	Pastures.	Vineyards, Orchards, and Gardens.	Fallows, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Supplied from Goulburn State Works.</i>						
Rodney	5,297	17,247	720	15,414	4,181	2,577
Deakin	859	2,119	379	4,563	99	1,174
Shepparton	116	1,220	84	268	215	200
Koyuga	12	217	54	288	9	252
Nanneella .. .. .	..	393	111	836	31	210
Campaspe .. .. .	..	8	..	38	1	..
Bam. wim .. .. .	..	879	274	1,142	47	444
Tragowel Plains	2,348	122	218	12,023	..	46
Total	8,632	22,210	1,870	34,572	4,583	4,873
<i>Supplied from Kow Swamp State Works.</i>						
Dry Lake .. .. .	..	..	..	370	6	..
Kerang	4,368	923	2,041	6,434	13	116
Total	4,368	923	2,041	6,804	19	116
<i>Supplied from Loddon State Works.</i>						
Boort	2,258	612	870	2,974	71	16
Tragowel Plains	10,836	172	937	2,673	64	..
Total	13,094	784	1,807	5,647	135	16
<i>Supplied from other State Works.</i>						
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	1,067	71	539	36	9
Campaspe	100	455	8	60	12	..
Cohuna	1,979	4,103	1,092	12,000	260	233
Gannawarra	2,710	790	1,225	3,656	35	11
Koondrook	7,988	542	839	9,430	104	651
Nyah	615	178	206	176	335	463
Swan Hill	2,250	2,856	1,340	2,149	164	270
Western Wimmera .. .. .	..	30	30	25	938	..
White Cliffs	1,466	450	469	..	2,479	..
Total	17,106	10,471	5,330	23,035	4,413	1,687
<i>Lands supplied from Kerang North-west Lakes</i>						
.. .. .	4,100	621	1,297	7,525	..	..
<i>Lands supplied directly from Kow Swamp State Works</i>						
.. .. .	697	1,459	221	513	201	33
First Mildura	840	617	..	..	9,922	..
<i>Supplied from Coliban State Works</i>						
.. .. .	132	265	225	327	1,796	192
<i>Private Diversions in Kerang District</i>						
.. .. .	3,033	125	161	1,435	..	60
Grand Totals, 1911-12	52,002	37,475	12,952	84,858	21,069	6,977
Grand Totals, 1910-11	37,905	25,432	9,527	49,693	17,606	2,694
Grand Totals, 1909-10	23,715	24,124	8,094	50,541	17,524	5,773
Grand Totals, 1908-9	42,418	27,254	10,174	72,120	17,653	7,254
Grand Totals, 1907-8	54,930	32,185	13,896	108,871	15,694	6,436

The extent of land under irrigated culture in 1911-12, 215,333 acres, represents an increase of 72,476 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year, but a decrease of 16,679 acres when compared with that irrigated in 1907-8. An analysis of the areas watered

reveals that, during 1911-12, 39.4 per cent. of the total was devoted to pastures, 24.2 per cent. to cereals, 17.4 per cent. to lucerne, 9.8 per cent. to vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 6 per cent. to annual fodder crops, and 3.2 per cent. to fallows, &c. In addition to the area shown in the table, 14,500 acres were watered in 1911-12 under yearly permits granting authority to divert water from streams throughout the State. The area of country lands within the State artificially supplied with water for domestic and ordinary use and for watering stock was, approximately, 13,000,000 acres. The number of separate towns supplied, exclusive of Melbourne and suburbs, is 135, the population served being about 280,000.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the financial position of such Trusts are exhibited below.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1912, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1912.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1912.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redem- ption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra .. ..	..	3,509	..	..	204	3,305	66
Avenel .. ..	..	2,383	..	..	213	2,170	..
Avoca *	2,662	8,709	..	2,494	652	5,563	111
Avoca Township ..	..	9,500	..	..	..	9,500	260
Bairnsdale .. ..	..	43,503	..	23,439	813	19,256	332
Ballan .. ..	..	1,100	..	..	252	848	17
Benalla .. ..	..	15,579	..	..	3,061	12,518	250
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,384	5,694	..	..	1,238	4,456	..
Boort	28	1,150	..	150	67	933	..
Bright .. ..	..	2,990	..	..	348	2,642	52
Broadford .. ..	..	11,000	..	..	..	11,000	537
Carisbrook .. ..	..	8,400	..	2,400	318	5,682	176
Carrum* .. ..	..	25,733	..	7,732	1,138	16,863	337
Charlton	2,840	7,877	..	837	192	6,798	175
Cobram .. ..	..	4,500	..	..	278	4,222	84
Colac .. ..	..	42,261	..	..	165	42,096	828
Dandenong .. ..	..	19,123	..	5,123	678	13,322	196
Daylesford Borough	..	24,206	2,794	3,139	1,925	21,986	438
Donald	3,058	6,816	..	1,166	363	5,287	..
Donald Shire ..	1,691	4,353	..	..	1,209	3,144	..
Echuca Borough ..	..	13,150	..	..	1,353	11,797	475
Elmore .. ..	..	4,000	..	..	424	3,576	72
Euroa .. ..	..	17,242	..	..	1,712	15,530	..
Geelong Municipal† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne .. ..	..	4,668	..	..	959	3,709	..
Glenrowan .. ..	..	482	..	..	..	482	3
Hamilton .. ..	..	44,668	..	..	2,212	42,456	833
Healesville .. ..	..	4,661	..	..	587	4,074	..
Heathcote .. ..	..	8,480	..	..	569	7,911	158
Horsham Borough ..	..	30,713	..	7,712	761	22,240	444
Kara Kara Shire ..	1,522	9,447	..	..	547	8,900	..
Kerang	88	8,343	..	..	195	8,153	422
Kerang Shire	213	1,200	..	..	70	1,130	23
Kilmore .. ..	..	14,148	..	..	2,119	12,029	240
Koroit .. ..	..	5,502	..	2,047	648	2,007	56
Korumburra .. ..	..	11,492	..	..	1,283	10,209	204

(For footnotes, see end of table.)

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1912—continued.**

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1912, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1912.
			In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1912.	
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.		Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kowree	292	2,707	..	..	183	2,524	..
Kyabram .. ..	..	2,811	..	..	156	2,655	53
Kyneton Shire ..	..	31,345	..	..	14,618	16,727	334
Lancefield .. ..	..	7,082	..	..	564	6,518	130
Lawliot	1,302	12,095	..	..	732	11,313	226
Leongatha .. ..	..	8,459	..	..	261	8,198	..
Lillydale .. ..	..	6,384	..	..	220	6,164	124
Loddon United* ..	4,122	21,334	..	1,717	1,326	18,291	366
Longwood .. ..	..	2,400	..	550	119	1,731	85
Lowan Shire	1,258	11,680	..	..	754	10,926	218
Macedon .. ..	..	2,824	..	..	232	2,592	52
Mansfield .. ..	..	7,931	..	..	917	7,014	140
Maryborough .. ..	..	76,257	..	9,200	4,454	62,603	..
Mooroopna .. ..	..	3,368	..	1,400	120	1,848	32
Murchison .. ..	..	2,800	..	..	213	2,587	..
Murtoa .. ..	..	3,235	..	..	34	3,201	..
Nagambie .. ..	..	3,275	..	..	403	2,867	58
Nhill	799	10,318	..	2,482	489	7,347	147
Numurkah Shire ..	1,278	23,694	..	1,376	3,392	18,926	378
Omeo .. ..	..	3,982	..	..	425	3,557	143
Pyramid Hill .. ..	..	2,137	..	..	44	2,093	42
Riddell's Creek ..	..	4,050	..	497	199	3,354	67
Rochester .. ..	..	2,724	..	..	166	2,558	54
Romsey .. ..	..	4,700	..	..	953	3,747	75
Rushworth .. ..	..	4,500	..	..	213	4,287	..
Rutherglen .. ..	..	21,521	..	..	1,076	20,445	..
Seymour .. ..	..	27,959	..	..	2,202	25,757	514
Shepparton Urban ..	24	19,530	..	2,416	1,893	15,216	304
Shepparton Shire ..	110	16,603	..	1,376	1,460	13,767	276
St. Arnaud Borough ..	57	43,223	4,077	15,077	1,724	30,499	1,225
Stawell Shire	545	1,370	..	250	1,120	..	..
Sunbury .. ..	..	16,497	..	..	113	16,384	460
Swan Hill	231	5,224	..	..	212	5,012	88
Swan Hill Shire† ..	6,421	36,043	..	36,043	..	..	..
Tallangatta .. ..	..	4,328	..	..	105	4,223	..
Tatura .. ..	..	4,467	..	650	323	3,494	60
Traralgon .. ..	..	14,661	..	..	248	14,413	288
Trentham .. ..	..	3,233	..	..	..	3,233	16
Tungamah Shire ..	4,130	17,140	..	..	864	16,276	325
Upper Macedon .. ..	..	2,290	..	..	317	1,943	..
Violet Town .. ..	..	5,750	..	..	296	5,454	..
Wangaratta .. ..	..	9,889	..	..	415	9,474	..
Warracknabeal	262	5,936	..	..	533	5,403	106
Warragul .. ..	..	15,714	..	..	171	15,543	310
Warrnambool .. ..	..	38,500	..	..	2,433	36,067	1,449
West Charlton .. ..	..	2,822	..	..	68	2,754	..
Winchelsea Shire ..	..	5,689	..	..	289	5,400	108
Wodonga .. ..	..	7,722	..	..	499	7,223	145
Woodend .. ..	..	10,563	..	..	2,267	8,296	163
Yarram .. ..	..	2,082	..	..	61	2,021	41
Yarrowonga Urban ..	1,397	8,800	..	..	1,485	7,315	294
Yatchaw .. ..	..	6,262	..	1,661	297	4,304	86
Yea .. ..	..	3,885	..	..	167	3,718	149
Total	36,214	1,046,392	6,871	130,989	78,468	843,806	15,970

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by sections 277 and 278 of the *Water Act* 1905, section 10 of Act No. 1994, and section 36 of Act No. 2226.

† The Geelong Municipal Trust loan was not obtained from the Government.

‡ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1905

The free State grant to Waterworks Trusts for the construction of headworks was originally £100,000, but owing to the transfer of works, portion of the grant now appears against Irrigation districts and other State works.

The following return contains full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1912:—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1912.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—					
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.	
Alexandra	£ 510	£ 7	£ 11	£ 528	£ 42	£ 257	£ 78	£ 90	£ 467	
Avenel	228	4	..	232	58	43	100	7	208	
Avoca * .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avoca Township	373	56	67	496	35	101	239	4	379	
Bairnsdale	1,441	235	108	1,784	653	391	886	21	1,951	
Ballan	298	8	11	317	143	39	39	7	228	
Benalla	1,116	557	3	1,676	456	500	584	28	1,568	
Bet Bet Shire	389	..	..	389	16	56	308	3	383	
Boort	315	13	..	328	148	37	22	1	208	
Bright	306	82	4	392	398	44	123	3	568	
Broadford	783	..	2	785	28	143	547	3	721	
Carisbrook	317	2	8	327	14	44	261	10	329	
Carrum * .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlton	649	..	14	663	351	70	200	19	640	
Cobram	402	4	2	408	108	132	203	8	451	
Colac	2,503	394	13	2,910	370	385	2,421	16	3,192	
Dandenong	960	20	4	984	722	146	..	1	869	
Daylesford Borough	1,124	584	288	1,996	809	201	1,021	7	2,038	
Donald	648	248	39	935	428	273	308	42	1,051	
Donald Shire	267	8	4	271	124	52	148	10	340	
Echuca Borough	1,974	..	62	2,044	807	806	380	31	2,024	
Elmore	287	166	..	453	94	181	166	12	453	
Euroa	713	256	32	1,001	118	89	729	30	966	
Geelong Municipal †	12,978	5,202	263	18,443	1,715	2,018	12,609	126	16,468	
Gisborne	261	..	11	272	45	92	173	6	316	
Glenrowan	34	..	1	35	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton	2,805	574	157	3,536	1,419	429	1,864	167	3,879	
Healesville	436	103	28	567	132	65	190	13	400	
Heathcote	395	96	7	498	151	106	367	10	634	
Horsham Borough	1,671	510	297	2,478	1,165	222	1,017	15	2,419	
Kara Kara Shire	687	..	25	712	406	37	414	3	860	
Kerang	1,419	..	10	1,429	750	275	495	44	1,564	
Kerang Shire ‡ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killmore	545	449	6	1,000	48	225	560	8	841	
Koroit	361	291	..	652	296	173	131	2	602	
Korumburra	554	391	105	1,050	255	236	502	45	1,038	
Kowree	332	..	3	335	69	46	318	1	434	
Kyabram	360	95	2	457	176	183	126	..	485	
Kyneton Shire	1,216	774	81	2,071	809	370	996	23	2,193	
Lancefield	229	37	1	317	31	21	303	..	355	
Lawloit	908	..	33	941	1,689	658	561	47	2,955	
Leongatha	591	73	18	682	33	75	571	10	689	

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—
continued.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—				
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lllydale	404	80	3	487	31	153	336	7	527
Loddon United * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longwood	152	..	1	153	11	33	81	3	128
Lowan Shire	1,485	..	48	1,533	1,460	365	508	20	2,353
Macedon	166	..	2	168	9	34	120	..	163
Mansfield	541	166	5	712	104	220	327	..	651
Maryborough	2,892	1,039	26	3,957	572	320	2,915	16	3,823
Mooroopna	361	78	4	443	163	156	37	1	357
Murchison	200	202	7	400	127	159	125	8	414
Murtoa	591	204	3	798	248	189	146	40	623
Nagambie	389	39	4	432	238	139	66	11	454
Nhill	1,101	8	289	1,398	785	60	342	29	1,216
Numurkah Shire ..	2,282	287	51	2,620	1,341	598	759	24	2,722
Omeo	286	14	6	306	100	30	165	11	306
Pyramid Hill	190	17	2	209	135	25	113	29	302
Biddell's Creek ..	209	..	1	210	19	37	156	..	212
Rochester	562	35	3	600	294	147	117	17	575
Romsey	281	..	4	285	50	44	175	..	269
Rushworth	575	9	5	589	208	161	200	22	591
Rutherglen	1,427	44	13	1,484	458	228	936	5	1,627
Seymour	606	1,281	97	1,984	711	268	1,199	31	2,209
Shepparton Urban ..	1,884	240	32	2,156	599	448	708	30	1,785
Shepparton Shire ..	1,210	23	3	1,236	466	247	642	9	1,364
St. Arnaud Borough..	1,814	5	58	1,877	154	183	706	30	1,073
Stawell Shire † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury	304	596	3	903	117	95	750	10	972
Swan Hill	969	9	68	1,046	376	283	102	2	763
Swan Hill Shire ‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallangatta	390	33	20	443	131	124	195	12	462
Tatura	422	106	16	544	144	195	69	24	432
Taralgon	847	90	5	942	62	103	660	7	832
Tungamah Shire ..	1,681	106	29	1,816	443	736	755	53	1,987
Upper Macedon	204	21	7	232	66	37	91	5	199
Violet Town	328	..	8	336	128	61	127	5	321
Wangaratta	1,408	303	27	1,738	508	291	442	12	1,253
Warracknabeal	929	112	7	1,048	987	166	235	6	1,394
Warragul	937	114	122	1,173	295	196	707	12	1,210
Warrnambool	2,786	560	250	3,596	1,212	654	1,678	..	3,544
West Charlton	251	..	3	254	360	35	190	..	585
Winchelsea Shire ..	357	..	2	359	30	45	250	4	329
Woodonga	463	27	29	519	30	140	336	2	508
Woodend	249	350	7	606	76	204	379	10	669
Yarram	473	110	4	587	301	32	97	7	437
Yarrawonga Urban ..	812	66	..	878	388	223	340	..	951
Yatchaw	357	..	1	358	287	38	200	28	553
Yea	301	293	10	604	286	185	86	15	572
Total	75,461	17,956	3,005	96,422	29,621	17,308	48,528	1,431	96,888

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

† Year ended 30th June, 1912.

‡ This trust is inoperative

§ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act 1905*.

Municipal
Water-
works.

Of the waterworks controlled by Municipalities, the most important are those at Ballarat vested in the Ballarat Water Commission, and having reservoirs with a storage capacity of nearly 851

million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, their respective storage capacities being 191, 227, and 200 million gallons. The following return shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks :—

WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Local Bodies.	Cost of Works to 30th June, 1912, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State.	Capital Indebtedness.				Interest out-standing at 30th June, 1912.
		Increased by Interest capitalized	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1912.	
			Amounts written off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arapiles Shire ..	3,600	..	..	1,171	2,429	49
Ararat Borough ..	49,935	..	18,266	2,104	29,565	591
Ballarat Water Com-mission ..	309,300	41,869	2,111	51,833	297,225	5,629
Beechworth Shire ..	30,426	1,256	5,958	4,475	21,249	..
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,000	..	985	15	..	..
Castle Donnington (Swan Hill) Shire ..	177	..	..	26	151	15
Chiltern Shire ..	4,500	508	508	795	3,705	74
Clunes Borough Water Commission ..	70,195	..	62,395	528	7,272	..
Creswick Borough ..	3,500	..	..	3,500	..	..
Dimboola Shire ..	358	..	..	61	297	5
Dunolly Borough ..	2,190	..	..	838	1,352	27
Inglewood Borough ..	5,150	..	..	1,662	3,488	70
Kerang Shire ..	2,544	..	..	321	2,223	..
Korong Shire ..	1,565	..	..	427	1,138	23
Ripon Shire ..	3,000	..	..	1,342	1,658	..
Stawell Borough ..	108,506	..	61,661	4,114	42,731	1,217
Talbot Borough ..	15,000	..	13,986	81	933	..
Tarnagulla Borough ..	800	..	..	161	639	..
Wimmera Shire ..	28,890	..	..	26,273	2,617	52
Total ..	640,636	43,633	165,870	99,727	418,672	7,752

The corporations of Echuca Borough and Ballan and Melton Shires also have waterworks, the first purchased from the State, and the other two constructed out of Shire funds.

In addition to the above, £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest) was paid towards redemption by municipal corporations, whose liabilities to the State have been transferred to Waterworks Trusts, and £4,062 by municipalities whose works have been transferred to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Abolished
Trusts.

The irrigation and water supply trusts specified below were abolished, and the liabilities in respect of amounts due and owing to the Crown by such trusts on account of principal sums advanced by way of loan, and accrued interest thereon, were cancelled by provision in the *Water Act* 1905.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS ABOLISHED AND LIABILITIES CANCELLED.

Name of Trust.	Cost of Works.			Written off.		
	Advances.	Grants.	Total.	Capital.	Interest.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dookie	630	..	630	630	171	801
Emu Valley	8,167	..	8,167	8,167	2,907	11,074
Harcourt	1,142	..	1,142	1,112*	335	1,447
Lerderberg	447	..	447	447	169	616
Millewa	973	..	973	973	582	1,555
Pine Hills	2,051	243	2,294	2,051	1,065	3,116
Torrumberry North ..	12,300	..	12,300	12,300	5,812	18,112
Werribee	6,000	..	6,000	6,000	3,752	9,752
Total	31,710	243	31,953	31,680	14,793	46,473

* £30 paid to Redemption Fund by Trust.

The Dookie works are now used solely for the supply of water to the Dookie Agricultural College, and the Emu Valley and Harcourt works have been attached to the Coliban scheme.

Mildura
irrigation
settlement.

A full account of the history of the Mildura Irrigation Settlement from its inception will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1904. The settlement was established in 1887, and the following particulars are an indication of its prosperity:—

POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 TO 1911.

1891 April (Census)	... 2,321	1901 March (Census)	... 3,325
1896 September ...	... 2,000	1911 April (Census)	... 6,119

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1912, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1911-12.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	<i>Payments.</i>		£
Horticultural Rates	..	16,794	Wages, Salaries, &c.	..	5,734
Town Rates (arrears)	..	117	Fuel .. ..	..	6,570
Special Waterings, &c.	..	3,510	Interest and Sinking Fund	..	3,233
Miscellaneous	..	1,718	Repairs, Renewals, and Depreciation .. ..	..	3,697
			Miscellaneous .. ..	..	3,482
Total		.. 22,139	Total		.. 22,716

The area of land under cultivation in the settlement was, in April, 1912, 12,209 acres; in April, 1910, 12,189 acres; and in April, 1909, 11,900 acres. The extent of watering done represents 40,860 acres in 1911-12, 35,475 acres in 1909-10, and 36,909 acres in 1908-9. In the following statement, the principal kinds of fruit, &c., grown are tabulated.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION AT MILDURA, APRIL, 1912.

Vines.				Citrus.		Other Fruit Trees.				Miscellaneous.			Total.	
Gordos.	Sultanas.	Currants.	Wine.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Apricots.	Peaches.	Figs.	Unenumerated.	Lucerne.	Crop.	House-garden.		
2,089	3,933	1,735	34	597	251	386	199	45	369	605	854	251	861	12,209

METEOROLOGY.

Interesting particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first is shown the actual rainfall during the years 1910, 1911, and 1912, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to

Meteorological Records.

December, 1912, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	Yearly Average, to Dec., 1912.	During 1910.	During 1911.	During 1912.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	27·83	32·96	27·51	24·73
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers	30·73	34·35	32·09	27·15
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	25·84	29·31	30·65	22·13
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	25·12	26·70	29·58	21·38
Cape Otway Forest ..	38·25	42·46	43·61	34·91
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	25·24	26·82	28·39	22·35
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	24·32	23·56	33·23	19·92
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	35·70	34·63	44·65	31·47
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	35·11	33·80	39·88	29·55
South Gippsland ..	39·35	34·61	41·19	30·68
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	36·14	33·78	43·77	32·18
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	23·53	23·51	31·92	19·33
Mitchell River ..	28·24	26·63	36·53	22·55
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	26·60	24·93	41·45	23·00
Snowy River ..	33·76	31·74	47·65	28·16
Murray River ..	20·33	19·94	21·97	20·40
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	35·59	34·54	34·20	34·93
Ovens River ..	36·41	33·71	36·70	35·86
Goulburn River ..	26·12	26·95	27·67	24·60
Campaspe River ..	24·45	27·84	29·03	20·96
Loddon River ..	19·06	21·65	22·60	17·35
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	16·56	19·24	21·42	16·24
Avoca River ..	17·39	21·11	20·45	16·42
Eastern Wimmera ..	22·05	26·54	25·61	20·26
Western Wimmera ..	19·75	24·41	18·04	18·90
Mallee ..	13·98	18·47	17·36	13·05
Weighted Averages ..	24·59	26·42	28·54	21·82

The figures in the above table are the averages for each district. The next statement shows the areas of the State subject to different degrees of rainfall.

Rainfall.	Area in square miles.
Over 60 inches ..	1,597
From 50 to 60 inches ..	3,348
From 40 to 50 inches ..	7,055
From 30 to 40 inches ..	14,029
From 25 to 30 inches ..	15,247
From 20 to 25 inches ..	14,070
From 15 to 20 inches ..	12,626
Under 15 inches ..	19,912

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1912, and the quarterly averages up to 1912 deducted from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers	261	386	553	347	1,028	937	631	613
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merri Rivers ..	324	496	723	934	989	1,005	679	638
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	222	449	537	756	811	779	643	600
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	238	459	525	710	721	749	654	594
Cape Otway Forest	276	642	980	1,174	1,344	1,204	911	805
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	240	403	535	705	825	729	635	627
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers	262	490	473	644	693	654	564	644
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	359	700	740	992	1,030	950	1,018	923
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	290	673	728	990	983	979	954	869
South Gippsland	322	714	858	1,113	1,123	1,157	769	951
Lalrobo and Thomson Rivers	338	691	718	952	1,181	1,034	981	937
Macallister and Avon Rivers	268	536	339	566	703	574	623	677
Mitchell River	270	696	493	718	769	689	723	721
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	257	683	567	610	730	618	746	749
Snowy River	367	800	804	900	936	850	709	826
Murray River	178	390	303	582	802	591	757	470
Mitta Mitta and Klewa Rivers	355	629	532	1,004	1,492	1,089	1,114	837
Ovens River	336	612	558	1,079	1,527	1,144	1,165	806
Goulburn River	204	433	372	778	974	801	910	600
Campaspe River	166	404	370	721	977	781	583	539
Loddon River	183	329	316	575	743	575	493	427
Avon and Richardson Rivers	150	273	310	516	757	514	407	363
Avoca River	139	278	328	530	721	547	454	384
Eastern Wimmera	138	333	403	666	999	734	486	472
Western Wimmera	96	246	402	631	957	681	435	417
Mallee	94	235	313	441	558	428	340	294
The whole State	207	438	475	715	854	733	646	571

N. B.—100 points=1 inch.

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1910, 1911, AND 1912.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, — (minus).

Regions.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Western Districts	+50	+99	-42	-17	-8	-28	+24	-17	+2
Cape Otway Forest	+10	+110	-57	-13	-1	-18	+20	-10	+12
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	+10	+112	-51	-30	+16	-26	+13	-17	+7
South Gippsland	+25	+84	-55	-42	-1	-23	-10	-26	-3
Basins of the Lalrobo, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers	-17	+114	-54	-48	+33	-31	+9	-13	+15
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	-11	+169	-58	-33	+23	-9	+8	+25	+13
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River	-9	+116	-43	-25	-7	-19	+26	-35	+32
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of and including the Campaspe River	+83	+154	-54	-10	-13	-40	+45	-12	+34

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1910, 1911, AND 1912—continued.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	Fourth Quarter.			Year.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Western Districts	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cape Otway Forest	+17	-5	+6	+14	+6	-13
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	+25	-11	+13	+11	+13	-9
South Gippsland	+23	-6	+3	-1	+20	-14
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers	+26	-17	-20	-18	+3	-22
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	+25	-16	..	-4	+27	-16
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River	+17	-22	-7	-4	+46	-15
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of and including the Campaspe River ..	+5	-30	+45	Normal	+2	-2
	+8	-31	+11	+21	+20	-8

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SEASONS AND FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL YEAR DEDUCED FROM ALL RECORDS OBTAINED IN MELBOURNE IN PAST YEARS.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
<i>Averages.</i>					
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·971	29·925	30·081	30·081	30·014
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·893	0·780	0·803	0·982	0·866
Mean temperature of air in shade —°Fahr.	57·6	66·4	59·4	49·9	58·3
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. ..	18·7	21·4	17·6	14·1	17·9
Mean percentage of humidity. Saturation = 100	69	64	73	78	71
Mean rainfall in inches	7·19	5·89	6·65	5·78	25·51
Mean number of days of rain	37	23	32	41	133
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·02	17·05	7·69	3·62	38·38
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	6·0	6·4	5·9
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	5	10	17

Extremes.

Barometer corrected for Temperature, Sea Level, and Standard Gravity.	Inches.	Temperature of air in shade ° Fahr.
Greatest monthly range	1·503	Greatest monthly range ... 69·1
Smallest	0·489	Smallest 23·4
Greatest yearly range	1·719	Greatest yearly range ... 82·6
Smallest	1·169	Smallest 66·0
Highest air pressure on record	30·762	Greatest mean daily range ... 27·8
Lowest	28·942	Smallest 7·7
		Highest temperature on record 111·2
		Lowest 27·0

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—continued.*Extremes—continued.*

Solar radiation—highest on record	178·5 ° Fahr.
Terrestrial radiation—lowest on record	20·4 "
Greatest rainfall on record	36·61 Inches.
Smallest rainfall on record	15·61 "
Horizontal motion	81·118 Miles
Mean hourly velocity of wind	9·2 "

The table below contains the values of the principal Meteorological elements for the calendar year 1912, with the corresponding averages and extremes, based on the official records for 56 years:—

METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1912.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1912.	Average for 56 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 56 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	30·022	30·014	...	...
Highest " " " ...	30·646	30·609	30·762	30·081
Lowest " " " ...	29·209	29·252	29·983	28·942
Range (inches) ...	1·437	1·357	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of a in shade (°Fahr.)	58·5	58·3	59·7	57·3
Mean daily maximum ...	67·2	67·3	69·0	66·0
Mean daily minimum ...	49·8	49·4	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum ...	106·5	105·2	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum ...	30·8	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range ...	17·4	17·9	20·3	14·6
Absolute annual range ...	75·7	74·5	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (maximum)...	157·1	161·0	178·5	92·7
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ..	23·9	24·8	28·4	20·4
Rainfall (in inches)...	20·37	25·51	36·61	15·61
Number of wet days ...	157	133	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	41·19	38·38	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation=100) ...	64	71	...	...
Cloudiness (scale 10=overcast, 0=clear)	5·6	5·9	...	...
Number of days of fog ...	31	17	39	5

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, and has a large staff of experts, with a Director of Agriculture at the head. These are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit, and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of methods considered impracticable a few years ago. The main factors assisting in this expansion have been the introduction of more prolific wheat, the adoption of bare fallowing and systematic crop rotation, the fertilization of the soil with soluble phosphates, and improved tillage methods. The Department of Agriculture has played no small part in effecting these improvements by means of its experimental and demonstration plots, for it is generally recognised that the agricultural practices of any country must remain more or less empirical unless supported by the results of long-continued, systematic experimental work.

During the past two years an important departure has been made in the system of conducting the experimental and general agricultural investigations of the Department of Agriculture. For many years it had been the practice to conduct a large number of experimental plots on private farms throughout the State, the objective of these plots being mainly the demonstration of the value of phosphatic manures and the testing of different varieties of cereal and forage crops. As the leases for these plots expired in December, 1911, it was considered desirable to concentrate the major portion of the experimental work on Government farms, and to considerably increase the number and scope of the experiments.

In 1911 there were 72 farmers' plots on which manurial and variety wheat trials were conducted, and, in addition, there were 35 plots for testing forages. The great majority of these plots were discontinued last year, and a commencement made towards a policy of concentration in experimental investigation. It was, therefore, decided to establish a Central Research Farm at Werribee, on which the initiative with regard to all experimental and research work would be undertaken, and to use the Rutherglen Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, and the Wyuna Irrigation Farms as district experiment stations for the North-East, Wimmera, and Goulburn Valley respectively.

Central
Research
Farm.

The Central Research Farm is being established for the permanent use of the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of research work, experiments, and practical demonstrations in husbandry. The work carried out will reflect the teaching and experience of the staff of the Department, and will be designed in its results to insure the promotion of sound and advanced agricultural practice suitable to the present and probable future circumstances of the State.

The purpose of the farm is not to attain financially profitable results so far as the farm itself is concerned, but to confer on agriculture the benefits of modern scientific advances by the prosecution of investigations and trials, under practical and accurately-recorded

conditions, concerning the problems involved in increasing the agricultural output of the State, particularly as regards—

- (a) Improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses and economic plants by selection, stud-breeding, and hybridizing;
- (b) Soil renovation, fertilizing, and tillage methods;
- (c) Rotation of crops, and improved cropping practices;
- (d) Irrigation practices; drainage and aeration of soils;
- (e) Improvement of natural pastures, and trials of artificial grassing with exotic and native grasses;
- (f) The breeding and feeding of live stock, improvement of milk yields, production of standard export types of lambs;
- (g) Research concerning soil moisture, temperatures, biological conditions, and nitrification processes, and the nutrition of plants;
- (h) Meteorological observations relating to agriculture.

The farm is within 1 mile of the Werribee railway station and 18 miles of Melbourne, so that it is within close touch of the Department and easy of access by farmers from all parts of the State. It contains dry farming and irrigation areas in proper proportion, and consists of comparatively good and definitely poor land. These are combined advantages that could hardly be secured elsewhere in the State. Much of the soil closely resembles in physical character and chemical analysis that of the Goulburn Valley and Wimmera cereal-growing districts, and the annual rainfall (19.5 in.) is practically the same.

The area of the farm is 1,167 acres, of which approximately 837 acres is poor to fair (grey-blue pug clay and shallow red stoney loam), and 330 acres fair to good (red volcanic loam, 6 to 7 inches, overlying clay). About 200 acres of the latter land is irrigable, and commanded by the main farm channel.

The bulk of the land has been cultivated for many years past for growing oaten hay, and is in a worn-out condition. Certain of the best land is known to have grown a crop continuously without a rest for the last 26 years. The deficiency of humus, indicated by the floury character of the soil after dry cultivation, and the hard setting on drying after rain, is also made apparent by the contrast between the paddock soil and that on the removed fence lines.

The principal experiments laid down this season are the permanent rotation plots, stud cereal, selection and crossbred plots, permanent fertilizer experiments, top-dressing of natural and artificial pastures, cultural and tillage experiments, permanent green manurial and feeding-off tests and tests with irrigated lucerne, comprising top-dressing, soil inoculation, and fertilizer tests, rate of seeding, and variety trials.

With the increase in land values in all parts of the State during the past decade, and the steadily increasing cost of labour, implements, and machinery, it is imperative that our wheat lands should be made more productive if profits are to be maintained. It is also

vitally necessary that this increased production should not be accompanied by depletion of the soil fertility. Unfortunately, even the casual observer may detect both in the wheat areas and in lands of high capacity in the well-watered districts of the State, that the older cultivated lands are uniformly less productive than virgin land in the same district. The main cause of this lowered productive capacity is the loss of organic matter from the soil by improvident systems of cropping. The experiments at Werribee are designed to test the practicability of various systems of crop rotation for regions of low rainfall, and the most practical and economical mode of restoring the organic matter to the soil.

Rutherglen
Experiment
Station.

An experimental farm has been established on the Rutherglen Viticultural College Reserve. The farm area consists of 640 acres of land, of which 470 acres have now been cleared and converted into arable land. The greater part of the area consists of poor soils of greyish clay more or less interspersed with buckshot gravel. The grey soil is relieved occasionally with patches of reddish brown clay loams. The primary purpose kept in view in developing this farm area has been to carry out a comprehensive plan of permanent experimentation with the object of assisting agricultural practice in the north-east. With this end in view a series of permanent plots have been laid out. The investigations are very similar in character to those already described as being undertaken at Werribee, and comprise the following:—

- (1) Testing the value of various top-dressings as a means of improving the stock carrying capacity of the natural pastures.
- (2) The improvement of wheat, oats, and barley by systematic selection, crossbreeding and hybridization.
- (3) Testing the comparative values of twelve different systems of crop rotation, of which only two are at present in vogue in the north-east.
- (4) Permanent fertilizer tests designed for the purpose of determining the immediate and cumulative effect of different kinds of phosphatic, nitrogenous, potassic and green manures, singly and in various combinations.
- (5) Cultural and tillage tests, with the object of determining the value of deep and shallow working, subsoiling, early and late fallowing, &c.
- (6) The raising of selected seed wheat, barley, and oats for distribution among farmers.
- (7) Variety wheat, barley, and oat tests.
- (8) Green manurial and feeding off trials to determine the most profitable, economical, and effective method of soil renovation.
- (9) Pure research work — comprising the movement of soil moisture and nitrates under different cultural treatment, the determination of the water requirements of crops, and the assimilation of the elements of nutrition at different stages of growth.

At the Longerenong Agricultural College and the Wyuna State Farm experiments have been laid out to supplement certain of the tests at Werribee and Rutherglen. At both centres comprehensive manurial and variety tests have been included. At Longerenong, also, a large number of plots have been devoted to the fixation and testing of new crossbred wheats, new selected wheats, oats, and barleys.

At Wyuna a permanent experiment field has been laid out under irrigation, with the object of testing the most suitable combinations of grasses and clovers to sow for laying down permanent irrigated pastures; the comparative values of liming, subsoiling, inoculation; the comparative values of different fertilizers; and variety, rate of seeding, and cultural tests for lucerne. Comprehensive experiments are being carried out with sorghum, maize, mangolds, potatoes, and soya beans.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884, and five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms, viz.—Dookie, Longerenong, Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. The total area of these reserves is 14,460 acres. Particulars are as follows:—

Agricultural education.

AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS, 1912.

Name.	Area.	How Used.
	Acres.	
Dookie and Currawa ...	5,957	College and Experimental Farm
Longerenong (Jung Jung) ...	2,386	
Gunyah Gunyah and Jumbuk ...	2,500	Let for grazing and "cultivation"
Olangolah ...	2,800	Not in use
Bullarto ...	817	Let for grazing, &c.
Total ...	14,460	

The Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto reserves have never been used for the purposes of colleges, but Gunyah Gunyah is let for grazing and agriculture, and Bullarto for grazing and forestry. Olangolah has been applied for as a catchment area for the water supply of Colac.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 73,694 acres,

Endowment lands.

and its location is shown in the following table. At present the areas are let for grazing and agricultural purposes:—

ENDOWMENT AREAS.

Parish.	Acres.	Parish.	Acres.
Ararat	1,100	Leeor	125
Ardno	210	Moyston	242
Alexandra	79	Moyston West	319
Bellellen and Illawarra	750	Meering	690
Beveridge Island	2,732	Myrrhee	394
Brankeet	387	Mooroopna	98
Berrigama	199	Milloo	120
Bealiba	135	Mirampiram	99
Bumbang	10,000	Moirra	136
Byawatha	108	Mologa	107
Buckrabanyule	220	Nurcoung	230
Bringalbart	79	Pental Island	17,350
Bangerang	58	Pannoomiloo	100
Broadwater	198	Peechember	50
Carraragarmungee	1,864	Purnim	3,678
Cudgewa	732	Quantong	495
Colac Colac	420	Quambatook	390
Corack East	474	Turrumberry North	615
Charam	331	Tullich	400
Carchap	99	Terrick Terrick East and West	160
Charlton East	228	Terrick Terrick East	40
Dropmore and Ruffy	454	Tallandoon	116
Dinyarrak	359	Tarwin	167
Dartagook	120	Turrumberry	281
Estcourt	2,831	Tallygaroopna	430
French Island	340	Tragowel	250
Gooram Gong	582	Toolongrook	160
Granya	586	Wychitella	1,015
Gowangardie and Currawa	272	Walwa	200
Glenpatrick	100	Windham	452
Glynwylln	524	Wabba	335
Jumbuk	2,641	Warrenbayne	145
Kunat Kunat	700	Wappan	293
Karramomus and Tamleugh	672	Woorak	630
Kerrisdale	148	Waratah	148
Kaarimba	429	Wareek	100
Knowsley	103	Warrenmang	120
Knowsley East	296	Wail	240
Korrak Korrak	150	Wonthaggi North	2,535
Kinypanial	80	Yarek	569
Koonik Koonik	37	Yanac-a-Yanac	168
Konnepra	126	Yeringa	160
Kerang	90	Yeerung	1,400
Laen	887		
Longwood	242		
Lang Lang and Yallock	4,780	Total	73,694

Reserves in the parishes of Lindsay Island and Mulroo and Yelta (42,000 and 28,600 acres respectively) have been resumed by the Government.

The State farm at Dookie, established chiefly for the instruction of students in agriculture, and, secondarily, for experimental work, has an area of 5,957 acres. Dookie
Agricultural
College.

Under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, the farm has been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

There were 95 students in attendance at the College in 1912. The charges per head per annum are:—For maintenance—first year, £30, second year, £25, third year, £20; for medical attendance and medicines, £1 5s.; for books and other school materials, £4. Conduct, deposit, and sports fees are also payable. No charge is made for instruction.

The farm has 34½ acres under vines, 38 acres under fruit trees, olives, &c., and in 1912 had 822 acres under cereals, hay, and green fodder. The live stock comprised 109 horses, 40 dairy cows, 80 other cattle, 1,250 sheep, and 150 pigs. The produce of the farm supplied to the College and farm for rations, &c., for the year was valued at £3,670, and the receipts comprised £2,520 from fees, and £2,050 from sale of produce. The expenditure for the year, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £13,624.

Considerable attention is devoted to experimental work in connexion with the raising of new varieties of wheat and other cereals, fodder, and other plants of economic importance.

The ploughing, sowing, and harvesting on the farm are mainly carried out by the students under competent instructors, and last season the students ploughed 1,250 acres, and cropped 822 acres; about 9,400 bushels of grain being harvested, and 600 tons of hay, straw, and ensilage made.

Other important branches of farm work at Dookie are the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, the raising of early lambs for market, and the keeping of poultry.

The State Agricultural College and farm at Longerenong has provision for 35 resident students. Non-resident students, the sons of neighbouring farmers, are allowed to attend classes. The farm contains 2,386 acres of land typical of the lighter Wimmera soils, of which about 700 acres are only fit for grazing, being low-lying and subject to floods in winter; the bulk of the remainder is well adapted for wheat-growing and lamb raising. About 400 acres are cropped each year, the staple crop being wheat, of which the average yield per acre for the season 1912-13 was 13 bushels. Longere-
nong
Agricultural
College.

A seed farm of 10 acres for the propagation and crossing of wheat and other cereals has been established for the purpose of distributing new and improved cereals to agriculturists, and experimental work is being carried on with grasses, maizes, and other fodder plants.

The orchard, containing 28 acres—5 of which are planted with phylloxera-resistant vines—and about 20 acres of summer fodder crops are irrigated each season by water obtained from the Western Wimmera Distributary Works.

Considerable attention has been paid to tree-planting—several plantations of fair extent having been established on the estate, and the roadways bordered with sugar-gums, pepper-trees, and pines of different kinds. The paddocks are watered by seven tanks, varying in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 cubic yards, which in dry years, are filled from the irrigation channel. The college buildings have been thoroughly renovated, are lit by air gas, and are sewered on the septic-tank principle.

The live stock on the farm in 1913 comprised 42 horses, 35 dairy cattle, 35 other cattle, 1,600 sheep and lambs, and 29 pigs.

Lamb raising is one of the chief industries at Longerenong, and in 1912 the lambing averaged 83 per cent.

In 1912 the receipts comprised fees £720, and sale of produce, &c., £1,168; whilst the expenditure, including that on buildings and maintenance, salaries, wages, and equipment, amounted to £5,057. Farm produce used for College consumption was valued at £747.

The syllabus of instruction is similar to that given at the other Agricultural Colleges in the Commonwealth.

Recent improvements effected include a dormitory of fifteen rooms—all students now being accommodated in single rooms—a shearing shed fitted with the Moffat-Virtue machine, and a pumping plant to fill the elevated tank for domestic supply.

The State Irrigation Farm at Wyuna is devoted chiefly to the raising, under irrigation, of all kinds of fodder crops, and the carrying on of dairying and the experimental feeding of stock. It is situated in the Shire of Deakin, 9 miles north of Kyabram, and 8 miles north-east of Tongala, on the Echuca-Toolamba railway line.

The average rainfall of the district is about 16 inches, and an abundant supply of water for the farm is derived from the Waranga Basin by means of the channels of the State Rivers Commission, which intersect the property. The farm has an area of 540 acres, of which 150 acres have been cleared, cultivated, and graded, and 130 acres permanently laid down to lucerne and provided with a system of irrigation and drainage channels.

A considerable amount of experimental work is carried out at this centre. On the irrigation area permanent irrigation has been established with the object of obtaining exact information as to the manurial requirements of lucerne under irrigation conditions, and the value of different top-dressings. The experiments with lucerne also include variety, cultural and tillage tests. A series of 30 irrigated plots sown with various grasses and clovers have been laid down with the object of finding out the best permanent pastures for grazing on small irrigated dairy holdings on which lucerne is the staple crop.

In addition, systematic tests are being carried out with various summer forages. These include millet, amber-cane, sorghum, maize, kaffir corn, and mangolds. Experiments are also being conducted with various winter forages and ensilage crops, including pease, vetches, oats, barley, rye, beans, and beerseem. On the dry-farming

area selected seed wheats, true to type, are grown for distribution among farmers, and variety wheat tests, manurial and cultural, are carried out.

The live stock consists of 10 working horses, 98 dairy cows and heifer calves, 30 pigs, and 300 head of poultry.

Further experiments were conducted at the Bamawm Farm under irrigation in the year 1912. The season was very unsuitable for tobacco, heavy and consistent winds had the effect of bruising and breaking the leaves and also covering them with sand and dust. Cut worms did much damage in the early part of the transplanting season both to tobacco and broom corn, which was planted round the crops for protective purposes from wind.

Some nice tobacco was grown, but protection from winds will be necessary in this district. The varieties which proved successful were Hester and Lax for pipe tobaccos, and Comstock and Vuelta for cigars.

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, and has an area of 960 acres, of which 60 acres have been planted with vines.

The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards.

As is well known, the ordinary European vines rapidly succumb to an attack of phylloxera—a disease which injures the vine roots and quickly destroys vineyards wherever it obtains a footing. In Victoria, phylloxera was discovered in 1877. By its inevitable spread it soon destroyed the vines in the districts into which it had been introduced, and other districts became infected. The seriousness of these attacks led to the trials of many methods to exterminate the pest, all of which have unfortunately proved futile. French investigators have discovered, however, that certain American vines are able to resist phylloxera, and these are used as stocks on which to graft the desired producing kinds.

There is a number of American vines grown, but all are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations were founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests.

To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, the principal wine and table varieties are grafted on each kind of resistant stock, after which they are planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers are thus enabled to see readily which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties that are in greatest demand, on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the

Tobacco
experi-
mental
work
Bamawm
Govern-
ment
Farm.

Government
Viti-
cultural
Station.

station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vigneron, who may not have the facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves.

A considerable area of more suitable land for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant, grafting and callusing houses, &c., have been erected. The callusing is done in a heated compartment, and the cuttings are packed in boxes with seaweed and sawdust.

To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on the very sites of phylloxerated vines that had to be uprooted. These are growing luxuriantly, thus affording striking testimony to their resistant value. By careful attention to the vines it has been amply demonstrated that the yields of Victorian vineyards can be very considerably increased, £50 gross having been obtained from each acre of the College commercial vineyard.

In the vineyard attached to the station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

In the cellar, wines from the newer varieties of grapes introduced are all made separately, and although made in minute quantities and under great difficulties they have won the highest encomia from experts. The bulk wines made have invariably commanded the highest market value.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now occupied by boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in scientific and practical agriculture and viticulture, and are supplying vigneron and farmers with skilled labour of a class now difficult to obtain. This work has been sufficiently long in operation to enable some idea to be formed of its value and possibilities, and the results obtained justify the brightest optimism. Many lads trained in the various rural pursuits have been sent out to employment in different parts of the State, and all are doing well. While the instruction is eminently practical, yet the technical part is not overlooked. Demonstrations and lectures illustrated by lantern and microscope constitute a part of the regular curriculum, and these form topics for subsequent essays.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

This school is situated in Richmond Park, Burnley, and is about 3 miles from Melbourne. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police paddock. In 1890, the Government decided to establish on this site an institution for the training

of orchardists and small settlers, and during the past ten years much has been done to provide for the teaching of regular and casual students, and those visitors who may call in search of special information.

Model orchard blocks, gardens, and a students' training ground have been prepared, an entirely new and complete orchard equipment provided, and a large variety of instructive implements got together for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals are kept, a poultry run is provided, and an apiary has been established; there are also such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard, grazing and arable land where garden and vegetable crops are largely grown. The collection of fruit varieties now numbers over 2,000, and is unequalled anywhere in Australia.

The course for the Certificate of Horticulture covers two years, at the end of which time four successful students may be selected each year for continued training. Two of these will be trained in fruit-growing at Burnley, and two in floriculture and gardening work at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. This continued term will last for two years, the students being paid £40 for the first and £52 for the second year.

The school course includes regular lectures in horticultural science, poultry breeding, bee-keeping, and kindred subjects.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, and bush fruits, the harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, and drying of fruit, vegetable culture, the clearing, grading, and trenching of land, and the management of soils, manures, and drainage. The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by giving lessons daily in class-room and field.

The egg-laying competitions are now carried on here, and nearly one hundred competition poultry pens, with manager's house, sheds, &c., have been built. The competition pens are open to public inspection on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Prior to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There has been a steady advance in the number of students, and there is every indication that the school is doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The botanic gardens surrounding the principal's residence are noted for their beauty, and the instructional character of the work in progress makes the place well worth a visit at any season. The school year extends from February to December.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Agricultural High Schools have been established at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Ballarat, Colac, Mansfield, Warragul, Leongatha, and Mildura. During 1911-12 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £31,199 10s. 3d. They have been established under condition that—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.
- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

Pupils for these schools must be at least 14 years of age, and must have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or they must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council appointed for each school exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations, and expends the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. It also nominates for free instruction students who possess the required qualifications, subject to the provision that the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees at the school.

INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, ETC.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified to by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger areas on which experimental and demonstration work have been concentrated. Two of these orchards have already been commenced—one at Bamawm and the other at Creswick.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; lectures and demonstrations are given in the various phases of horticulture; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their after treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and should either of the above named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigation building at Melbourne wharf, if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the Chief Horticultural Officer has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and of this Forestry. area over 4,600,000 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, but, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area (over 600,000 acres) timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is derived from a total area of about 200,000 acres. The trees are felled on the selection system of treatment; but for the supply of mine-props and fuel, large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinnings only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in many districts. The open timber licence system has been abolished in Victoria, and strict control is enforced over the operations of timber-getters.

As is usual in newly-settled countries, little care was formerly exercised in respect to the forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of its mountain territory and its ample rainfall. In many districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-afforestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants has been completed at Creswick, the existing nursery at Macedon has been remodelled, and a large new

nursery has been established at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in Southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Warrnambool and Frankston. In the past, much of this work was experimental, but the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has proved of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools. Farmers particularly benefit by planting trees around their homesteads, as the home is thereby protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, thus insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns.

In addition to the three nurseries, there are thirteen plantation trial stations, having a total area of 13,000 acres. The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 20; protective staff, 58; and nursery staff, 32. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1912 amounted to £51,145. The expenditure was £56,898, of which sum about 50 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

A Forests Act, conferring reasonable powers of management and control on the conservancy staff, came into operation on 1st January, 1908, and an amending Act, which remedies certain defects in the principal Act, and gives the conservancy staff greater control over fire-raising and other forest offences, received the approval of Parliament in November, 1910. Under this law, working plans regulating the general fellings and output of timber from the reserves have been put in force, and thus the forests will be maintained in a productive condition.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN VICTORIA.

No country in the world is so free from malignant infectious disorders in stock as Victoria. The State interferes in every direction to prevent the spread and importation of disease, and exercises a strict supervision over all animals slaughtered for food.

The inspection of meat products for export is carried out under stringent regulations, and by properly trained officers, and no meats are allowed to be canned unless they are of a perfectly wholesome character, and derived from animals free from disease. The premises where canning of meat is conducted are rigorously inspected, and cleanliness is a factor insisted upon in the packing operations. The Commonwealth Government controls the inspection of all meats exported from Australia, and all inspectors associated with the work are officials of the Crown. All countries where meats of Victorian origin are consumed are officially assured that meats canned

in this State are subjected to the closest scrutiny. The milk supply also is subjected to a strict inspection by the central government, and cleanliness in production and distribution is rigorously insisted on.

Horses.—Horses are particularly free from malignant infectious disorders. Glanders and farcy do not prevail anywhere in Australia. Tuberculosis does not occur in Victorian horses. Complaints caused by parasites that are common all the world over are occasionally encountered.

Cattle.—Rinderpest, eczema-epizootica (foot and mouth disease), and Texas-fever or tick fever—a disease dependent on a malarial organism, *Pyrosomum Bigeminum*, and introduced into the blood of cattle by the cattle tick (*Ixodes Bovis*)—do not exist in the State. The herds of Victoria are not seriously affected with tuberculosis. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, cattle do not require to be housed at any period of the year, and the continuous life in the open is conducive to the health of the animals, and to the suppression of that disease. Tubercle does not affect more than about 5 per cent. of Victorian cattle, and as greater care is now being exercised by stock-owners in the feeding and sheltering of milch cows than formerly, it is hoped that in a few years the percentage noted will undergo a material decline. Parasitic diseases are rare in Victorian cattle, and none inimical to human health are found.

Sheep.—Scab has been completely exterminated, and as regards other parasitic diseases no country in the world can produce so clean a bill of health for its ovines as Australia.

Swine.—Trichinosis (*Trichina Spiralis*) and “measles” (*Cysticercus Cellulosæ*), the hydatid stage of the tapeworm *Tænia Solium* of man, do not exist in Victoria. The conditions under which pigs are reared and kept in Victoria are conducive to their well-being and general freedom from disease. Mildness of climate, moreover, is a great factor in insuring their healthfulness.

Dogs.—Rabies (*Hydrophobia*) does not exist in Victoria, and there are no serious diseases prevailing in canines.

Poultry.—No serious diseases prevail in Victorian birds, and inspections of the poultry of the State are regularly conducted. The industry of rearing chickens and turkeys for export is now established on a solid basis, and there can be no question as to the wholesomeness of products of this kind which have had their origin in Victoria.

Agriculture,
expendi-
ture and
revenue
connected
with.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, ETC.,
1907-8 TO 1911-12.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Department of Agriculture	12,323	13,965	12,710	12,790	18,454
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	3,351	3,382	3,491	3,535	3,846
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries	213	288	365	87	625
Seed Advances Act—Fees	57	...	...	...	...
Development of Export Trade	32,859	24,798	37,400	38,699	37,185
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards	5,196	4,666	4,691	4,509	5,000
Vegetation Diseases	8,600	8,880	9,043	9,049	...
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	222	347	642	13,019	37,975
Cool Fruit Stores	1,345	799	6,806	7,368	2,244
Technical Agricultural Education, &c.	25,487	25,148	22,066	22,648	30,588
Traction Engine, Boring Plant, &c.	...	...	...	10,854	...
Veterinary Institute—Works and Buildings	...	1,100	8,785	1,498	...
Settlers Stock Fund	...	...	...	1,000	...
Publishing Agricultural Reports	1,886	2,182	3,645	2,841	2,833
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c.	11,614	359	1,217	...	1,839
Rabbit and Vermin Extinction	17,585	22,756	23,005	23,123	29,524
Stock and Dairy Supervision	8,092	16,596	18,939	19,693	22,471
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases	6,323				
Village Settlements	99	98	98	...	...
Labour Colonies	450	550	550	545	2,992
State Forests and Nurseries	19,103	21,003	35,759	40,399	51,061
Total	154,805	146,917	189,212	211,657	249,637
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture	39,473	29,594	43,131	50,319	49,932
State Forests	53,894*	38,802	40,572	41,550	48,585

* Including licences and leases other than Agricultural.

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, and for relief to farmers on account of bush fires, flood losses, and purchase of seed wheat and fodder, which advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1911-12 was £889,000 on account of closer settlement, and £21,116 on account of wire netting.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, established on the principle of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, exist throughout the State. One hundred and seven agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1912, in regard to which condensed particulars are set out below:—

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1908 TO 1912.

Societies.	Area of Grounds. Acres.	Number of Members.	Government Grant. £	Total Receipts (including Govern- ment Grant). £	Total Expenditure. £	Bank Overdraft and Loan Liability. £
Royal (Melbourne) ...	51	2,429	...	16,611	18,402	11,539
Ballarat ...	11	413	102	1,603	1,507	382
Benalla ...	12	381	38	1,052	929	498
Bendigo ...	10	303	126	2,036	2,002	..
Colac ...	13	340	72	1,109	1,106	166
Geelong ...	150	338	63	1,104	1,226	...
Hamilton ...	21	355	63	1,263	1,356	350
Horsham and Wimmera	28	495	55	1,015	1,620	759
Korumburra ...	16	259	48	811	721	586
Ovens and Murray ...	45	363	73	1,519	1,669	222
Shepparton ...	23	486	85	2,391	2,166	495
Others ...	1,394	15,220	2,112	41,700	41,365	13,186
Total, 1912 ...	1,774	21,382	2,837	72,214	74,069	28,183
Total, 1911 ...	1,741	20,879	2,708	68,962	68,606	25,865
Total, 1910 ...	1,722	19,517	2,816	63,914	63,933	24,095
Total, 1909 ...	1,649	17,583	2,598	58,246	55,212	24,609
Total, 1908 ...	1,600	16,726	2,366	55,814	56,043	29,686

The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1912 numbered 46, their membership being 4,023, the receipts for the year £4,098 (including Government grant £219), the expenditure £3,868, and the liability on account of loans and bank overdraft £1,527.

Land occupied, and cultivation and live stock thereon.

Information relating to land occupied and the cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, of the years 1906, 1910, and 1913, but as the tabulation for 1913 was not complete at the date on which this part was sent to press, the particulars for that year have been held over, and will appear in the appendix. In 1910 land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and in instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith, they were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars are as follows:—

LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1910.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 5 ..	3,469	10,334	30,668	41,002	3,636	37,366
6 " 15 ..	4,420	44,810	13,247	58,057	16,308	41,751
16 " 30 ..	4,854	107,998	82,358	190,356	35,178	155,178
31 " 50 ..	3,866	159,155	67,217	226,372	44,272	182,100
51 " 100 ..	6,696	514,529	248,923	763,452	128,835	634,617
101 " 200 ..	9,208	1,389,057	528,348	1,917,405	310,579	1,606,826
201 " 300 ..	5,422	1,362,833	459,424	1,822,257	301,370	1,520,887
301 " 400 ..	5,904	1,998,644	1,111,022	3,109,666	473,686	2,635,980
401 " 500 ..	2,863	1,298,733	241,206	1,539,939	317,174	1,222,765
501 " 600 ..	2,212	1,221,823	459,916	1,681,739	319,610	1,362,129
601 " 700 ..	2,568	1,656,850	1,138,163	2,795,013	453,050	2,341,963
701 " 800 ..	1,249	944,343	325,423	1,269,766	239,259	1,030,507
801 " 900 ..	1,014	867,671	179,064	1,046,735	197,293	849,442
901 " 1,000 ..	1,173	1,123,644	467,703	1,591,347	272,677	1,318,670
1,001 " 1,500 ..	2,583	3,175,340	1,601,051	4,776,391	748,061	4,028,330
1,501 " 2,000 ..	1,062	1,849,446	395,788	2,245,234	339,511	1,905,723
2,001 " 2,500 ..	514	1,153,958	467,296	1,621,254	166,520	1,454,734
2,501 " 3,000 ..	270	750,766	913,910	1,664,676	94,535	1,570,141
3,001 " 4,000 ..	329	1,145,013	313,530	1,458,543	149,281	1,309,262
4,001 " 5,000 ..	150	675,665	121,539	797,204	54,330	742,874
5,001 " 7,500 ..	161	969,101	187,402	1,156,503	50,139	1,106,364
7,501 " 10,000 ..	78	682,878	1,210,582	1,893,460	85,240	1,808,220
10,001 " 15,000 ..	79	977,245	121,909	1,099,154	20,385	1,078,769
15,001 " 20,000 ..	52	904,037	14,649	918,686	13,167	905,519
20,001 " 30,000 ..	22	564,259	508	564,767	2,952	561,715
30,001 " 40,000 ..	15	510,762	7,580	518,342	8,324	510,018
40,001 " 50,000 ..	5	225,433	400	225,833	579	225,259
50,001 and upwards	2	116,486	374	116,860	368	116,497
Total ..	60,240	26,406,818	10,709,200	37,116,018	4,796,912	32,319,106

LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1910—*continued*.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Live Stock on Land occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 to 5 ..	3,569	4,694	3,953	5,227	1,530
6 " 15 ..	6,293	8,843	6,436	4,981	4,033
16 " 30 ..	8,746	13,082	10,793	11,620	5,563
31 " 50 ..	9,535	15,796	13,193	23,382	7,255
51 " 100 ..	21,214	46,345	37,630	83,333	20,465
101 " 200 ..	41,077	107,001	90,587	255,577	41,797
201 " 300 ..	33,059	78,678	77,326	341,113	27,278
301 " 400 ..	42,472	83,726	99,060	591,634	27,757
401 " 500 ..	25,211	41,769	54,528	404,620	13,346
501 " 600 ..	21,547	29,676	48,354	418,181	9,148
601 " 700 ..	26,681	31,337	52,749	587,736	9,750
701 " 800 ..	14,513	17,228	30,384	393,252	6,096
801 " 900 ..	12,220	14,759	27,823	379,346	4,442
901 " 1,000 ..	14,965	15,100	31,073	514,582	4,544
1,001 " 1,500 ..	38,625	31,654	83,122	1,509,276	9,466
1,501 " 2,000 ..	17,686	12,576	40,445	991,389	3,526
2,001 " 2,500 ..	9,689	6,585	25,517	714,778	1,671
2,501 " 3,000 ..	5,234	3,143	12,842	471,681	1,055
3,001 " 4,000 ..	7,951	5,617	22,670	761,999	1,052
4,001 " 5,000 ..	3,734	2,358	14,516	454,566	515
5,001 " 7,500 ..	5,204	2,939	25,705	739,027	553
7,501 " 10,000 ..	2,510	1,187	12,944	516,204	159
10,001 " 15,000 ..	3,148	2,041	18,240	801,495	468
15,001 " 20,000 ..	2,635	1,165	10,037	691,049	278
20,001 " 30,000 ..	1,069	541	4,602	409,264	92
30,001 " 40,000 ..	1,616	460	4,924	405,540	138
40,001 " 50,000 ..	528	148	3,039	218,683	19
50,001 and upwards	542	62	1,216	89,219	28
Total ..	381,251	578,510	862,206	12,788,704	202,019

The figures are exclusive of live stock travelling, and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,571 holdings containing 975,556 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, on which there were 37,373 acres of cultivation, 4,641 horses, 24,200 cattle, 96,662 sheep, and 3,653 pigs. The position disclosed was that 54,918 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land and occupying in the aggregate 12,700,424 acres of such land, also occupied 5,352,682 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,053,106 acres, and less than half of the total area in occupation. These occupiers, however, controlled 65 per cent. of the total cultivation, and possessed 74 per cent. of the horses, 88 per cent. of the dairy cows, 68 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 31 per cent. of the sheep.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1906 and 1910, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the next table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep:—

CULTIVATION AND SHEEP-CARRYING CAPACITY OF LAND IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS, MARCH, 1906 AND 1910.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—				Live Stock Grazed reduced to Equivalent in Sheep.	
		Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing, &c.
1 to 100..	1906	3·78	4·68	3·65	6·00	1,440,822	1·33
	1910	3·45	4·76	3·25	6·28	1,536,653	1·51
101 „ 320..	1906	13·02	18·81	12·20	17·73	4,259,999	1·18
	1910	13·19	17·50	12·55	17·50	4,415,168	1·09
321 „ 640..	1906	18·07	28·54	16·58	17·21	4,137,133	·84
	1910	17·58	24·65	16·53	17·00	4,290,653	·80
641 „ 1,000..	1906	12·52	17·52	11·81	11·40	2,739,991	·78
	1910	14·42	17·99	13·90	12·18	3,075,406	·68
1,001 „ 2,500..	1906	21·66	24·04	21·32	17·20	4,135,089	·66
	1910	23·29	26·15	22·87	20·10	5,074,837	·69
2,501 „ 5,000..	1906	12·15	4·31	13·27	8·30	1,994,035	·51
	1910	10·57	6·22	11·21	8·81	2,224,312	·61
5,001 „ 10,000	1906	6·04	1·06	6·74	6·52	1,566,846	·79
	1910	8·22	1·78	9·17	6·29	1,589,021	·54
10,001 and upwards	1906	12·76	1·04	14·43	15·64	3,758,546	·88
	1910	9·28	·95	10·52	11·84	2,989,460	·88
Total ..	1906	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,032,461	·81
	1910	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	25,245,510	·78

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. From this return it will be seen that 48·64 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, after supplying 65 per cent. of the cultivation, contained 53 per cent. of the grazing stock; whilst holdings of over 1,000 acres supplied 54 per cent. of the total area used for grazing, and only 47 per cent. of the stock mentioned. As many of the large areas are situated in the rich Western District, which is favoured with a good annual rainfall, it requires only the introduction of labour to utilize the capacity of these lands to carry at least as many sheep per acre as are now carried on holdings of 320 acres or under. The figures show that there is sufficient land in use in Victoria to support at least thirteen million more sheep than there were in 1910. Dairying is principally carried on in the small holdings, as much as 55 per

cent. of the number of dairy cows being on holdings of a less area than 320 acres. Naturally, pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails, the proportion found on holdings of the acreage mentioned being about 41 per cent. of the total in the State. Compared with 1906, the sheep-carrying capacity per acre of the total grazing area in 1910 shows a decline, and of the various sizes of holdings, those having an area of less than 101 acres and of from 1,001 to 5,000 acres are the only ones in which an improvement is apparent. The proportionate increase of pastoral areas in estates of from 5,001 to 10,000 acres is very prominent, especially as it is accompanied by a proportionate reduction in the number of live stock grazed.

Particulars of land occupied and cultivation thereon are in the following table compared with similar information for the year 1906 :—

LAND OCCUPIED, 1906 AND 1910.

Privately-owned Land.				Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately-owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings (in acres).	Year.	Number of Holdings	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 100 ..	1906	19,173	721,669	554,759	1,276,428	196,580	1,079,848
	1910	23,305	836,826	442,413	1,279,239	228,227	1,051,012
101 „ 320 ..	1906	16,121	3,459,291	937,727	4,397,018	789,330	3,607,688
	1910	17,583	3,686,498	1,209,660	4,896,158	839,664	4,056,494
321 „ 640 ..	1906	9,819	4,497,331	1,604,380	6,101,611	1,197,536	4,904,075
	1910	9,676	4,623,839	1,900,058	6,523,897	1,182,254	5,341,643
641 „ 1,000 ..	1906	3,876	3,164,404	1,063,166	4,227,570	785,263	3,442,307
	1910	4,354	3,553,261	1,800,551	5,353,812	863,080	4,490,732
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	1906	3,466	5,112,200	2,200,867	7,313,067	1,009,034	6,304,033
	1910	4,153	6,178,744	2,464,135	8,642,879	1,254,392	7,388,487
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	1906	617	2,106,732	1,996,797	4,103,529	180,884	3,922,645
	1910	749	2,571,444	1,348,979	3,920,423	298,146	3,622,277
5,001 „ 10,000 ..	1906	220	1,567,251	471,271	2,038,522	44,347	1,994,175
	1910	239	1,651,979	1,397,984	3,049,963	85,379	2,964,584
10,001 and upwards	1906	195	4,134,067	176,916	4,310,983	43,521	4,267,462
	1910	175	3,298,227	145,420	3,443,647	45,770	3,397,877
Total	1906	52,987	24,762,945	9,005,783	33,768,728	4,196,495	29,572,233
	1910	60,240	26,400,813	10,709,200	37,110,013	4,796,912	32,313,106

The most noticeable alteration between 1906 and 1910 is in holdings of over 10,000 acres. The number of these has decreased by 10 per cent. and the area occupied by 20 per cent., yet there has been a small increase in the cultivation. In the case of all other sizes exhibited above there has been an increase in number and, with one exception, in area, and the only holdings which do not show an increase in cultivation are those of from 321 to 640 acres in extent.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1913, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1913.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	ACRES OCCUPIED.				
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive	Total.
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ...	15,726	481,087	182,335	2,058,729	68,106	2,790,257
North-Central ...	5,860	173,913	17,886	1,822,937	26,285	2,041,021
Western ...	11,432	481,221	198,993	5,726,539	303,113	6,709,866
Wimmera ...	5,913	1,445,921	2,701	4,308,092	252,392	6,009,106
Mallee ...	4,971	1,205,552	3,580	3,473,474	898,517	5,581,123
Northern ...	11,129	1,596,024	17,217	3,560,443	24,131	5,197,815
North-Eastern ...	5,090	180,595	10,474	3,707,095	471,593	4,369,757
Gippsland ...	8,582	142,266	652,160	2,928,711	796,716	4,519,853
Total ...	68,703	5,708,579	1,085,346	27,586,020	2,840,853	37,218,798
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ...	...	17.24	6.53	73.79	2.44	100.00
North-Central ...	...	8.52	.88	89.31	1.29	100.00
Western ...	...	7.17	2.97	85.34	4.52	100.00
Wimmera ...	...	24.06	.05	71.69	4.20	100.00
Mallee ...	...	21.60	.06	62.24	16.10	100.00
Northern ...	...	30.71	.33	68.50	.46	100.00
North-Eastern ...	...	4.13	.24	84.84	10.79	100.00
Gippsland ...	...	3.15	14.43	64.79	17.63	100.00
Total ...	...	15.33	2.92	74.12	7.63	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ...	22.89	8.43	16.80	7.46	2.40	7.50
North-Central ...	8.53	3.05	1.65	6.61	.93	5.48
Western ...	16.64	8.43	18.33	20.76	10.67	18.03
Wimmera ...	8.61	25.34	.25	15.62	8.88	16.14
Mallee ...	7.23	21.13	.33	12.59	31.63	14.99
Northern ...	16.20	27.97	1.59	12.91	.85	13.97
North-Eastern ...	7.41	3.16	.96	13.44	16.60	11.75
Gippsland ...	12.49	2.49	60.09	10.61	28.04	12.14
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that in the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts, the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found. About

31 per cent. of the land occupied in the Northern, and about 24 per cent. of that occupied in the Wimmera district is devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supplied 53 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 60 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that division.

In the next table the distribution of cattle and sheep on pastoral lands in March, 1913, is given.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK, 1913.

District.	Acres Occupied for—		Number of—		Stock— Equivalent of Sheep— per 100 acres used for Pasture.*
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
Central ...	481,087	2,241,064	245,792	1,042,088	112
North-Central ...	173,913	1,840,923	94,417	926,835	81
Western ...	481,221	5,925,532	346,586	4,205,332	106
Wimmera ...	1,445,921	4,310,793	51,721	1,930,184	52
Mallee ...	1,205,552	3,477,054	38,118	565,882	23
Northern ...	1,596,024	3,577,660	179,128	1,516,653	72
North-Eastern ...	180,595	3,717,569	190,589	696,116	49
Gippsland ...	142,266	3,580,871	361,738	1,009,134	89
Total ...	5,706,579	28,671,366	1,508,089	11,892,224	73

* Reckoning six sheep as the equivalent of one head of cattle.

The area occupied does not include 2,840,853 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state, and horses grazing have not been allowed for in the stock. Compared with 1912 the numbers of cattle and sheep have declined in each district, the aggregate decrease in the State amounting to 139,038 cattle, and 1,965,580 sheep, representing $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of cattle and 14 per cent. in that of sheep.

Occupations
of persons
settled on
the land—
Pastoral
and
dairying
(Census).

The occupations of persons settled on the land are collected in the census years only in full detail. In 1901 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 30,920, and in 1911 it was 29,260. The full particulars for the 1911 census are as follows:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS, 1911.

Persons following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Indefinite.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grazier, pastoralist, stock breeder, and relative assisting	3,603	254	1,256	77	..	..	336	19	504	25	..	..
Station manager, overseer, clerk ..	..	..	..	..	639	8	..	..	21	..	35	..
Stock rider, drover, shearer, shepherd, pastoral labourer	42	..	69	..	5,622	6	6	1	87	..	196	..
Dairy farmer, and relative assisting	3,848	564	3,203	343	4,576	163	1,387	671	657	70	..	..
Dairy assistant, milker, labourer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	45	1
Poultry farmer	45	15	231	73	52	3	6	8	52	18	..	..
Pig farmer	7	2	14	1	16	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Wool classifier, sorter	1	..	4	..	180	..	2	..	23	..	59	..
Stock and brands department officer	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	8	..	15	..	27	..	..	..	11	..	8	..
Total	7,614	885	4,792	494	11,079	180	1,739	699	1,371	113	343	1
Total Males	7,614	885	4,792	494	11,079	180	1,739	699	1,371	113	343	1
Total Females	885	885	494	494	180	180	699	699	113	113	1	1
Grand Total	11,079	180	1,739	699	1,371	113	343	1	26,938	2,322	29,260	29,260

Occupations
of persons
settled on
the land—
Agricul-
tural
(Census).

In 1901 the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 95,920, and in 1911 it had fallen to 86,134. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the census of 1911 was taken.

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1911.

Persons following Agricultural Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Indefinite.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmer and relative assisting ..	18,670	1,269	8,849	414	..	..	9,751	595	5,842	240	..	..
Farm manager, overseer ..	..	..	..	..	384	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
Farm servant, agricultural labourer ..	..	..	..	..	25,975	27	..	..	295	..	836	2
Market gardener ..	878	13	949	4	1,586	..	177	3	360	3	32	..
Fruit grower, orchardist ..	1,274	73	799	43	2,129	26	313	26	213	2	49	..
Hop, cotton, tea, coffee grower ..	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Tobacco grower ..	11	..	41	..	29	1	..	..	5	..	..	..
Vine grower, vigneron ..	121	10	13	3	644	1	16	2	33	1	2	..
Sugar planter ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Horticulturist, nurseryman, gardener ..	211	14	298	3	1,246	14	40	5	382	..	121	..
Agricultural department officer ..	..	..	..	..	170	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	72	..	31	..	70	..	..	..	875	13	4	..
Total	21,240	1,379	10,982	469	32,240	72	10,298	681	7,509	260	1,052	2
Total Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,321	..	..	..	..	..
Total Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,818	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,134	..	..	..	..	..

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last ten years the numbers were as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903	87,322	48,561	135,883
1904	90,396	51,933	142,329
1905	91,336	50,982	142,318
1906	92,652	51,993	144,645
1907	93,981	51,905	145,886
1908	94,990	52,410	147,400
1909	96,873	52,782	149,655
1910	99,948	54,083	154,031
1911	100,689	55,040	155,729
1912	100,665	52,868	153,533

The number of persons ordinarily employed on any holding includes the occupier or manager, and those members of his family who actually work on it; but persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the temporary labour employed upon farms and pastoral holdings. In 1905 the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject, and from the knowledge gained in this way, and particulars available from other sources it is believed that such labour may be set down as approximately equal to about 24,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the following return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1912-13. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1912-13.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen	20s. to 30s. per week ..	25s. per week
Farm labourers	20s. to 30s. " ..	22s. 6d. "
Threshing machine hands ..	8d. to 1s. per hour ..	9d. per hour
Harvest hands	5s. to 8s. per day ..	6s. 6d. per day
Milkers	15s. to 25s. per week ..	20s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	5d. to 7d. per bag ..	6d. per bag
Hop pickers " ..	3d. to 4d. per bushel ..	3½d. per bushel
Married couples	30s. to 50s. per week ..	35s. per week
Female servants	10s. to 20s. " ..	15s. "
Men cooks	20s. to 40s. " ..	27s. 6d. "
Stockmen	£52 to £78 per annum ..	£60 per annum
Shepherds	£39 to £68 " ..	£45 "

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1912-13—*continued.*

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Hut keepers	£26 to £52 per annum ..	£40 per annum
Generally useful men ..	15s. to 30s. per week ..	20s. per week
Sheep washers	20s. to 35s. ..	30s. "
Shearers, hand* ..	20s. to 25s. per 100 sheep	22s. 6d. per 100 sheep
" machine* ..	20s. to 25s. ..	22s. 6d. "
Bush carpenters	25s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Gardeners, market ..	20s. to 35s. ..	25s. "
" orchard ..	20s. to 35s. ..	25s. "
Vineyard hands	17s. 6d. to 30s. ..	20s. "

* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates ratios are not found.

Area under
cultivation.

In the following table figures are given showing the land under cultivation in each of the five years ended March, 1909 to 1913:—

CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Crop.	Year Ended March.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,779,905	2,097,162	2,398,089	2,164,066	2,085,216
Other Grain Crops ...	511,698	474,164	479,227	386,635	544,162
Root Crops	55,315	70,516	71,191	52,799	54,300
Hay	956,371	864,359	832,669	860,205	1,203,728
Green Forage	63,066	56,586	71,826	75,177	84,460
Vines	24,430	22,768	23,412	24,193	24,579
Orchards	54,946	56,108	57,375	59,985	63,209
Market Gardens ...	9,279	10,214	10,778	10,331	10,414
All other Crops ...	6,751	6,658	7,503	6,850	9,288
Land in Fallow ...	1,034,422	1,175,750	1,434,177	1,469,608	1,627,223
Total Cultivation	4,496,183	4,834,285	5,386,247	5,109,849	5,706,579

The area under cultivation, exclusive of permanent and artificial grasses, increased from 50 acres sown down with wheat in 1836 to 5,706,579 acres under crops of various kinds and in fallow in 1912-13. The first returns of oats, maize, potato, and tobacco crops were obtained in 1838, of barley and rye in 1839, of hay

in 1841, of green forage and vines in 1842, of peas and beans in 1849, of mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and onions in 1855-6, of garden and orchard produce in 1856-7, and of chicory, grass and clover seeds, and hops in 1867-8. Returns of land under artificial grass were first procured in 1855-6, and since that year steady progress has been made, though the area last year shows a slight decline when compared with that for 1906-7 or 1907-8. The area of land in fallow has increased very considerably in recent years, the total for 1912-13 being greater by 57 per cent. than that for 1908-9.

For the seventeen years, 1896-7 to 1912-13, the total area under cultivation, its proportion to the area of the State—56,245,760 acres—and the yearly increases or decreases, actual and centesimal, were as follows:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March.	Area under Tillage (exclusive of area under Artificial Grass).		Yearly Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Total.	Percentage of Area of Victoria.	Total.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.	
1897 ...	2,925,416	5.20	...	...
1898 ...	3,144,574	5.59	+219,158	+7
1899 ...	3,727,765	6.63	+583,191	+19
1900 ...	3,668,556	6.52	-59,209	-2
1901 ...	3,717,002	6.61	+48,446	+1
1902 ...	3,647,459	6.48	-69,543	-2
1903 ...	3,738,873	6.65	+91,414	+3
1904 ...	4,021,590	7.15	+282,717	+8
1905 ...	4,175,614	7.42	+154,024	+4
1906 ...	4,269,877	7.59	+94,263	+2
1907 ...	4,294,553	7.64	+24,676	+0.5
1908 ...	4,126,823	7.34	-167,730	-4
1909 ...	4,496,183	8.00	+369,360	+9
1910 ...	4,834,285	8.60	+338,102	+7.5
1911 ...	5,386,247	9.58	+551,962	+11.4
1912 ...	5,109,849	9.08	-276,398	-5.1
1913 ...	5,706,579	10.15	+596,730	+11.7

The land under cultivation, including land in fallow, but excluding that under artificial grasses, was 2,925,416 acres in 1896-7, and 5,706,579 acres in 1912-13, there being an increase in the sixteen years of 2,781,163 acres, or of 95 per cent. The cultivated area for 1912-13 was 11.7 per cent. above that for the previous year. The area actually under crops of various kinds was 4,079,356 acres as against 3,640,241 in 1911-12.

Agricultural
production.

The following is a statement of the production from cultivated lands for the past three years:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1910-11 TO 1912-13.

Produce.	Year ended March.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Wheat bushels	34,813,019	20,891,877	26,223,104
Other Grain „	12,277,548	6,593,664	11,033,462
Root Crops tons	225,931	154,524	239,996
Hay „	1,292,410	1,032,288	1,572,933
Vines ... cwt. of grapes	592,438	683,250	733,579
Green Forage £	179,565	187,943	211,150
Orchards £	559,380	593,604	664,543
Market Gardens £	269,450	258,275	260,350
Other Agricultural Produce £	220,873	172,159	177,873

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay.

Wheat was first grown in Victoria in 1836, and there was a general increase in the area under cultivation up to 1899-1900, when 2,165,693 acres were harvested. After this there was a reduction, and the area remained fairly uniform until 1909-10. In the succeeding year, 1910-11, the area was 2,398,089 acres, and the yield, 34,813,019 bushels, these figures establishing a record both in regard to cultivation and production of wheat.

The results in detail of the wheat harvest for the last three years are shown in the accompanying table:—

WHEAT YIELDS FOR THE SEASONS ENDED MARCH, 1911, TO
MARCH, 1913, IN COUNTIES.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Central—									
Bourke ..	14,543	4,022	3,826	276,483	41,555	65,339	19'01	10'33	17'08
Grant ..	38,747	17,565	12,418	695,526	183,982	207,918	17'95	10'47	16'74
Mornington ..	968	167	219	11,926	1,368	3,132	12'32	8'19	14'30
Evelyn ..	426	77	166	6,089	318	2,362	14'29	4'13	14'23
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	4,303	2,204	1,763	83,472	22,323	31,970	19'40	10'13	18'13
Dalhousie ..	9,114	2,301	2,620	128,773	22,557	51,680	14'13	9'80	19'69
Talbot ..	29,500	14,751	11,973	471,586	162,168	196,709	15'99	10'99	16'43
Western—									
Grenville ..	41,036	43,657	40,443	774,856	516,402	789,824	18'88	11'83	19'53
Potwarth ..	885	240	256	15,317	2,250	4,166	17'31	9'38	16'27
Heytesbury ..	49	38	42	1,515	1,535	823	30'92	14'08	19'60
Hampden ..	18,993	20,333	24,045	322,585	195,258	463,289	16'98	9'60	19'27
Ripon ..	98,446	68,162	83,686	1,571,914	554,715	1,669,259	15'97	8'14	19'96
Villiers ..	3,560	1,840	2,113	61,471	16,917	43,027	17'27	9'19	20'86
Normanby ..	4,614	1,915	1,342	61,007	18,114	24,352	13'22	9'46	18'15
Dundas ..	5,296	6,060	7,509	60,824	79,379	127,223	11'45	10'57	16'95
Follett ..	453	190	94	5,060	1,587	1,662	11'47	8'35	17'68
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	180,275	160,384	143,314	1,766,688	1,592,602	1,962,154	9'80	9'93	13'69
Borong ..	336,633	315,468	274,956	5,314,410	3,760,294	4,072,629	15'79	11'92	14'81
Kara Kara ..	127,104	127,289	114,260	1,880,603	1,541,418	1,679,804	14'80	12'11	14'70
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	..	526	885	..	2,574	5,193	..	4'89	5'87
Weeah ..	46,515	66,332	91,188	582,394	323,113	914,922	12'52	4'95	10'03
Karkaroc ..	351,509	332,934	376,389	4,011,903	1,943,436	2,851,867	11'41	5'84	7'58
Tatchera ..	261,972	217,603	236,672	3,259,777	1,410,192	1,664,955	12'44	6'48	7'03
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	40,716	38,351	35,888	656,148	380,245	373,181	16'12	9'91	10'54
Gladstone ..	124,462	122,830	100,424	1,760,662	1,428,113	1,305,528	14'15	11'63	13'00
Bendigo ..	135,897	123,601	117,363	2,571,624	1,571,500	1,686,702	18'92	12'22	14'37
Bodney ..	152,827	124,905	115,776	2,326,845	1,436,022	1,669,814	15'23	11'50	14'60
Molra ..	290,409	279,761	229,838	4,718,602	3,028,612	3,337,746	16'25	10'83	14'52
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	18,101	12,316	11,986	296,963	123,713	234,018	16'41	10'04	19'52
Bogong ..	46,209	41,714	35,595	826,578	400,242	571,526	17'89	9'59	16'06
Benambra ..	1,763	1,341	803	34,571	13,451	14,501	19'61	10'03	17'95
Wonnangatta ..	180	185	93	2,245	840	1,743	17'27	6'22	19'37
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	89	44	30	1,537	573	608	17'27	13'02	20'27
Tambo ..	275	307	301	6,546	5,232	4,957	23'80	17'04	16'47
Dargo ..	440	160	187	8,476	1,584	4,182	19'26	9'90	22'36
Tanjil ..	9,641	7,907	6,426	202,372	103,152	151,532	20'99	13'05	23'56
Buln Buln ..	2,189	936	377	35,371	9,041	6,847	16'39	9'17	13'16
Total ..	2,393,089	2,164,066	2,085,216	34,813,019	20,891,877	26,223,104	14'52	9'65	12'58

It will be observed that the area harvested for wheat last season was 78,850 acres less than in the previous one, and 312,873 acres less than in 1910-11, when the area was the highest recorded. There was a marked reduction in the acreage harvested for wheat in 1912-13 in each of the three counties in the Wimmera, and in the five counties constituting the Northern District, while there was a substantial increase in each division of the Mallee. The production for 1912-13 was 5,331,227 bushels more than in the previous year, but it was 8,589,915 bushels below the record yield of 1910-11.

The principal wheat growing districts are the Wimmera, comprising the counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara; the Mallee, comprising those of Millewa, Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera; and the Northern, comprising Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. Of the wheat harvested in 1912-13, that in the counties enumerated was 1,836,951 acres, or 88 per cent. of the total in the State, and the produce therefrom was 21,550,495 bushels, or 82 per cent. of the total. The other districts are, however, not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat-growing, as though they provided only a small proportion of the area and produce in 1912-13, yet the average yield per acre was 60 per cent. greater than that in the counties mentioned.

The following table shows the area of each of the principal wheat-growing counties, and the cultivation for the years of first and largest record, and for last year:—

WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES: AREA AND PRODUCTION.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.			Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation for 1912-13.	
		Year.	Area	Average Yield per Acre.	Year.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.
	Acres.		Acres.	Bushels		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Western Dist.— Ripon ..	1,125,760	1855-6	40	35·62	1910-11	98,446	15·97	83,636	19·96
Wimmera Dist.— Lowan ..	3,181,440	1871-2	232	16·69	1892-3	257,686	8·58	143,314	13·69
Borung ..	2,740,480	1871-2	4,590	15·59	1903-4	424,224	13·67	274,956	14·81
Kara Kara ..	1,472,640	1871-2	7,987	14·34	1911-12	127,289	12·11	114,260	14·70
Mallee Dist.— Weeah ..	2,562,560	1891-2	40	21·00	1912-13	91,188	10·03	91,188	10·03
Karkaroc ..	3,797,120	1879-80	233	10·87	1912-13	376,389	7·58	376,389	7·58
Tatchera ..	2,138,240	1871-2	2	12·00	1904-5	342,022	3·35	236,672	7·03
Northern Dist.— Gunbower ..	862,720	1871-2	181	13·36	1880-1	75,114	9·29	35,888	10·54
Gladstone ..	1,153,280	1869-70	7,988	17·46	1910-11	124,462	14·15	100,424	13·00
Bendigo ..	1,247,360	1869-70	21,038	16·26	1910-11	135,897	18·92	117,363	14·37
Rodney ..	1,087,360	1855-6	63	26·66	1910-11	152,827	15·23	115,776	14·60
Moira ..	1,986,560	1871-2	14,936	15·93	1904-5	328,811	10·87	229,836	14·52

In the next table the average yield of wheat per acre in each of these counties during the last ten years is given:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES, 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Western District—										
Ripon ..	15·32	16·57	16·59	14·96	15·05	22·09	14·77	15·97	8·14	19·96
Wimmera District—										
Lowan ..	13·47	11·32	12·43	10·72	9·99	12·46	12·77	9·80	9·98	13·69
Borong ..	13·67	11·03	13·61	14·02	9·84	17·62	17·06	15·79	11·92	14·81
Kara Kara ..	15·97	12·50	14·59	14·64	10·04	17·20	14·60	14·80	12·11	14·70
Mallee District—										
Weeah ..	12·89	7·24	7·54	9·21	6·23	12·01	11·66	12·52	4·95	10·03
Karkaroc ..	10·76	3·30	5·77	8·15	2·51	9·11	10·17	11·41	5·84	7·58
Tatchera ..	11·99	3·35	5·33	9·00	1·02	6·57	10·34	12·44	6·48	7·03
Northern District—										
Gunbower ..	14·54	8·77	10·70	10·58	3·67	10·51	12·90	16·12	9·91	10·54
Gladstone ..	16·63	12·36	13·45	14·43	7·64	15·19	14·28	14·15	11·63	13·00
Bendigo ..	18·54	13·44	15·13	14·54	8·29	15·84	16·71	18·92	12·22	14·37
Rodney ..	17·40	12·40	15·37	10·38	7·32	15·88	15·21	15·23	11·50	14·60
Molra ..	17·18	10·87	12·71	8·99	5·61	10·77	14·49	16·25	10·83	14·52

The following table shows the area of each county, and the rise and fall in the cultivation of wheat in the Central and North-Central districts:—

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.			
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	
	Acres.		Acres.	Bushels.	
Central District—					
Bourke ..	1,101,440	1855-6	13,606	25·03	
Grant ..	1,173,760	1855-6	12,072	25·65	
Mornington ..	1,040,000	1855-6	943	29·57	
Evelyn ..	750,080	1855-6	1,124	31·43	
North-Central District—					
Anglesey ..	1,054,080	1855-6	129	28·77	
Dalhousie ..	838,400	1855-6	3,113	26·07	
Talbot ..	1,037,440	1855-6	445	33·68	

District and County.	Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation in 1911-12.		Cultivation in 1912-13.	
	Year.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Central District—							
Bourke ..	1861-2	30,268	17·12	4,022	10·33	3,326	17·08
Grant ..	1910-11	38,747	17·95	17,565	10·47	12,418	16·74
Mornington ..	1860-1	3,153	14·03	167	8·19	219	14·30
Evelyn ..	1859-60	1,789	15·43	77	4·13	166	14·23
North-Central District—							
Anglesey ..	1910-11	4,303	19·40	2,204	10·13	1,763	18·13
Dalhousie ..	1869-70	25,124	21·47	2,301	9·80	2,620	19·69
Talbot ..	1871-2	76,555	13·81	14,751	10·99	11,973	16·43

In the succeeding table is shown the area under wheat, the produce, and the average yield per acre, during each of the last fifteen years :—

WHEAT RETURNS, 1898-9 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March	Area under Crop.	Produce.		Average per Acre.
		Acres.	Bushels.	
1899	2,154,163		19,581,304	9·09
1900	2,165,693		15,237,948	7·04
1901	2,017,321		17,847,321	8·85
1902	1,754,417		12,127,382	6·91
1903	1,994,271		2,569,364	1·29
1904	1,968,599		28,525,579	14·49
1905	2,277,537		21,092,139	9·26
1906	2,070,517		23,417,670	11·31
1907	2,031,893		22,618,043	11·13
1908	1,847,121		12,100,780	6·55
1909	1,779,905		23,345,649	13·12
1910	2,097,162		28,780,100	13·72
1911	2,398,089		34,813,019	14·52
1912	2,164,066		20,891,877	9·65
1913	2,085,216		26,223,104	12·58

In 1902-3 wheat was grown on about 17,100 holdings, in 1905-6 on 18,362 holdings, in 1907-8 on 16,303 holdings, in 1909-10 on 18,593 holdings, in 1910-11 on 21,221 holdings, in 1911-12 on 18,810 holdings, and in 1912-13 on 18,737 holdings. The decline in the yield and in the average per acre, which is observed in the two years prior to 1903-4, was due to the severity of the seasons experienced all over the wheat-growing districts of the State. The yield in 1905-6 was 23,417,670 bushels, and that in 1906-7, 22,618,043 bushels; in 1907-8, as the result of an adverse season, it again fell to the level of that in 1901-2, but in 1908-9 it reached 23,345,649 bushels, and in 1909-10, 28,780,100 bushels. This quantity was greater than that for any previous year, but it was exceeded in 1910-11, when 34,813,019 bushels were produced. In addition to 2,085,216 acres harvested for grain, there were 386,370 acres of wheat cut for hay in 1912-13, so that the total area sown with wheat in that year was 2,471,586 acres. From information received from growers, it is estimated that the corresponding area for the season 1913-14 is 2,931,000 acres, or 459,414 acres more than in 1912-13, the acreage showing an increase in the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern Districts. The standard weight of wheat is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel; but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat, according to the standard fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, was 62½ lbs. in 1899-1900, 1900-1, and 1901-2; 61 lbs. in 1902-3; 60½ lbs. in 1903-4; 61½ lbs. in 1904-5; 63 lbs. in 1905-6; 62½ lbs. in 1906-7; 62½ lbs. in 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, and 1910-11, 61½ lbs. in 1911-12, and 63 lbs. in 1912-13.

The following table shows, for 1898 and each subsequent year to 1906, the mean population of Victoria; the stocks of old wheat and flour on hand at the beginning of each year; the quantity of wheat grown; the quantity (after deducting imports) of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported; and the breadstuffs left over and available for home consumption. In addition to that required for food consumption, a quantity is used for seed purposes, equal, on an average, to three-quarters of a bushel per acre. The particulars given in the table cannot be brought up to date, as information in regard to imports from and exports to other States is not now available:—

POPULATION AND WHEAT RETURNS, 1898 TO 1906.

Year.	Mean Population.	Stocks of old Wheat and Flour on hand (1st January).	Wheat Harvested for Season ended March in each Year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	
				Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Home Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	1,172,950	330,224	10,580,217	1,855,951	9,054,490
1899 ...	1,186,265	1,282,902	19,581,304	10,662,011	10,202,195
1900 ...	1,193,338	2,121,700	15,237,948	7,011,242	10,348,406
1901 ...	1,202,960	1,872,000	17,847,321	10,248,093	9,471,228
1902 ...	1,207,110	1,525,288	12,127,382	3,899,246	9,753,424
1903 ...	1,208,880	903,616	2,569,364	- 4,495,403*	7,968,383
1904 ...	1,207,537	173,708	28,525,579	18,616,831	10,082,456
1905 ...	1,212,517	2,609,878	21,092,139	15,427,229	8,274,788
1906 ...	1,227,072	549,930	23,417,670	17,053,652	6,913,948

* Net import.

The manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption were disposed of in each of the eight years ended with 1905 was as follows:—

DISPOSAL OF BREADSTUFFS, 1898 TO 1905.

Year.	Quantity available for Home Consumption.	Wheat and Flour.			
		How disposed of—			
		Stocks on hand on 31st December.	Required for Seed.	Used for Food, &c.	
				Total.	Per Head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	9,054,490	1,282,902	1,770,941	6,006,647	5.12
1899 ...	10,202,195	2,121,700	1,772,602	6,307,893	5.32
1900 ...	10,348,406	1,872,000	1,696,000	6,780,406	5.68
1901 ...	9,471,228	1,525,288	1,529,249	6,416,691	5.33
1902 ...	9,753,424	903,616	1,616,946	7,232,862	5.99
1903 ...	7,968,383	173,708	1,626,954	6,167,721	5.10
1904 ...	10,082,456	2,609,878	1,807,351	5,665,227	4.69
1905 ...	8,274,788	549,930	1,705,182	6,019,676	4.96

Except in the years 1896 and 1903, the breadstuffs produced in the thirty-five years ended with 1912 were more than sufficient to supply home consumption. Wheat was therefore exported each year, with these two exceptions.

Stocks of
wheat and
flour.

No information is obtainable as to the wheat imported from or exported to other States, and this makes it difficult to account for the disposal of that harvested in 1912-13. It is estimated, however, that about 9,500,000 bushels are required locally for food and seed, which will leave nearly 17,000,000 bushels of Victorian wheat for export during the year. Information as to the stocks of wheat and flour on hand on 30th June, 1913, has been received from holders, and is as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Where Located.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
Railway Stations and in transit ..	167,790	71,675	239,465
Sites leased from Railways	4,189,509	57,438	4,246,947
Mills and Stores (other than on Railways)	3,428,318	456,575	3,884,893
Farms	995,056	...	995,056
Total	8,780,673	585,688	9,366,361

Wheat
production
of the
world.

The wheat production of the world has increased very considerably in recent periods, and amounted to the record of 3,759,533,000 bushels in 1912, as against 3,540,717,000 bushels in the previous year, and 3,182,105,000 bushels in 1908. On the average of the last five years the production was 3,525 million bushels as compared with a yearly average yield of 3,250 million bushels in 1903-7, and 2,884 million bushels in the period 1898-1902. The production and

the yield per acre for all countries of commercial importance are given in the subjoined table for the average of the years 1908 to 1912. The information (excepting that for Australasia) is based upon figures appearing in the United States Year Book of Agriculture. The countries are arranged according to their aggregate production :—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Yearly Average for 1908-12.		Country.	Yearly Average for 1908-12.	
	Production (Bushels).	Bushels per Acre.		Production (Bushels).	Bushels per Acre.
Russia ...	674,042,000	9·8	Persia ...	16,000,000	...
United States ...	666,935,600	14·3	Servia ...	14,498,800	15·4
British India ...	322,945,600	11·7	Belgium ...	14,012,200	36·5
France ...	316,324,400	19·6	Mexico ...	11,195,200	4·3
Austria-Hungary ...	233,720,200	18·7	Portugal ...	8,349,600	6·9
Italy ...	170,826,400	14·3	New Zealand ...	7,710,500	29·8
Canada ...	168,864,400	19·3	Uruguay ...	7,708,200	11·3
Argentina ...	158,366,000	10·4	Greece ...	7,400,000	...
Germany ...	145,591,600	30·8	Sweden ...	7,372,200	30·9
Spain ...	131,960,200	13·9	Tunis ...	5,695,200	4·9
Roumania ...	80,994,600	17·4	Netherlands ...	4,746,200	34·6
England and Wales ...	57,082,200	32·4	Western Australia ...	4,249,100	9·6
Bulgaria ...	40,762,800	15·6	Denmark ...	4,152,000	41·5
Turkey (Asia Minor only) ...	35,000,000	...	Switzerland ...	3,275,000	...
Egypt ...	32,533,800	25·0	South Africa ...	2,500,000	...
Algeria ...	32,020,400	9·6	Scotland ...	2,248,600	41·4
Japan ...	24,439,800	21·0	Ireland ...	1,636,600	34·8
Victoria ...	23,986,300	11·7	Queensland ...	955,100	11·1
South Australia ...	21,672,900	11·2	Tasmania ...	783,800	21·0
New South Wales ...	21,280,600	11·5	Norway ...	308,600	24·9
Turkey in Europe ...	19,492,400	18·4	Other Countries ...	2,731,200	...
Chili ...	18,890,400	18·7	Grand Total	3,525,260,700	...

On the average of the past five years the quantity of wheat produced in Australia represented about 2 per cent. of the yield for the world. The return per acre is greatest in highly cultivated European countries, being 41 bushels in Denmark, 36 in Belgium, 34 in The Netherlands, nearly 33 in the United Kingdom, and 30 in Germany, as compared with 19 in Canada, 14 in the United States, 11 in Australia, and 10 in Argentina.

Oats.

In 1912-13 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 439,242 acres, from which a yield of 8,323,639 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 18.95 bushels to the acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for the last fifteen years:—

OATS GROWN, 1898-9 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March.		Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1899	...	266,159	5,523,419	20.75
1900	..	271,280	6,116,046	22.55
1901	..	362,689	9,582,332	26.42
1902	...	329,150	6,724,900	20.43
1903	...	433,489	4,402,982	10.16
1904	...	433,638	13,434,952	30.98
1905	—	344,019	6,203,429	18.03
1906	—	312,052	7,232,425	23.18
1907	..	380,493	8,845,654	23.25
1908	...	398,749	5,201,408	13.04
1909	—	419,869	11,124,940	26.50
1910	..	384,226	7,913,423	20.60
1911	..	392,681	9,699,127	24.70
1912	...	302,238	4,585,326	15.17
1913	—	439,242	8,323,639	18.95

In addition to the area shown for last season, there were 790,268 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1912-13 was 1,229,510 acres. In August, 1913, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1913-14 was 1,253,600 acres, or an increase of 24,090 acres as compared with the year 1912-13. Imports into Victoria from oversea countries during 1912 included 1,233,620 bushels of oats, as well as 64,151 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported from Victoria to these countries 95,670 bushels of oats and 6,561 lbs. of oatmeal.

Barley.

The area under barley in 1912-13 was 71,631 acres, of which 52,311 were under malting, and 19,320 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the market for this product is

uniformly good. The figures in the table given below show that the yield per acre in 1912-13 was exceeded in only three seasons during the last fifteen years :—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1898-9 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1899	33,584	14,275	776,785	335,782	23·13	23·52	23·25
1900	65,970	13,603	1,197,948	268,140	18·16	19·71	18·42
1901	49,723	9,130	1,003,477	212,001	20·18	23·22	20·65
1902	25,480	6,943	527,564	166,287	20·71	23·95	21·40
1903	26,436	11,280	394,877	166,267	14·94	14·74	14·88
1904	33,586	14,174	878,721	339,282	26·17	23·80	25·50
1905	30,799	15,290	575,505	298,594	18·69	19·53	18·97
1906	26,279	14,659	645,456	416,683	24·66	28·43	25·95
1907	30,052	22,764	674,043	581,399	22·43	25·64	23·77
1908	41,940	21,134	747,315	311,980	17·82	14·76	16·79
1909	42,882	21,766	1,013,384	497,797	23·63	22·87	23·38
1910	38,762	19,841	658,105	365,279	16·98	18·41	17·46
1911	30,609	22,078	804,893	535,494	26·30	24·25	25·44
1912	36,748	16,793	725,803	298,781	19·75	17·79	19·14
1913	52,311	19,320	1,269,634	474,893	24·27	24·58	24·35

During 1912, 1,332,974 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,312,531 bushels of malt.

The greatest area of land planted with potatoes was 62,904 acres in 1910-11; the next being 62,390 acres in 1909-10. The highest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1, the next, 200,523 tons in 1891-2. The yield in 1912-13 was 191,112 tons, which is the highest return for a single year since 1894-5. The following table shows the potato returns for the last fifteen years :—

POTATOES GROWN, 1898-9 TO 1912-13.

Year ended June.	Area under Crop.		Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Acres.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1899	41,252	161,142	3·91	3·91
1900	55,469	173,381	3·13	3·13
1901	38,477	123,126	3·20	3·20
1902	40,058	125,474	3·13	3·13
1903	49,706	168,759	3·40	3·40
1904	48,930	167,736	3·43	3·43
1905	46,912	92,872	1·98	1·98
1906	44,670	115,352	2·58	2·58
1907	55,372	166,839	3·01	3·01
1908	54,149	135,110	2·50	2·50
1909	47,903	152,840	3·19	3·19
1910	62,390	174,979	2·80	2·80
1911	62,904	163,312	2·60	2·60
1912	47,692	119,092	2·50	2·50
1913	47,575	191,112	4·02	4·02

The yield in 1912-13 was equal to 4.02 tons per acre, which was the highest recorded for the past twenty-five years.

Hay.

Statistics of the hay crop were collected as far back as 1841, when 450 acres returned 900 tons. The greatest area of hay, and the maximum production since that date were in 1912, when 1,203,728 acres were cut for 1,572,933 tons; the next highest record in production was in 1908, when 1,415,746 tons were produced. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1912-13 was 87,839 tons. The following is a return of the hay crop for each of the last fifteen years:—

HAY RETURNS, 1898 TO 1912.

Year.			Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1898	..	..	565,345	723,299	1.28
1899	..	..	450,189	596,193	1.32
1900	..	..	502,105	677,757	1.35
1901	..	..	659,239	884,369	1.34
1902	..	..	580,884	601,272	1.04
1903	..	..	733,353	1,233,063	1.68
1904	..	..	452,459	514,316	1.14
1905	..	..	591,771	864,177	1.46
1906	..	..	621,139	881,276	1.42
1907	..	..	682,194	682,370	1.00
1908	..	..	956,371	1,415,746	1.48
1909	..	..	864,359	1,186,738	1.37
1910	..	..	832,669	1,292,410	1.55
1911	..	..	860,205	1,032,288	1.20
1912	..	..	1,203,728	1,572,933	1.31

Hay making is largely confined to oaten crops, as of the total hay produced last season there were 1,099,436 tons of oaten hay, equal to 1.39 tons per acre harvested, 438,829 tons of wheaten hay, or 1.14 tons per acre, and 34,668 tons of hay made from lucerne and other crops, equal to 1.28 tons per acre. The average return per acre for all classes of hay was greater in 1912 than in the previous year, but it was less than that for 1908, 1909, and 1910.

The five principal crops.

The area under the five principal crops during each of the last thirteen years, the production of these crops, and the proportion of each to the population, are exhibited in the following table. It is interesting to observe the variations per head of the population in the areas

under crop, and in the yields during the period covered by the table:—

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-1 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AREA.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1901	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	38,477	502,105
1902	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	40,058	659,239
1903	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	49,706	586,884
1904	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	48,930	733,353
1905	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	46,912	452,459
1906	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	44,670	591,771
1907	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	55,372	621,136
1908	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	54,149	682,194
1909	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	47,903	956,371
1910	2,097,162	384,226	58,603	62,390	864,359
1911	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	62,904	832,669
1912	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	47,692	860,205
1913	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	47,575	1,203,728
PRODUCTION.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1901	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	123,126	677,757
1902	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	125,474	884,369
1903	2,569,364	4,402,982	561,144	168,759	601,272
1904	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,218,003	167,736	1,233,063
1905	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	92,872	514,316
1906	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	115,352	864,177
1907	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	166,839	881,276
1908	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	135,110	682,370
1909	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	152,840	1,415,746
1910	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	174,970	1,186,738
1911	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	163,312	1,292,410
1912	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	119,092	1,032,288
1913	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	191,112	1,572,933
AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1901	1.69	.30	.05	.03	.42
1902	1.45	.27	.03	.03	.54
1903	1.65	.36	.03	.04	.48
1904	1.62	.36	.04	.04	.61
1905	1.88	.28	.04	.04	.37
1906	1.70	.26	.03	.04	.49
1907	1.66	.31	.04	.04	.51
1908	1.47	.32	.05	.04	.54
1909	1.40	.33	.05	.04	.75
1910	1.63	.30	.05	.05	.67
1911	1.83	.30	.04	.05	.64
1912	1.62	.23	.04	.04	.64
1913	1.54	.32	.05	.03	.89

**AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-1 TO 1912-13—continued.**

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 ..	14·91	8·00	1·02	·10	·57
1902 ..	10·01	5·56	·57	·10	·73
1903 ..	2·12	3·63	·46	·14	·50
1904 ..	23·60	11·11	1·01	·14	1·02
1905 ..	17·47	5·14	·72	·08	·42
1906 ..	19·22	5·94	·87	·10	·71
1907 ..	18·43	7·21	1·02	·14	·72
1908 ..	9·02	4·13	·84	·11	·54
1909 ..	18·33	8·74	1·19	·12	1·11
1910 ..	22·42	6·16	·80	·14	·92
1911 ..	26·63	7·42	1·03	·13	·99
1912 ..	15·62	3·43	·77	·09	·77
1913 ..	19·36	6·15	1·29	·14	1·16

The next table compares last season's yields of the principal crops with those of the three previous seasons, and the averages of the ten years ended in March, 1907.

**AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1897-8 TO 1906-7,
1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, AND 1912-13.**

Crop.	Yield per Acre.				
	Average of Ten Years, 1897-8 to 1906-7.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Wheat ... bushels	8·64	13·72	14·52	9·65	12·58
Oats	21·26	20·60	24·70	15·17	18·95
Barley—Malting ..	20·62	16·98	26·30	19·75	24·27
„ Other... ..	23·16	18·41	24·25	17·79	24·58
„ Total	21·32	17·46	25·44	19·14	24·35
Potatoes ... tons	2·93	2·80	2·60	2·50	4·02
Hay—Wheaten ..	1·16	1·33	1·39	1·17	1·14
„ Oaten, &c. ..	1·42	1·38	1·61	1·21	1·39
„ Total	1·33	1·37	1·55	1·20	1·31

Except in the case of wheaten hay the yields per acre of the principal crops for 1912-13 were higher than for the previous year.

The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH DISTRICT TO TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1912-13.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central	80	8.24	45.48	42.44	20.78	32.80	3.03
North-Central	78	6.14	7.63	20.47	6.99	3.28	1.45
Western	7.65	13.91	18.05	19.33	12.61	7.96	4.19
Wimmera	25.54	26.13	1.85	1.82	17.96	2.53	35.30
Mallee	33.82	14.42	3.60	.02	8.91	8.96	18.83
Northern	28.74	23.12	10.30	.47	22.70	16.87	35.35
North-Eastern	2.32	5.92	1.28	4.62	4.77	7.96	1.67
Gippsland .. ..	.35	2.12	11.81	10.83	5.28	19.64	.18

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 681.

This statement shows that during last season 88 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; over 49 per cent. of that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts; 45 per cent. of that under barley was in the Central district; and 82 per cent. of that under potatoes was in the Central, North-Central, and Western districts. Hay was more uniformly cultivated over the whole State, though the proportion was somewhat small in the North-Central, Mallee, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts. The Central district accounted for about one-third of the area under minor crops, principally through a much larger area being used for gardens and orchards and for peas and beans than in other portions of the State. Naturally, the fallow land is confined to the wheat-growing districts.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the cultivation in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL CULTIVATION IN EACH DISTRICT, 1912-13.

District.	Percentage of Total Cultivation under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central	3.46	7.53	6.77	4.20	52.00	15.81	10.23
North-Central	9.40	15.50	3.14	5.60	48.37	4.38	13.61
Western	33.14	12.69	2.69	1.91	31.55	3.84	14.18
Wimmera	36.83	7.94	.09	.06	14.95	.41	39.72
Mallee	58.49	5.25	.22	.00	8.90	1.72	25.42
Northern	37.55	6.36	.46	.02	17.12	2.45	36.04
North-Eastern	26.84	14.40	.51	1.22	31.76	10.23	15.04
Gippsland	5.15	6.55	5.95	3.62	44.65	32.01	2.07
Total of Victoria	36.55	7.70	1.26	.83	21.09	4.06	28.51

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 681.

It is apparent that the area cultivated was confined mainly to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts, and to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; largely to hay in the Central and North-Central districts, and to hay and minor crops in the Gippsland district.

In Victoria the proportion of the land under each crop to the total area under tillage during each of the last fifteen years was as stated hereunder:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL CULTIVATION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP.
1898-9 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March—	Proportionate Area to Total Cultivated Land of— (Exclusive of Area under Artificial Grass.)						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1899	57.78	7.14	1.28	1.11	15.17	3.64	13.88
1900	59.04	7.39	2.17	1.51	12.27	3.74	13.88
1901	54.28	9.76	1.58	1.03	13.51	3.62	16.22
1902	48.09	9.02	.89	1.10	18.08	4.13	18.69
1903	53.34	11.59	1.01	1.33	15.54	4.02	13.17
1904	48.95	10.78	1.19	1.22	18.24	3.90	15.72
1905	54.54	8.24	1.10	1.12	10.84	3.71	20.45
1906	48.49	7.30	.96	1.05	13.86	3.75	24.59
1907	47.31	8.86	1.23	1.29	14.46	3.77	23.08
1908	44.76	9.66	1.53	1.31	16.53	4.54	21.67
1909	39.59	9.34	1.44	1.03	21.27	4.29	23.01
1910	43.38	7.95	1.21	1.29	17.88	3.97	24.32
1911	44.52	7.29	.98	1.17	15.46	3.95	26.63
1912	42.35	5.91	1.05	.93	16.84	4.16	28.76
1913	36.55	7.70	1.26	.83	21.09	4.06	28.51

It is shown on page 679 that during the period covered by this table, the area under cultivation had steadily increased. By the figures in the table above it would seem that the actual area under wheat has not made anything like a corresponding increase. If, however, it be taken in conjunction with land in fallow which is mainly used for wheat cropping, it will be observed that in proportion to the total area under cultivation, that used for wheat has been fairly uniform in the last fifteen years, but that in recent years the practice to fallow preparatory to sowing has grown considerably.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price for each of the last fifteen years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1899 TO 1913.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.							
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.		
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).	
Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1899	2 2	1 7½	4 2½	2 2½	34 5	73 0	36 5	
1900	2 5	2 1	3 2½	2 3½	40 9	41 11	26 11	
1901	2 5½	1 6½	2 10½	1 11½	39 4	73 11	55 10	
1902	2 10½	2 4	3 9½	2 9½	55 5	77 7	84 4	
1903	6 0	3 2¾	4 5¾	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1	
1904	2 8	1 1½	2 10½	1 9½	27 2	52 6	26 1	
1905	2 11½	1 6	3 2½	2 1	33 6	110 0	84 0	
1906	2 10½	1 10½	3 11	2 8½	38 0	115 6	101 5	
1907	2 9	1 10½	4 2	2 2¾	38 2	59 1	37 6	
1908	4 0½	3 0½	4 11½	3 7	88 7	70 4	54 11	
1909	3 9½	1 9½	3 9½	2 5	46 0	80 0	51 0	
1910	3 9½	1 11½	3 8½	2 4¾	41 0	78 0	57 0	
1911	3 2	1 10½	4 3½	2 0½	38 0	82 0	63 0	
1912	3 4½	2 10¾	5 7	3 11¼	62 0	116 0	101 0	
1913	3 3½	2 3½	4 1	3 1	51 0	116 0	66 0	

In Melbourne the price of wheat throughout last year was fairly good, ranging from 3s. 6½d. to 4s. 7½d. per bushel. The latter rate was quoted in the month of November, and the former in December. The highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1911 AND 1912.

Month.	Price per Bushel.			
	1911.		1912.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	3 8	3 6½	3 8½	3 7½
February	3 6	3 4½	3 10½	3 8½
March	3 3	3 2	3 11	3 8
April	3 6	3 3½	4 3	3 11½
May	3 7	3 3	4 4½	4 3
June	3 5	3 4	4 3	4 2
July	3 5	3 3½	4 2	4 1
August	3 8	3 5½	4 4	4 1½
September	3 8½	3 6	4 4	4 3½
October	3 8½	3 6	4 6½	4 3½
November	3 8½	3 6	4 7½	4 2
December	3 8	3 7	4 3	3 6½

Yield of
crops in
Austral-
asia.

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the ten years ended March, 1913:—

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1904 ...	28,525,579	27,334,141	2,436,799	13,209,465	1,855,460	767,398	7,891,654
1905 ...	21,092,139	16,464,415	2,149,663	12,023,172	2,013,237	792,956	9,123,673
1906 ...	23,417,670	20,737,200	1,137,321	20,143,798	2,308,305	776,478	6,798,934
1907 ...	22,618,043	21,817,938	1,108,902	17,466,501	2,758,567	651,408	5,605,252
1908 ...	12,100,780	9,155,884	693,527	19,135,557	2,925,690	644,235	5,567,139
1909 ...	23,345,649	15,463,276	1,202,799	19,397,672	2,460,823	700,777	8,772,790
1910 ...	28,780,100	28,532,029	1,571,589	25,133,851	5,602,368	793,660	8,661,100
1911 ...	34,813,019	27,913,547	1,022,373	24,344,740	5,897,540	1,120,744	8,273,926
1912 ...	20,891,877	25,318,092	285,109	20,352,720	4,358,904	659,615	8,290,221
1913 ...	26,223,104	32,475,813	1,975,505	21,496,216	9,168,594	630,315	5,179,626
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1904 ...	13,434,952	1,252,156	70,713	902,936	255,300	1,621,950	15,107,237
1905 ...	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819	14,553,611
1906 ...	7,232,425	833,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	1,200,024	12,707,982
1907 ...	8,845,654	1,404,574	28,884	896,166	457,155	1,979,574	11,201,789
1908 ...	5,201,408	851,776	9,900	874,388	721,753	1,526,002	15,021,861
1909 ...	11,124,940	1,119,558	38,811	1,280,235	739,303	1,946,010	18,906,788
1910 ...	7,913,423	1,966,586	50,018	1,209,131	1,248,162	2,347,548	13,804,000
1911 ...	9,699,127	1,702,706	50,469	1,136,618	776,233	2,063,303	10,093,564
1912 ...	4,583,326	1,155,164	5,783	1,349,480	961,385	1,504,633	10,118,917
1913 ...	8,323,639	1,670,181	82,420	1,673,508	2,105,812	2,257,258	13,583,924
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1904 ...	1,218,003	174,147	510,557	487,920	51,487	212,459	1,160,504
1905 ...	874,099	266,781	331,772	346,718	37,332	163,194	1,128,164
1906 ...	1,062,139	111,266	61,816	505,916	49,497	93,664	1,024,045
1907 ...	1,255,442	152,739	158,283	491,246	48,827	141,895	1,035,346
1908 ...	1,059,295	75,148	64,881	566,937	76,205	149,186	1,163,406
1909 ...	1,511,181	166,538	137,667	825,740	74,433	158,645	1,938,452
1910 ...	1,023,384	272,663	193,586	691,424	101,673	153,654	1,304,000
1911 ...	1,340,387	82,005	83,621	544,471	33,566	142,318	920,536
1912 ...	1,024,584	130,998	15,369	702,855	37,011	148,009	927,112
1913 ...	1,744,527	338,179	146,847	1,318,734	93,418	265,908	1,377,610
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1904 ...	167,736	56,743	17,649	31,415	4,315	168,419	208,787
1905 ...	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547	134,608
1906 ...	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	64,606	123,402
1907 ...	166,839	114,856	15,830	22,277	5,028	182,323	169,875
1908 ...	135,110	55,882	13,177	20,263	5,671	145,483	142,999
1909 ...	152,840	71,794	11,550	21,588	6,695	121,605	195,206
1910 ...	174,970	100,143	13,544	18,569	5,948	73,862	180,500
1911 ...	163,312	121,033	15,632	23,920	5,864	70,090	138,025
1912 ...	119,092	75,166	13,087	22,668	9,312	62,164	141,510
1913 ...	191,112	84,232	16,886	33,078	13,558	72,565	147,689
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1904 ...	1,233,063	816,810	136,117	479,723	119,156	115,513	154,334*
1905 ...	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	73,457	157,632*
1906 ...	864,177	459,182	56,829	435,546	139,380	90,077	161,498*
1907 ...	881,276	621,846	94,343	398,866	158,112	104,797	140,402*
1908 ...	682,370	376,800	77,601	376,170	137,511	98,406	160,870*
1909 ...	1,415,746	730,014	92,947	591,141	170,008	137,518	173,134*
1910 ...	1,186,738	981,201	96,854	574,475	195,182	118,746	+
1911 ...	1,292,410	843,044	151,252	595,064	178,891	115,190	+
1912 ...	1,032,888	728,533	94,553	605,239	299,695	107,684	+
1913 ...	1,572,933	1,089,602	119,867	714,766	255,751	183,079	+

* Estimated.

† No Information.

Except in the case of the Tasmanian wheat return and the Western Australian hay return the yields of the five principal crops in all the States were greater in 1912-13 than in the previous year.

The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1907, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1907-8 TO 1912-13.

Crop.	1907-8.		1908-9.		1909-10.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	10,844	508,761	14,004	650,462	19,112	1,158,031
Rye	1,441	21,966	2,024	32,504	2,309	26,070
Peas and Beans ..	13,613	213,818	11,153	197,807	9,824	145,742
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,184	14,295	1,370	15,048	1,119	14,116
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	496	3,650	702	4,541	573	4,215
Onions	4,243	22,649	5,340	24,384	6,434	31,715
Green Forage ..	59,897	..	63,066	..	56,586	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds	1,076	10,685	1,741	18,161	1,595	13,160
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	248	1,179	189	1,094	140	882
Tobacco	345	2,764	413	2,647	321	2,704
Vines—Grapes ..	26,465	535,804	24,430	561,679	22,768	548,828
Flax	1,263	{ 60 fibre 2,710 seed }	190	{ 6 fibre 153 seed }	1,213	{ 676 fibre 1,515 seed }
Gardens and Orchards	63,133	..	64,225	..	66,322	..
Minor Crops	2,982	..	4,218	..	3,389	..
Land in Fallow ..	894,300	..	1,034,422	..	1,175,750	..
Artificial Grasses	1,095,471	..	1,029,711	..	988,671	..

Crop.	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	20,151	982,103	18,223	792,660	19,486	715,299
Rye	2,640	32,647	1,098	9,981	1,428	17,141
Peas and Beans ..	11,068	223,284	11,535	181,113	11,875	232,854
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,254	17,654	797	9,568	1,121	14,615
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	872	7,481	658	4,953	627	5,028
Onions	6,161	37,484	3,652	20,911	4,977	28,641
Green Forage ..	71,826	..	75,177	..	84,460	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds	1,295	16,262	1,188	9,505	2,429	23,206
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	121	937	122	777	131	1,387
Tobacco	329	1,090	356	3,686	138	+
Vines—Grapes ..	23,412	592,438	24,193	683,250	24,579	733,579
Flax	600	{ 748 fibre 2,457 seed }	443	{ 1,327 fibre 1,958 seed }	648	{ 1,189 fibre 4,536 seed }
Gardens and Orchards	68,153	..	70,316	..	73,623	..
Minor Crops	5,158	..	4,741	..	5,942*	..
Land in Fallow ..	1,434,177	..	1,469,608	..	1,627,223	..
Artificial Grasses	991,195	..	1,041,772	..	1,085,346	..

* For details see page 707.

† Not available.

Maize.

In the year 1901-2 there were 10,020 acres under maize, from which a return of 615,472 bushels was obtained. After that year the area of land under this crop was fairly constant until 1909-10, when it was increased to 19,112 acres, which produced 1,158,031 bushels. In 1910-11 the area was further increased to 20,151 acres, but the production was only 982,103 bushels. The area declined to 18,223 acres and the produce to 792,660 bushels in the following season. In 1912-13 the area increased to 19,986 acres, but the production fell to 715,299 bushels of which 179,905 were grown in Tanjil, 149,380 in Tambo, 146,207 in Dargo, 135,729 in Croajingo-long, 23,722 in Buln Buln, 22,627 in Delatite, 18,653 in Bogong, 10,901 in Benambra, 10,390 in Mornington, and 8,436 in Grant. The maize production in the ten counties mentioned represented 99 per cent. of the total for the State.

Rye.

The area under rye in 1912-13 was 1,428 acres, from which 17,141 bushels of grain were obtained, the former being nearly 26 per cent., and the latter 30 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. Last season rye was grown throughout the State, except in the counties of Evelyn, Heytesbury, Borung, Millewa, Weeah, Karkaroc, Tatchera, and Gunbower. In Delatite the quantity yielded was 4,343 bushels, in Bogong 2,740 bushels, in Talbot 1,993 bushels, and in Benambra 1,533 bushels. In five other counties—Bourke, Grant, Anglesey, Normanby, and Dundas the return was between 500 and 800 bushels.

**Peas and
beans.**

The area under peas and beans increased from 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8; there was a decline in 1909-10 to 9,824 acres, and a partial recovery in 1910-11 to 11,068 acres. In 1912-13 the area was 11,875 acres, and the return was 232,856 bushels, the former being 340 acres more and the latter 51,743 bushels more than in the previous year. Peas and beans are generally grown in all the counties except Millewa, Weeah and Tatchera. Those from which the principal crops were obtained last season were Buln Buln with 43,032 bushels, Grant 33,199 bushels, Mornington 26,227 bushels, Bourke 25,233 bushels, Tanjil 19,873 bushels, Polwarth 11,239 bushels, and Tambo with 9,998 bushels. The production of peas and beans in the seven counties mentioned was equal to 72 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Mangel-
wurzels.**

In 1912-13 there were 1,121 acres under mangel-wurzel as against 797 in the previous season, 1,254 in 1910-11, 1,119 in 1909-10, 1,370 in 1908-9, 1,184 in 1907-8, and 1,360 in 1906-7. The production last year was 14,615 tons as compared with an average of 14,136 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Grant, Mornington, Villiers, Grenville, Heytesbury, Tanjil, and Buln Buln.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed a slight decrease in area, but an increase in production in the last, as compared with the previous season. In 1912-13 the land sown was 627 acres as against 658 in the preceding year, 872 in 1910-11, 573 in 1909-10, 702 in 1908-9, 496 in 1907-8, and 713 in 1906-7. The produce for last year was 5,628 tons, which was 660 tons above the average for the previous five-year period.

Beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. In Bourke the yield was 6,515 tons from 914 acres; in Greville 5,192 tons from 1,016 acres; in Buln Buln 3,599 tons from 611 acres; in Polwarth 3,275 tons from 617 acres; in Villiers 3,215 tons from 515 acres; in Mornington 3,054 tons from 527 acres; and in Grant 2,669 tons from 530 acres. The total area under onions in 1912-13 was higher than in the previous season, but it was below the average of the five-year period ended 1911-12. The following is a return for the last seventeen years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1912-13.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1896-7 ..	2,735	11,256	1905-6 ..	4,889	25,597
1897-8 ..	3,751	11,217	1906-7 ..	4,705	28,000
1898-9 ..	4,472	17,308	1907-8 ..	4,249	22,649
1899-1900 ..	4,436	19,905	1908-9 ..	5,340	24,384
1900-1 ..	2,815	12,766	1909-10 ..	6,434	31,715
1901-2 ..	4,151	20,859	1910-11 ..	6,161	37,484
1902-3 ..	5,565	27,467	1911-12 ..	3,652	20,911
1903-4 ..	4,176	25,218	1912-13 ..	4,977	28,641
1904-5 ..	2,862	12,969			

The area devoted to green forage has shown a considerable expansion in recent periods, especially during the past six years, when the yearly average—68,502 acres—was 108 per cent. higher than that for the five years ended 1906-7. In 1912-13, 84,460 acres were utilized for green forage as compared with 75,177 acres in the previous season, 71,826 acres in 1910-11, and 56,586 acres in 1909-10.

Green forage.

The area under grass and clover for seed last season was the highest since 1905-6. The product returned in 1912-13 was 23,206 bushels from 2,429 acres; in the previous season it was 9,503 bushels from 1,188 acres, and in 1910-11 it was 16,262 bushels from 1,295 acres. It is remarkable that such favorable results have not led to the reservation of a greater area for seed purposes.

Grass and clover seed.

Hops

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1912-13 there were only 25 growers whose return from 131 acres was 1,387 cwt., which was the largest return since 1906-7, when 2,787 cwt. were obtained from 323 acres. Delatite, Bogong, Dargo, Tanjil, and Polwarth were the chief counties in which hops were grown last season, but yields were also recorded in Heytesbury and Buln Buln.

Flax.

The growth of flax (*Linum Usitatissimum*) received considerably more attention during the past season than in the two previous years, there having been a very large increase in the number of growers and the area sown. The industry has received an additional impetus by the Commonwealth Government renewing for another five years the Bounties Act, under which growers receive a bounty of 10 per cent. on the market value of the fibre produced. The recent erection of a scutch mill in the Portarlington district will also tend to a large area of flax being sown in that locality. Practically the whole of last season's produce came from the counties of Buln Buln and Grant.

Particulars of the industry for the last four years are contained in the following statement:—

FLAX: 1909-10 TO 1912-13.

Year.			No. of Growers.	Area under Crop.	Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
				Acres.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.
1909-10	..	..	106	1,213	1,515	676	836
1910-11	..	..	33	600	2,457	748	235
1911-12	..	..	29	443	1,958	1,327	75
1912-13	..	..	55	648	4,536	1,189	615

In 1912, imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £3,375, linseed oil worth £77,422, and fibre worth £124,299.

Tobacco.

In addition to the Government tobacco experimental station (see page 661), there are plantations in the counties of Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there were

also small areas cultivated in Benambra, Anglesey, Croajingolong, and Tambo. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last seventeen years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1912-13.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.
		Acres.	Cwt. (dry.)
1896-7	233	1,264	7,890
1897-8	77	522	3,419
1898-9	31	78	190
1899-1900	28	155	1,365
1900-1	16	109	311
1901-2	17	103	345
1902-3	24	171	781
1903-4	25	129	848
1904-5	20	106	1,112
1905-6	31	169	1,405
1906-7	30	133	603
1907-8	49	345	2,764
1908-9	60	413	2,647
1909-10	50	321	2,704
1910-11	57	329	1,090
1911-12	58	356	3,686
1912-13	54	138	..

Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. The subsequent sixteen years were marked by great variations in area and produce, and since 1896-7 the industry has fallen to small proportions, the area under tobacco in 1912-13 amounting to only 138 acres, as compared with 1,264 acres seventeen years ago.

The area under vines showed a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-1 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 25,855 acres in 1906-7, and 24,579 acres in 1912-13. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, but there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 501,605 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 68,835 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 10,558 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the County of Borung, there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire, where 18,013 cwt. of grapes was produced in 1912-13.

Vines, wine, raisins, &c.

At Mildura the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fifteen years' operations are as follows:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1899 TO 1913.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes Gathered.	Wine Made.	Raisins Made.	Currants Made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1899 ..	2,453	27,568	468,887	1,882,209	17,979	1,033
1900 ..	2,382	27,550	298,920	933,282	17,847	3,315
1901 ..	2,486	30,634	631,912	2,578,187	29,370	3,715
1902 ..	2,469	28,592	497,269	1,981,475	27,533	2,546
1903 ..	2,347	28,374	444,966	1,547,188	35,534	3,722
1904 ..	2,260	28,513	654,965	2,551,150	53,447	7,490
1905 ..	2,263	28,016	452,433	1,832,386	30,295	5,974
1906 ..	2,009	26,402	498,590	1,726,444	42,975	6,406
1907 ..	1,860	25,855	752,826	2,044,833	98,127	11,730
1908 ..	1,967	26,465	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440
1909 ..	1,637	24,430	561,679	1,437,106	69,536	11,929
1910 ..	1,606	22,768	548,828	991,941	81,044	27,408
1911 ..	1,652	23,412	592,438	1,362,420	79,318	26,394
1912 ..	1,650	24,193	683,250	983,423	102,924	46,789
1913 ..	1,808	24,579	733,579	1,206,111	109,677	48,337

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1913, 168,588 cwt. were used for making wine, 512,514 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 52,477 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 109,677 cwt. of raisins made, 73,127 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura. That destructive insect affecting the vines, the phylloxera vastatrix, has not during recent years shown itself to any marked extent. Attempts are being made to completely stamp out the pest by the Department of Agriculture through the distribution of disease-resistant stocks.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of local requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt., consequently, nearly 90,000 cwt. of the production in 1913 are available for export. With regard to currants, a year's consumption is about 30,000 cwt., but it was not until 1910 that anything approaching the required quantity was produced locally.

Orchards

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 6,285 in 1912-13, as against 5,955 in the previous season, 5,780 in 1910-11, 5,647 in 1909-10, and 5,241 in 1907-8. The area under orchards in these years was 59,119, 55,769, 53,325, 51,578, and 49,212 acres respectively. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 12,351 acres; Bourke, 12,147 acres; Mornington, 9,617 acres; Rodney, 4,057 acres; Talbot, 2,860 acres;

Karkaroc (including Mildura), 2,369 acres; Borung, 1,839 acres; Bendigo, 1,818 acres; Moira, 1,805 acres; Grant, 1,559 acres; Buln Buln, 1,179 acres; and Bogong, 1,042 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of fruit trees and plants bearing and non-bearing, which produced the various kinds of fruit grown during the seasons 1907-8 and 1910-11—the latest years for which this information is available:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1907-8 AND 1910-11.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1907-8.			1910-11.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples	795,188	1,155,966	1,951,154	764,890	1,449,381	2,214,271
Pears	225,916	261,959	487,875	268,330	364,638	632,968
Quinces	18,505	48,309	66,814	22,820	58,116	80,936
Plums	187,353	296,915	484,268	134,129	355,332	489,461
Cherries	100,228	231,084	331,312	73,739	242,891	316,630
Peaches	109,406	295,189	404,595	179,240	292,054	471,294
Apricots	43,312	260,351	303,663	44,641	236,536	281,177
Nectarines	1,807	5,048	6,855	2,951	4,279	7,230
Oranges	27,117	34,024	61,141	45,403	40,190	85,593
Lemons	14,111	46,465	60,576	20,070	47,880	67,950
Loquats	2,170	5,248	7,418	1,621	4,926	6,547
Medlars	63	197	260	93	361	454
Figs	4,846	29,274	34,120	8,965	35,132	44,097
Passion-fruit	4,203	7,251	11,454	5,293	9,795	15,088
Guavas	352	949	1,301	323	162	485
Pomegranates	152	93	245	87	117	204
Persimmons	253	517	770	242	504	746
Total Large Fruits..	1,534,982	2,678,839	4,213,821	1,572,837	3,142,294	4,715,131
Raspberries .. ..	..	1,547,847	1,547,847	..	663,315	663,315
Strawberries .. ..	..	4,157,534	4,157,534	..	4,018,944	4,018,944
Gooseberries .. ..	..	297,853	297,853	..	177,661	177,661
Mulberries	430	1,145	1,575	465	1,220	1,685
Olives	652	3,165	3,817	3,037	3,473	6,510
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	10,327	77,906	88,233	13,572	49,282	62,854
Almonds	8,605	19,772	28,377	9,690	21,053	30,743
Walnuts	4,726	3,787	8,513	4,252	4,461	8,713
Filberts	1,197	2,052	3,249	1,214	3,637	4,851
Chestnuts	410	476	886	498	533	1,031
Total Nuts	14,938	26,087	41,025	15,654	29,684	45,338

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3 to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 47,205 in 1904-5, 49,086 in 1906-7, 51,578 in

1909-10, 55,769 in 1911-12, and 59,119 in 1912-13, which is the largest area returned up to date. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for the last ten years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

Year ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area under Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1904 ..	5,254	46,642	805,034	158,186	81,516	289,972
1905 ..	5,341	47,205	1,019,816	188,849	90,735	121,725
1906 ..	5,163	47,312	578,700	219,864	56,898	130,917
1907 ..	5,367	49,086	1,010,381	302,647	77,277	237,468
1908 ..	5,241	49,212	618,424	182,609	47,871	157,366
1909 ..	5,586	50,675	1,241,826	373,145	99,608	167,012
1910 ..	5,647	51,578	1,121,702	253,195	50,559	232,657
1911 ..	5,780	53,325	1,667,271	640,436	86,355	325,677
1912 ..	5,955	55,769	1,330,961	239,431	54,425	151,936
1913 ..	6,285	59,119	2,036,756	669,898	90,119	260,830

LARGE FRUITS GATHERED—continued.						
Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1904 ..	124,423	260,589	336,899	27,670	61,429	26,405
1905 ..	82,504	230,130	186,360	34,088	81,716	23,500
1906 ..	116,845	132,870	154,791	21,364	63,904	32,467
1907 ..	120,496	276,077	258,049	23,431	37,662	29,549
1908 ..	71,798	290,178	239,735	28,620	46,827	20,460
1909 ..	95,012	282,040	149,262	22,363	38,548	23,687
1910 ..	100,054	291,766	292,496	34,027	51,130	22,675
1911 ..	121,756	317,317	160,884	59,723	71,041	31,054
1912 ..	96,663	260,258	281,460	48,982	65,833	17,891
1913 ..	152,257	289,731	138,881	44,039	48,170	25,223

SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.					NUTS GATHERED.			
Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Currants (Red, Black, & White).	Others.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1904 ..	22,377	3,122	14,199	2,312	1,327	113,791	13,276	2,223
1905 ..	12,480	5,456	13,558	1,805	1,320	80,758	28,306	1,756
1906 ..	6,821	2,643	9,814	2,113	1,320	81,077	23,131	6,144
1907 ..	13,816	5,487	12,276	2,054	3,307	69,378	15,863	5,339
1908 ..	12,466	3,645	8,526	3,705	2,145	62,921	20,266	1,928
1909 ..	8,640	4,874	6,950	1,278	2,747	91,230	23,100	3,323
1910 ..	6,143	6,472	5,876	1,428	1,738	81,008	25,368	1,760
1911 ..	9,231	7,788	6,430	1,334	2,607	126,877	24,242	3,209
1912 ..	6,658	6,103	4,173	1,429	1,333	100,982	26,329	1,473
1913 ..	5,207	3,839	3,874	876	1,179	90,317	22,127	1,220

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees, and for bearing trees only, for the years 1907-8 and 1910-11—the latest years for which such particulars are available:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1907-8 AND 1910-11.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1907-8.		1910-11.	
	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples	·32	·53	·75	1·15
Pears	·37	·70	1·01	1·76
Quinces	·72	·99	1·07	1·49
Plums	·32	·53	·67	·92
Cherries	·22	·31	·38	·50
Peaches	·72	·98	·67	1·09
Apricots	·79	·92	·57	·68
Nectarines	·73	·98	·66	1·11
Oranges	·47	·84	·70	1·49
Lemons	·77	1·01	1·05	1·48
Loquats	·12	·17	·89	1·19
Medlars	·24	·32	·11	·14
Figs	·60	·70	·70	·88
Passion Vines	·33	·60	·64	·98
Guavas	·04	·05	·05	·14
Pomegranates	·33	·88	·99	1·73
Persimmons	·38	·56	1·01	1·60
Total Large Fruits only ..	·41	·64	·74	1·11
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds	2·22	3·18	4·13	6·03
Walnuts	2·38	5·35	2·78	5·43
Filberts	·59	·94	·66	·88
Chestnuts	5·70	10·60	3·44	6·65

This table shows a good increase in the average production of the principal large fruits between 1907-8 and 1910-11, whether all trees or only bearing trees be taken into consideration.

In addition to the fruits shown (p. 704), large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1912-13—Melons, 9,123 cwt.;

rhubarb, 29,683 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 30,357 cwt. There were also 4,090 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £8,500.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £341,891 in 1904-5, £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, £373,600 in 1908-9, £423,500 in 1909-10, £524,380 in 1910-11, £558,604 in 1911-12, and £629,863 in 1912-13. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £35,000.

Cider
making.

The Agricultural Department's action, several years ago, in importing a cider-making plant for the purpose of lending it to those desirous of testing or entering the industry, and also in imparting technical instruction concerning the work, has been much appreciated and has resulted in cider-making being now an established industry. The output of the various firms engaged in making the beverage is each season increasing, the quality is good, and the demand improving. Victorian cider can now be obtained at most of the leading hotels and cafés.

Market
gardens.

The area under market gardens for the year 1912-13 was 10,414 acres. In view of the fact that these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and that the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be given as £260,350. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Dried fruit.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 306,603 lbs. in 1902-3. In 1909-10 the maximum production—

811,935 lbs.—was recorded. In 1912-13 the quantity was only 316,429 lbs., which was the lowest return since 1902-3. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1904 ..	25,137	58,293	114,096	184,960	17,599	..	400,085
1905 ..	28,021	33,080	134,019	179,520	41,137	..	415,777
1906 ..	19,290	9,207	27,703	252,746	29,227	..	338,173
1907 ..	42,113	64,648	109,958	143,970	37,716	..	398,405
1908 ..	35,544	25,504	87,383	223,091	13,112	8,077	392,711
1909 ..	69,120	56,183	84,514	170,620	26,796	30,322	437,555
1910 ..	46,767	76,015	109,661	539,910	22,160	17,422	811,935
1911 ..	26,391	80,123	84,211	334,111	9,554	31,819	566,209
1912 ..	21,929	72,400	143,112	492,041	31,027	16,502	777,011
1913 ..	48,853	84,053	56,151	61,465	27,274	38,633	316,429

The bulk of the above dried fruit comes from Mildura, where in 1912-13 there were made also 11,873,232 lbs. of raisins, which quantity represented an increase of 661,808 lbs. on the produce of the previous season.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but only such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors:—

Minor crops.

MINOR CROPS, 1911-12 AND 1912-13.

Crop.	1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Calabash	5	...	...	...
Chicory	399	333 tons (dry)	506	500 tons (dry)
Flowers	109	...	181	...
Gherkins	26	3 tons	28	121 tons
Herbs	4	...	22	...
Millet—Broom	258	{ 958 cwt. fibre 815 cwt. seed }	474	{ 2,334 cwt. fibre 1,681 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese	28	{ 694 cwt. fibre, 332 cwt. seed }	...	...
Nursery	647	...	1,041	...
Opium poppies	1	7 lbs.	2	17 lbs.
Pumpkins	2,328	20,343 tons	2,632	24,392 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and garden	6	...	67	...
Sugar Beet	752	3,974 tons	934	6,207 tons
Sunflowers	178	7,414 bushels	55	828 bushels
Total	4,741	...	5,942	...

Land in
fallow.

While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in subsequent periods, it was only within the past nine years that this method of cultivation became fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1912-13 was 1,627,233 acres, as compared with 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 399,535 acres in 1897-8. The acreage so treated in each of the last sixteen years was as follows:—

LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March.	Acres.	Year ended March.	Acres.
1898	399,535	1906	1,049,915
1899	517,242	1907	990,967
1900	509,244	1908	894,300
1901	602,870	1909	1,034,422
1902	681,778	1910	1,175,750
1903	492,305	1911	1,434,177
1904	632,521	1912	1,469,608
1905	853,829	1913	1,627,233

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 1,627,233 acres in fallow last season 575,191 acres were in the Northern District, 574,391 were in the Wimmera and 306,423 were in the Mallee. The area for these three districts represented 89 per cent. of the total for the State.

Manure
used.

The yearly increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 29,524 as compared with 21,586 in 1905, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity of manure used in each of the past twelve years:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1912.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1901	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1902	18,537	1,099,686	206,676	36,630
1903	19,921	1,205,443	207,817	41,639
1904	20,167	1,521,946	190,903	45,940
1905	21,586	1,791,537	210,507	54,674
1906	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1907	23,733	2,018,079	232,394	62,337
1908	24,437	2,053,987	235,492	64,715
1909	26,690	2,407,331	197,446	77,579
1910	27,845	2,714,854	203,884	86,316
1911	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1912	29,524	3,029,418	222,253	94,010

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent.; in 1903, 36 per cent.; in 1904, 46 per cent.; in 1905, 56 per cent.; in 1909, 66 per cent.; and in 1911 and 1912 it was 74 per cent. During 1912 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from overseas countries was 65,875 tons, and its value £181,123. Eighty-eight per cent. of the quantity, representing 84 per cent. of the value, consisted of guano and rock phosphates imported from Ocean Island.

The soils of Victoria vary widely in their physical and chemical conditions. Colour alone is not always an index to productivity, yet to the average mind a darkish colour in soils is generally accepted as indicating a higher potential fertility than exists in lighter coloured soils. There is some logic in this reasoning on account of darkish coloured soils containing generally more organic matter, and, other things being equal, having thus a better absorptive and retentive power for moisture. Fertility, however, is the harmonious operation of a number of factors, some of which are difficult to control. The absorption, retention, and movement of the soil moisture are entirely dependent on the composition, size, and nature of the soil particles, and in this particular, many farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching effects of cultivation as the most economical manner in which the latent wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity, or natural drainage, controls the temperature of the soil, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils whose drainage is imperfect, remain cold at that season and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from the subsoil to the upper cultivated portion, wherein the roots of crops develop, is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer, although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down; in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation, the soil becomes hard and dry. It is usually regarded that the true measure of fertility is the amount of the mineral elements of plant food present in the soil; but although without food no plant can thrive, yet without an adequate supply of moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

Characteristics of Victorian soils.

During the past eighteen years some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district of the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain, and hill country, is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard for phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing that ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District, field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that the soils should require feeding in that direction. As regards potash, there is evidence that the majority of Victorian soils, particularly those of the clay type, are well furnished, and at all events for some time, except it may be for special crops, there would appear to be little necessity for manures supplying this element. It must not be forgotten, however, that plant foods produce their best results when in correct proportions to one another, and on sandy soils, when root crops and legumes are grown, potash fertilization may be found necessary.

The percentage of lime present forms a distinct feature in soils of the northern plain, but in the south, with the exception of certain places where the geological formation is of limestone, this most essential element is lacking. It is not too much to say that many thousands of acres in Southern Victoria stand in more need of drainage and liming than of manures. As a corrector of soil acidity, and as a base, wherewith other plant foods may combine and be held in such a manner as to become gradually available for the needs of plants, lime will be found of great service. For the breaking down of adhesive clay soils, so as to render the passage of implements easier, lime well repays the application of from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre once every two or three years.

Useful as the work of soil analysis has been, its value will be made more manifest when the agriculturist has standards of fertility with which to meet the requirements of different soil types under varying climatic conditions.

A better appreciation on the part of the farmer of the powerful influence that soil treatment exerts on the production of crops, and a clearer conception of the rational principles of fertilization will gradually lead to a higher standard of farming, and an all round increase in the average yields of all crops grown within the State.

In March, 1905, and in each year since, the number of engines, horse-works, machines, and other implements on agricultural, dairy-ing, and pastoral holdings has been ascertained. The particulars for the last two years are as follows:—

**MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS
IN EACH DISTRICT, 1912 AND 1913.**

District.	Number of —													
	Engines.		Horse-works.	Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaff- cutters.	Cream Separators.
	Steam.	Oil.												
1912.														
Central ..	506	689	1,937	326	85	266	3,905	54	17,734	12,349	6,181	2,680	5,847	5,920
North-Central ..	305	192	972	223	40	284	2,049	45	5,540	3,779	1,384	1,261	2,080	3,068
Western ..	276	989	1,650	1,218	72	239	3,174	105	10,475	7,181	2,163	2,406	3,242	4,071
Wimmera ..	122	1084	2,549	3,203	60	1,745	3,328	2,950	8,816	5,986	4,221	4,055	3,877	3,044
Mallee ..	147	379	1,093	1,320	33	1,416	1,387	3,084	4,805	2,562	2,570	2,259	1,564	1,503
Northern ..	694	390	1,727	5,223	76	2,395	5,296	2,049	13,957	8,832	6,517	5,243	2,726	5,878
North-Eastern ..	372	177	822	383	39	380	1,657	322	5,524	3,449	1,227	951	1,605	2,381
Gippsland ..	451	371	626	126	70	145	1,177	12	8,516	6,070	2,489	1,010	2,231	4,996
Total ..	2,873	4271	11,376	12,027	475	6,370	21,973	8,621	75,367	50,208	26,752	18,865	23,172	30,891
1913.														
Central ..	476	929	1,806	361	83	287	4,005	47	18,173	12,373	6,465	2,867	6,058	6,146
North-Central ..	292	271	923	260	33	280	2,027	52	5,666	3,933	1,463	1,278	2,028	3,171
Western ..	270	1207	1,635	1,355	84	247	3,485	108	11,063	7,982	2,444	2,576	3,470	4,792
Wimmera ..	128	1215	2,467	3,366	68	1,793	3,585	2,902	9,152	6,198	4,271	4,237	4,035	3,336
Mallee ..	155	431	1,020	1,431	31	1,460	1,541	3,263	5,090	2,694	2,803	2,584	1,522	1,468
Northern ..	645	560	1,685	5,270	113	2,282	5,445	1,852	14,239	9,103	6,990	5,368	2,791	6,065
North-Eastern ..	333	172	846	393	32	342	1,730	305	5,587	3,560	1,385	1,037	1,620	2,462
Gippsland ..	365	499	612	139	71	137	1,270	27	8,877	6,353	2,453	1,015	2,230	5,121
Total ..	2,664	5274	10,994	12,575	515	6,828	23,088	8,566	77,847	52,196	28,274	20,962	23,754	32,561

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1913, showed that there were also in use 1,406 milking machine plants, 3,971 shearing machines, 3,811 wool presses, and 1,630 grain graders.

Compared with 1912, there are noticeable decreases in the number of steam-engines and horse-works, but they are apparently being replaced by oil engines, which show a general increase throughout the State. Each district has contributed towards substantial increases in the number of ploughs, harrows, harvesters, and grain drills, and there has been an increase in the number of reapers and binders in each district except the North-Central, of cultivators in each district except Gippsland, of chaff-cutters in each district except the North-Central, the Mallee, and Gippsland, and of cream separators in each district except the Mallee.

Dairying.

The following are particulars respecting dairying in Victoria for each of the last ten years :—

DAIRYING, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Cow- keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Number of Cream Separators in use.
			lbs.	lbs.	
1903 ..	41,824	515,179	46,685,727	5,681,515	8,986
1904 ..	42,931	632,493	61,002,841	4,747,851	13,408
1905 ..	46,757	649,100	57,606,821	4,297,350	15,710
1906 ..	47,741	701,309	68,088,166	4,877,593	19,446
1907 ..	49,406	709,279	63,746,354	4,397,909	20,599
1908 ..	49,158	609,166	48,461,398	4,328,644	22,395
1909 ..	50,870	625,063	55,166,555	5,025,834	24,358
1910 ..	52,610	668,777	70,603,787	4,530,893	27,307
1911 ..	53,319	699,555	86,500,474	4,549,843	30,891
1912 ..	54,447	655,939	67,655,834	4,176,778	32,561

The dry autumn of 1912 is responsible for the decline in dairy production that year, which represents a decrease of 22 per cent. in the quantity of butter and 8 per cent. in that of cheese made in 1911.

Butter
production
per cow.

It is generally regarded that the milk required to make 1 lb. of butter will make about 2 lbs. of cheese, and on this basis the figures in the table show that, after deducting supplies required for milk and cream consumed in their natural state and for milk concentrated, condensed, or preserved, the average production from each dairy cow was equal to 106 lbs. of butter in 1912, as against an average of 127 lbs. in 1911, 109 lbs. in 1910, 92 lbs. in 1909, 83 lbs. in 1908, 93 lbs. in 1907, 100 lbs. in 1906 and 1904, 92 lbs. in 1905, and 97 lbs. in 1903.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, in each of the ^{Live stock.} last six census years, together with the numbers per head of the population at each period, are shown in the following table. The progress of the industries dependent on the breeding of stock is thus indicated:—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION: RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

Stock.	1861.		1871.		1881.	
	Population, 540,322.		Population, 731,528.		Population, 862,346	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ..	76,536	·14	209,025	·29	275,516	·32
Cattle—						
Milch Cows	197,332	·37	212,193	·29	329,198	·38
Other	525,000	·97	564,534	·77	957,069	1·11
Sheep	5,780,896	10·70	10,477,976	14·32	10,360,285	12·01
Pigs	61,259	·11	180,109	·25	241,936	·28

Stock.	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Population, 1,140,405.		Population, 1,201,341.		Population, 1,315,551	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ...	436,469	·38	392,237	·33	472,080	·36
Cattle—						
Milch Cows	395,192	·35	521,612	·43	663,777	·51
Other	1,887,689	1·22	1,080,772	·90	878,792	·67
Sheep	12,692,843	11·13	10,841,790	9·03	12,882,665	9·79
Pigs	282,457	·25	350,370	·29	333,231	·25

The animals are apportioned in this table to the number of inhabitants of Victoria, and in the next table to the number of square miles in the State.

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE: RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Average per Square Mile (Area of Victoria, 87,884 Square Miles).				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
1861	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79

The increase in each class was constant up to 1891, except for a slight fall in the number of sheep between 1871 and 1881. Between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, however, there was a reduction in the numbers of horses, cattle generally, and sheep; and between 1901 and 1911 there was a decrease in the number of cattle other than dairy cows, as well as in the number of pigs. The number of milch cows increased considerably in the last decade, indicating the growth of the dairying industry, and explaining in part the largely augmented output of butter.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock, classified in conjunction with holdings, in March, 1910, will be found on page 671, and the sheep, further classified in different sized flocks, in March, 1910, are enumerated on page 721:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1909 TO 1913.

Live Stock.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Horses (including foals) ...	424,903	442,829	472,080	507,813	530,494
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows ...	609,166	625,063	668,777	699,555	655,939
Other (including calves) ...	964,996	924,577	878,792	947,572	852,150
Sheep ...	12,545,742	12,937,983	12,882,665	13,857,804	11,892,224
Pigs ...	179,358	217,921	333,281	348,069	240,072

It appears from these figures that all classes of live stock, except horses, were considerably less in number in March, 1913, than in the preceding year. Horses, which include 62,648 foals reared, show an increase of 22,681, dairy cows a decrease of 43,616, other cattle a decrease of 95,422, sheep a decrease of 1,965,580, and pigs a decrease of 107,997.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1911 and 1912 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal*:—

Prices
stock.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1911 AND 1912.

Stock.	Prices in 1911.						Prices in 1912.					
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horses.												
Extra heavy draught	51	17	6	49	10	0 to	54	0	0	50	17	6
Medium draught	41	7	6	39	10	0 to	44	0	0	41	17	6
Delivery Cart	32	7	6	30	10	0 to	34	0	0	30	12	6
Indian Remounts	23	10	0	22	0	0 to	26	0	0	22	17	6
Saddle and Harness	12	12	6	12	0	0 to	14	0	0	12	15	0
Ponies	23	17	6	23	0	0 to	25	0	0	22	5	0
Fat Cattle.												
Bullocks—												
Extra Prime	11	7	0	10	6	0 to	12	11	0	14	13	0
Prime	9	17	0	9	0	0 to	10	12	0	12	10	0
Good	8	11	0	7	15	0 to	9	7	0	10	12	0
Good Light and												
Handy Weights	7	10	0	6	15	0 to	8	5	0	9	2	0
Second	6	9	0	5	7	0 to	7	12	0	7	6	0
Cows—												
Best	7	3	0	5	16	0 to	8	17	0	8	14	0
Others	5	9	0	3	18	0 to	6	17	0	6	7	0
Young Cattle.												
Prime Steers and												
Heifers	4	10	0	3	17	0 to	5	2	0	5	8	0
Calves, prime	2	13	0	2	5	0 to	3	7	0	3	0	0
„ good	1	19	0	1	10	0 to	2	10	0	2	3	0
Dairy Cattle.												
Best Milkers	9	10	0	8	7	0 to	10	19	0	9	13	0
Good	7	3	0	6	5	0 to	8	8	0	8	2	0
Inferior	3	19	0	3	0	0 to	5	0	0	5	8	0
Springers, best	7	1	0	5	15	0 to	8	5	0	7	6	0
Heifers, best Springers	5	2	0	4	0	0 to	6	12	0	6	4	0
Dry Cows	3	12	0	3	0	0 to	4	5	0	4	6	0
Stores	2	14	0	2	7	0 to	3	6	0	2	19	0
Fat Sheep.												
Wethers (cross)—												
Extra Prime	0	18	2	0	13	4 to	1	3	9	1	3	6
Prime	0	16	4	0	12	0 to	1	0	3	1	0	4
Good	0	14	6	0	10	0 to	0	18	1	0	17	4
Ewes (cross)—												
Extra Prime	0	15	7	0	11	3 to	0	19	9	0	19	11
Prime	0	13	8	0	10	0 to	0	17	7	0	16	10
Good	0	11	9	0	7	9 to	0	15	10	0	13	9

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1911 AND 1912—continued.

Stock.	Prices in 1911.						Prices in 1912.					
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.		
<i>Fat Sheep—continued.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>												
Prime	0	14	7	0	10	1 to	0	13	3	0	13	0 to
Good	0	12	7	0	9	4 to	0	15	1	0	11	4 to
Ewes (merino) best ..	0	9	10	0	6	7 to	0	12	6	0	7	2 to
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>												
Extra Prime	0	13	8	0	11	6 to	0	16	6	0	11	7 to
Prime	0	11	10	0	9	10 to	0	13	10	0	10	4 to
Good	0	10	4	0	8	6 to	0	11	10	0	8	6 to
Second	0	8	10	0	7	1 to	0	9	1	0	6	4 to
<i>Pigs.</i>												
<i>Back Fatters—</i>												
Extra Heavy ..	3	7	0	2	2	0 to	4	14	0	2	14	0 to
Prime	2	4	0	1	12	0 to	3	4	0	2	0	0 to
Extra Prime and Weighty ..												
<i>Baconers—</i>												
Extra Prime ..	2	5	0	1	16	0 to	3	8	0	2	2	0 to
Prime	2	0	0	1	10	0 to	3	0	0	1	16	0 to
Porkers	1	7	0	1	0	0 to	1	12	0	0	17	0 to
Stores	0	18	0	0	12	0 to	1	0	0	0	10	0 to
Slips and Suckers ..	0	8	0	0	5	0 to	0	9	0	0	4	0 to

Compared with 1911, the average prices of cattle, sheep, and pigs in 1912 point to improved values; but those of horses generally, show a reduction. The range of prices indicates fluctuations in value during each year as well as unevenness in the quality of all classes of stock.

Stock
slaughtered.

The returns of stock slaughtered in the last ten years have been partly furnished by the municipal authorities, and partly collected by the police. The numbers include those slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs. Previously to 1903, the returns were furnished solely by the municipal authorities, an estimate being made of the stock slaughtered privately. The following is a

statement of the stock slaughtered during each of the last ten years:—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1903	2,652,569	235,284	164,745
1904	2,305,729	243,937	191,311
1905	2,576,316	249,454	248,568
1906	2,826,144	261,034	274,391
1907	3,226,141	289,709	257,695
1908	3,309,865	279,710	225,162
1909	3,708,512	287,548	210,613
1910	4,245,881	319,665	257,287
1911	4,348,363	347,926	345,547
1912	4,153,269	368,512	331,364

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.			For Freezing.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1903	2,337,958	231,682	52,681	294,906	1,630	4,200	11,400	1,478	107,754	8,805	499	110
1904	1,843,896	242,276	67,302	459,963	720	3,200	1,095	699	120,758	775	242	51
1905	1,922,402	231,519	92,847	649,107	16,663	1,959	3,229	981	154,190	1,578	291	72
1906	2,170,581	251,004	96,618	651,914	8,009	2,580	2,522	1,476	175,120	1,127	545	78
1907	2,253,308	282,403	81,116	866,498	2,805	1,585	11,760	3,141	174,970	92,575	1,360	24
1908	2,480,072	260,529	71,309	773,396	15,789	2,296	10,775	2,015	151,478	45,622	1,377	79
1909	2,718,344	276,759	67,117	941,309	7,399	225	10,962	2,235	143,206	37,897	1,155	65
1910	2,582,514	302,282	91,850	1,573,516	18,009	1,557	41,420	3,624	163,844	38,431	750	33
1911	2,678,517	321,251	134,546	1,578,132	17,354	1,609	69,486	7,640	209,177	22,228	1,681	215
1912	2,610,665	344,706	148,394	1,409,243	10,793	3,120	104,472	10,123	179,717	28,889	2,884	133

The most noticeable figures in these tables are those relating to sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—slaughtered for freezing. The numbers in 1910, 1911 and 1912 were considerably greater than in any previous year, and indicate the extent of the growth of the frozen meat trade in Victoria. In 1912 the oversea exports included 23,380,703 lbs. of lamb and 27,024,708 lbs. of mutton, valued at £415,946 and £346,398 respectively, all of which, excepting about 1½ per cent., was sent to the United Kingdom.

In the last eight years the wool production of the State has been arrived at by a method which gives a much more accurate estimate of the season's production than formerly. The information relating to the clip has been obtained direct from the

Wool production.

growers, and an allowance has been made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. Previously, the wool production was estimated from the Customs returns for the calendar year, but it is considered that under the present method the production of each particular season can be better distinguished.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR
THE SEASON, 1912-13.

Districts.		Wool Clip, 1912-13.		
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Central	...	4,989,585	380,757	5,370,342
North-Central	...	4,687,509	276,835	4,964,344
Western	...	25,240,338	1,883,398	27,123,736
Wimmera	...	11,609,794	480,758	12,090,552
Mallee	...	3,325,793	137,025	3,462,818
Northern	...	7,984,719	387,487	8,372,206
North-Eastern	...	3,375,628	187,722	3,563,350
Gippsland	...	4,452,824	436,798	4,889,622
Total Clip*	1912-13	65,666,190	4,170,780	69,836,970
	1911-12	81,902,229	6,504,990	88,407,219
	1910-11	73,959,226	6,115,044	80,074,270
	1909-10	71,006,003	5,673,606	76,679,609
	1908-9	65,289,108	3,641,093	68,930,201
	1907-8	72,542,779	6,577,194	79,119,973
	1906-7	67,943,784	6,739,416	74,683,200
	1905-6	58,919,314	5,258,557	64,177,871

		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip	...	76,679,609	80,074,270	88,407,219	69,836,970
Wool stripped from Victorian skins (estimated)	...	6,551,844	7,450,158	7,520,490	} 18,925,642
Wool on Victorian skins exported (estimated)	...	12,101,376	14,279,216	14,535,332	
Total production	...	95,332,829	101,803,644	110,463,041	88,762,612
Total value	...	£4,044,755	£4,318,100	£4,142,747	£3,751,083

* The average weight of the fleece in 1912-13 was—sheep, 6·31 lbs.; lambs, 2·20 lbs.; sheep and lambs combined, 5·68 lbs.

The wool produced last season, as the result of a lower average clip and a decreased number of sheep, was $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less in quantity, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less in value than in the previous season.

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes and the balance available for export in each of the last six years were as follows:—

WOOL PRODUCTION: HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE.

Year.	Production.		Used in Manufactures.		Available for Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1907	93,082,341	3,878,431	5,600,873	199,403	87,481,468	3,679,028
1908	87,536,450	3,556,168	5,470,740	190,197	82,065,710	3,365,971
1909	95,332,829	4,044,755	5,239,806	180,036	90,093,023	3,864,719
1910	101,803,644	4,318,100	5,309,730	186,648	96,493,914	4,131,452
1911	110,463,041	4,142,747	5,774,870	228,920	104,688,171	3,913,827
1912	88,762,612	3,751,083	5,535,483	247,943	83,227,129	3,503,140

The quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australian States in 1911 were as follows:—

Wool production—
Australian States.

	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
Victoria	110,463,041	4,142,747
New South Wales ..	371,546,000	13,264,000
Queensland	115,216,736	5,580,000
South Australia ..	63,518,000	2,119,000
Western Australia ..	30,466,000	1,117,000
Tasmania	10,019,593	469,100

In the case of South Australia, the figures given relate to the export overseas of South Australian wool, with the addition of an estimate of the quantity and value of wool on skins exported overseas; in that of Western Australia they represent the wool clip plus an estimate of the wool on skins exported overseas.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co.'s annual review:—

Prices of Wool.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1910-11 TO 1912-13.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District)...	15d. to 18½d.	15d. to 18½d.	15d. to 19½d.
Super	13½d. to 14½d.	13½d. to 14½d.	14d. to 14½d.
Good	11½d. to 12½d.	11½d. to 12½d.	12½d. to 13½d.
Average	11d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.	12d. to 13d.
Wasty and Inferior	6½d. to 8d.	6½d. to 7½d.	8d. to 9d.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1910-11 TO 1912-13—continued.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
GREASY MERINO—continued.			
Extra Super Lambs ...	24d. to 27d.	17½d. to 20½d.	20d. to 23d.
Super Lambs ...	16d. to 19d.	14d. to 16d.	16d. to 18½d.
Good Lambs ...	11d. to 12d.	11d. to 13d.	12d. to 15d.
Average Lambs ...	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	9d. to 11d.
Inferior Lambs ...	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	4d. to 6d.
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks ...	14d. to 15½d.	13½d. to 14½d.	14½d. to 16d.
Super Comebacks ...	13½d. to 14½d.	12d. to 13d.	13½d. to 14½d.
Fine Crossbred ...	11½d. to 12½d.	10½d. to 11½d.	12d. to 13d.
Medium Crossbred ...	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	10d. to 11½d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ...	6½d. to 7½d.	6½d. to 7½d.	8½d. to 9½d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ...	12½d. to 14½d.	11½d. to 13d.	13d. to 15d.
Good Crossbred Lambs ...	10d. to 11½d.	10d. to 11½d.	11½d. to 13d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ...	7½d. to 8½d.	7½d. to 8½d.	9½d. to 10½d.
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece ...	22d. to 23½d.	22d. to 24½d.	24d. to 26½d.
Super Fleece ...	20d. to 21d.	20d. to 21d.	22d. to 23½d.
Good Fleece ...	19d. to 20d.	18d. to 19d.	20d. to 21½d.
Average Fleece ...	17½d. to 18½d.	16d. to 17½d.	18d. to 19d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece ...	18½d.	18½d.	19½d.
" Comeback Fleece ...	15½d.	14½d.	16d.
" Merino Lambs ...	27d.	20½d.	23d.
" Comeback Lambs ...	14½d.	13d.	15d.
Scoured Fleece ...	23½d.	24½d.	26½d.

Flocks of
sheep.

Returns which were collected in March, 1910, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows:—

NUMBER OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1910.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep in a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central ..	2,592	982,754	379	10·69	7·63
North-Central ..	2,043	972,439	476	8·43	7·55
Western ..	5,445	4,327,632	795	22·45	33·58
Wimmera ..	4,038	2,250,811	557	16·65	17·47
Mallee ..	1,118	631,337	565	4·61	4·90
Northern ..	4,659	2,020,911	434	19·21	15·68
North-Eastern ..	1,985	797,999	402	8·19	6·19
Gippsland ..	2,368	901,483	381	9·77	7·00
Total ..	24,248	12,885,366	531	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—For information relating to 1913 see Appendix.

The figures do not include 52,617 sheep which were travelling on roads, or were located in cities and towns. The average number of sheep to a flock in Victoria was 531, and this average was exceeded in three of its divisions—the Western, Wimmera, and Mallee Districts. There were some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contained 33½ per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though it possessed only 22½ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained 28½ per cent. of the flocks, but only 21 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. From 1906 to 1910 there had been an increase of 8,181 flocks, or of 1,545,244 sheep, each district having contributed to the increase of flocks and, with the exception of the Central and Western Districts, to the increase of sheep. The average number of sheep in a flock had decreased in each district, that of the State as a whole having been reduced during the period from 706 to 531. The decrease in the average size of flocks, combined with the increase in the number of sheep, is evidence of the growing popularity of sheep-farming. Excluding sheep travelling and in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1910.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500	18,589	2,614,051	76·66	20·29
500 to 1,000 ..	3,205	2,267,722	13·22	17·60
1,001 „ 2,000 ..	1,477	2,100,701	6·09	16·30
2,001 „ 3,000 ..	378	923,881	1·56	7·17
3,001 „ 5,000 ..	258	994,634	1·07	7·72
5,001 „ 7,000 ..	107	629,821	·44	4·89
7,001 „ 10,000 ..	93	797,754	·38	6·19
10,001 „ 15,000 ..	69	850,294	·29	6·60
15,001 „ 20,000 ..	35	624,688	·14	4·85
Over 20,000	37	1,081,820	·15	8·39
Total	24,248	12,885,366	100·00	100·00

Flocks of over 15,000, though not very numerous, being only about one in every 337, accounted for over 13 per cent. of all sheep, whilst those in the most general size—under 500 sheep—comprised 77 per cent. of the total flocks, and only 20 per cent. of the sheep. Of the largest flocks, 25 containing 712,609 sheep belonged to the Western District counties, and 4, containing 128,775, to the Central District counties. Flocks of from 15,001 to 20,000 were also chiefly confined to the Western District, where 28 of them, representing

491,367 sheep were located—so that as regards this size the district possessed four-fifths of the flocks and sheep in the State. The Western District had, altogether, over 33½ per cent. of the total sheep in Victoria, but only 18 per cent. of the number in this district was in flocks up to 1,000. In every other district the keeping of sheep was combined with agriculture to a much greater extent, as of the total in each district the proportion per cent. in flocks up to 1,000 was, in the Northern, 53; Mallee, 50; Wimmera, 48; North-Eastern, 47; Gippsland, 44; North-Central, 44; and Central, 43. Between 1906 and 1910, the flocks up to 1,000 had increased by 7,740, or 55 per cent., and the sheep in them by 1,501,078, or 44 per cent.; while in the same period the flocks over 1,000 had increased by 441, or 22 per cent., and the sheep in them by only 44,166, or less than 1 per cent.

Breed of
sheep.

The numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria in March, 1913, have been estimated as follows:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1913.

Breed of Sheep.					Number.
Merino	...	...	...	...	4,281,300
Comeback	...	...	...	...	2,735,300
Crossbred, coarse	...	...	...	...	1,546,000
„ Shropshire and Southdown	...	...	...	...	1,427,000
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	832,300
Shropshire	...	...	...	...	475,600
Other	...	...	...	...	594,724
Total					11,892,224

Lamb
raising.

The export trade in frozen lamb began in 1892, and in the years that have since elapsed, it has so enormously developed that it is now recognised as one of the principal industries of the State. In 1892, 11,794 cents of beef and mutton, and in 1894, 111,715 cents of mutton, or some 250,000 carcasses, were exported, and thus in two years the trade had increased tenfold. For three or four years after the inception of the trade mutton was the chief export, but in 1896 the export of lambs commenced to be seriously viewed by graziers, and the trade in lambs has since grown to such an extent that even the most sanguine prophecies concerning it seem likely to be more than realized. In 1909, 941,309 carcasses—760,308 of lamb, and 181,001 of mutton—in 1910, 1,573,516 carcasses—1,087,179 of lamb, and 486,337 of mutton—in 1911, 1,578,132 carcasses—953,192 of lamb, and 624,940 of mutton—and in 1912, 1,409,243 carcasses—842,702 of lamb, and 566,541 of mutton—were frozen for export.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both lamb and mutton, and properly selected breeds of sheep are profitable, not only as meat but also as wool producers.

The climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of the exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

The growing of wheat and the raising of lambs are two industries which are mutually dependent: farmers should, therefore, more actively combine these pursuits, as in so doing they will effect subtle transmutations in farming operations. Sheep, moreover, keep fields free from weeds, in addition to causing an enrichment of the ground.

In Victoria the legislative trend is towards the breaking up of large estates, and many small holdings have been established. With the extension of the intense culture methods that are being impressed on farmers, lamb-raising is becoming an extensive industry. The general meat supplies for the increasing populations of Europe fall far short of requirements, and it is expected that the markets of Germany and Austria, now closed to Australian meats, will soon be thrown open, and furnish a wider impetus to our trade.

The demand in Europe and America for mutton and wool is persistently increasing, while the supplies of these commodities are relatively decreasing in consequence of the continuous growth and spread of population, and the increasing inability of stock owners in old countries to augment their flocks, because of the contraction of their grazing lands. Old lands whose territories are limited, and whose populations are vast and increasing, cannot find room to depasture the great flocks and herds necessary to meet their requirements, and so must look for supplies of meat and wool to newer lands where extensive grazing areas are available, and where sheep will flourish. The possibilities, then, for settlers in Victoria who may embark in the industry of raising lambs for export oversea are unbounded; the hours of toil are neither long nor exacting, and the industry is now one of the most profitable and popular of farming occupations. With the continuous breaking up of large estates and the settlement of increasing numbers of small sheep-farmers on the land, mutton will become the primary and wool the incidental consideration, instead of the reverse condition now existing.

If special fodder crops were generally grown and methods of husbandry practised on the same lines as in New Zealand, it should be quite possible for Victoria to soon possess 25,000,000 sheep, whereas at present the number is only 11,892,224. The carrying capacity of a farm is increased by growing special fodder crops, but at the present time, although unlimited markets exist abroad, graziers do not make sufficient special provision for feeding their stock. They, for the most part, rely entirely on the natural pastures. If systematic efforts were made to extensively grow fodder crops, graziers would not only materially augment their own incomes, but would also increase the resources and prosperity of the State.

Where rainfall is certain and irrigation possible lucerne as a mainstay fodder should be grown, for the cultivation of this crop vastly increases the carrying capacity of the farm. When the irrigation schemes of the Northern areas are completed an enormous impetus will be given to lamb production. Lucerne, rape, kale and turnips, which are the best fattening fodders for sheep, will then, no doubt, be grown in great luxuriance.

There is no limit to the demand for meat in Europe, and the only real rival we have in oversea markets is the Argentine Republic, for there the seasons correspond with our own. Victoria is a State peculiarly free from diseases that decimate flocks, and in this respect is in a much more fortunate position than the Argentine, where State assistance towards promoting prosperity and checking ravages of disease is not rendered to the same extent as in Victoria.

The possibilities, then, for farmers engaging in the trade of raising lambs in this State for export are very great, and no apprehension need be felt that the outlet for lambs is likely to become contracted. The significant feature to be kept in mind is that the number of sheep all the world over is not keeping pace with the increase in population. Europe is now finding that it must largely depend on oversea countries for its meat supplies.

Raising lambs, although not an arduous vocation, is a calling in which one must possess some knowledge of farm practice and of the management of flocks, in addition to having an acquaintance with diseases incidental to sheep, before one can hope to meet with success. Settlers who take up this work will, however, experience but little difficulty in gaining knowledge, inasmuch as the State officers are always prepared to proffer advice on any difficulties that may crop up.

Pork.

The breeding of pigs for export, either in the form of pork or bacon, if conducted on systematic lines, should prove a remunerative business. As an adjunct to dairying and general farm operations pig-breeding should be considered an inseparable factor. Pigs are the best agents to profitably use up the waste products of a farm, and separated milk and damaged grain can profitably be converted into pork. Too much stress cannot be put on the necessity of skim-milk being sterilized before being fed to pigs. Experiments, which have been confirmed by bacteriological examination, have clearly demonstrated the probability of the prevalence of tuberculosis in pigs in dairying districts being due to the feeding of pigs on slimes and unsterilized separated milk. Notwithstanding the incessant demand for pig products, farmers regard with some indifference this important branch of agriculture. There are only 240,072 pigs in the State at the present time, and this number could be enormously and advantageously increased, for there is a continuous demand in the old world for products of swine origin. It is estimated that in the principal countries of the world there exist 156,717,000 pigs. During 1912, 3,120 carcases of pork were exported from Victoria.

The rearing of milk herds is an important business in Victoria, for the production of milk is one of the staple industries, but the raising of bees for export is not as yet a great undertaking in the State, although this industry is capable of being established in districts where water is plentiful and where special fodder crops can be advantageously grown. It is estimated that there are about 454,429,000 cattle in the civilized countries of the world, but the number being raised is not keeping pace with the increase of population, and therefore short supplies of beef in thickly-populated countries must inevitably occur. During 1912, there were exported from Victoria 2,498 carcasses of beef, and 3,355 carcasses of veal.

In the following statement are given the total number and the number per square mile of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated March, 1913, in the cases of Victoria and Tasmania, and December, 1912, in the cases of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Northern Territory, and Western Australia. The returns for New Zealand sheep relate to April, 1912, but other stock was not enumerated at that date, and the figures given relate to April, 1911.

Beef and
Veal.

Live stock
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1912.

State, etc.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Total Number.					
Victoria	530,494	655,939	852,150	11,892,224	240,072
New South Wales	716,373	853,388	2,187,627	38,936,048	293,653
Queensland ..	674,573	375,660	4,835,231	20,310,036	143,695
South Australia ..	276,539	114,734	268,684	5,481,489	69,832
The Northern Terri- tory	18,382	..	405,552*	75,808	1,500
Western Australia..	147,629	27,310	778,984	4,596,958	47,351
Tasmania ..	44,039	60,160	162,021	1,862,669	49,152
New Zealand ..	404,284	633,733	1,386,438	23,750,153	348,754
Number per Square Mile.					
Victoria	6·04	7·46	9·70	135·32	2·73
New South Wales	2·31	2·75	7·05	125·45	·95
Queensland ..	1·01	·56	7·21	30·29	·21
South Australia ..	·73	·30	·71	14·42	·18
The Northern Terri- tory	·04	..	·77*	·15	·003
Western Australia..	·15	·03	·80	4·71	·05
Tasmania ..	1·68	2·29	6·18	71·05	1·87
New Zealand ..	3·87	6·07	13·29	227·59	3·34

* Including milch cows.

In 1912, as compared with the preceding year, the number of horses had increased in each State, but had decreased in the Northern Territory; cattle had increased in two States, but not in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and the

Northern Territory; sheep had increased in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, but not in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand; and pigs had decreased in each of the six States. Live stock, in proportion to area, are evidently most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 382 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 299; then follow New South Wales with 207; Tasmania with 139; Queensland with 87; South Australia with 28; and Western Australia with 11; after which comes the Northern Territory with stock equivalent to 5 sheep to the square mile.

World's
supply of
sheep.

The following is a statement of the number of sheep in the world at the latest dates for which information is available, according to the *Year-Book*, United States Department of Agriculture:—

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD, 1912.

				No. of Sheep.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	28,952,000
Other European countries	...	...	...	147,577,000
Total Europe	...	...	...	176,529,000
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	106,905,000
Asia	...	...	...	110,590,000
Africa	...	...	...	53,647,000
North America	...	...	...	58,057,000
South America	...	...	...	112,088,000
Total	...	...	...	617,816,000

Ensilage

The preserving of forage in a green state has been practised in Victoria for many years, but up to the present only a small number of farmers have adopted it. It is surprising that this should be so, as ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. In Victoria, where almost every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and where green food usually disappears from December till Autumn, an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, as the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils an important requirement of ruminant animals, viz.:—that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. Even in districts where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct on every farm.

The returns for Victoria relating to the years 1904 to 1913 show that in the year 1909-10 there was a substantial increase in the number of farmers who made ensilage, and in the material used, as compared with previous years, but that in the succeeding years there was a considerable decline, the number of farmers who made

ensilage in 1912-13 being 231 less, the number of silos 271 less, and the materials used 9,403 tons less than in the year 1909-10.

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

Year Ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Weight of Materials Used.
			Tons.
1904	290	..	10,931
1905	300	..	12,779
1906	160	218	7,240
1907	210	278	10,581
1908	203	260	11,031
1909	392	494	18,205
1910	518	656	27,280
1911	460	555	25,969
1912	371	450	20,888
1913	287	385	17,877

The returns for 1912-13 show that there were in that year 4,796 Bee-keepers, who owned 39,626 frame and 13,097 box hives, producing 3,087,506 lbs. and 190,084 lbs. of honey respectively, and 45,354 lbs. of beeswax. In 1911-12, there were 3,787 bee-keepers who owned 39,078 frame and 14,633 box hives, producing 1,462,220 lbs. and 173,040 lbs. of honey respectively, and 28,405 lbs. of beeswax.

A curious feature of this industry is the regularity with which the good and "off" seasons alternate, the cause being that the particular eucalyptus from which the supplies of honey are chiefly drawn flowers only every other year. In the Wimmera, which is the chief honey-producing district, the production of honey rose from 467,617 lbs. in 1911-12 to 1,704,646 lbs. in 1912-13, and the number of hives had increased only from 16,380 to 17,073 in the same interval. The following are the figures for the State for the last ten years:—

BEE-KEEPING, 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

Season ended May.	Number of Bee-keepers.	Bee Hives.	Honey.	Beeswax.
			lbs.	lbs.
1904	5,609	40,759	833,968	18,979
1905	6,494	49,120	1,906,188	28,653
1906	5,300	41,780	1,209,144	21,844
1907	4,974	48,005	2,965,299	46,780
1908	4,745	43,212	1,138,992	24,521
1909	4,303	40,595	2,373,628	38,674
1910	3,976	42,632	1,611,284	22,369
1911	4,043	52,762	2,308,405	34,695
1912	3,787	53,711	1,635,260	28,405
1913	4,796	52,723	3,277,590	45,354

Poultry.

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State, in March, 1911, were as follows:—

Fowls	...	...	3,855,538
Ducks	...	...	288,413
Geese	...	...	59,851
Turkeys	...	...	190,077

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1912 was £1,659,100.

The following table shows the number of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years:—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077

It appears from the above that there was an increase in the number of poultry-owners between 1901 and 1911, and although geese and turkeys showed a slight decrease, there was an increase in fowls and ducks. The United Kingdom in the five years ended December, 1912, imported annually £7,615,054 worth of eggs, of which 43½ per cent. was from Russia, 24 per cent. from Denmark, 7 per cent. from Austria-Hungary, nearly 6 per cent. from Italy, 5 per cent. from France, 3½ per cent. from Germany, 11 per cent. from other foreign countries, and only about ⅓ per cent. from British countries. It also imported in these years an annual average of £888,086 worth of poultry, 99 per cent. of which was from foreign countries.

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1912, sums amounting to £597,303 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879:—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-9	... 142,963	1905-6	... 16,477
1889-90 to 1898-9	... 208,638	1906-7	... 16,513
1899-1900	... 14,801	1907-8	... 17,585
1900-1	... 15,817	1908-9	... 22,756
1901-2	... 17,250	1909-10	... 23,005
1902-3	... 16,489	1910-11	... 23,123
1903-4	... 15,759	1911-12	... 29,524
1904-5	... 16,603		

In addition to the expenditure of £597,303 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums amounting

to £45,850 in 1908-9, £10,734 in 1909-10, £43,648 in 1910-11, and £21,116 in 1911-12 were advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past ten years was as shown in the following statement:—

Rabbits,
&c., sold,
Melbourne
Fish
Market.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild Fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1903 ...	316,462	1,024	13,130
1904 ...	402,944	1,466	49,556
1905 ...	364,066	903	47,348
1906 ...	275,166	535	28,610
1907 ...	298,024	260	58,210
1908 ...	231,216	148	20,634
1909 ...	235,548	163	42,240
1910 ...	245,208	130½	34,180
1911 ...	320,282	222	24,420
1912 ...	480,192	363	29,562

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares have been exported to the United Kingdom and other overseas countries during recent years, the numbers and values for the last ten years being as follows:—

Frozen
rabbits,
&c., ex-
ported.

FROZEN RABBITS AND HARES EXPORTED OVERSEA: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs	£
1903 ...	3,447,077	165,580
1904 ...	4,045,036	125,038
1905 ...	5,093,952	219,665
1906 ...	4,622,307	221,064
1907 ...	3,251,231	154,789
1908 ...	1,743,466	84,835
1909 ...	1,675,578	82,182
1910 ...	1,372,087	68,469
1911 ...	1,373,501	69,426
1912 ...	1,111,902	57,233

In 1912 the exports overseas from Victoria also included 3,904,379 lbs. of rabbit and hare skins, valued at £221,614, and sent principally to the United Kingdom.

The following tables give information regarding the fishing industry. The first shows the various fishing stations round the coast and on the Murray and Goulburn Rivers, the number of men and boats engaged, and the value of the general fishing plant in use. The second shows the approximate quantity and value of Victorian and other fish sold in the Metropolitan market during the years 1911 and 1912; and the third shows the quantity and value

Fishing
industry

of Victorian fish sold in the Melbourne, Ballarat, and other markets during 1912 :—

FISHING INDUSTRY—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1912

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet	9	6	130	382
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	8	5	615	54
Brighton	8	7	126	69
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora ..	51	56	3,438	806
Dromana	25	16	761	215
Echuca	5	8	16	255
Frankston	8	10	396	94
Geelong	51	23	854	659
Gippsland Lakes	454	254	8,284	3,911
Kerang	8	8	35	190
Lorne	5	2	33	16
Mallacoota	7	5	1,055	81
Mentone	11	9	88	59
Mordialloc	11	8	276	183
Mornington	21	15	680	331
Nathalia	3	3	8	34
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	51	32	971	527
Portland	36	22	1,515	501
Port Albert	36	21	1,197	549
Port Fairy	30	20	1,558	274
Port Melbourne	39	30	1,308	535
Queenscliff	96	53	5,948	401
Sandringham	12	14	392	154
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye ..	12	10	1,075	235
St. Kilda	7	5	76	124
Swan Hill	3	3	13	62
Warrnambool	3	4	115	71
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) ..	108	59	2,281	1,558
Williamstown	20	13	318	142
Total	1,138	721	33,562	12,472

The quantities and values of Victorian and other fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during the last two years were as shown hereunder :—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1911 AND 1912.

		1911.		1912.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) ..	lbs.	9,279,312	57,995	9,289,826	73,544
Crayfish (Victorian) ..	doz.	30,931	7,733	35,714	10,714
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) ..	lbs.	2,375,944	39,599	2,359,270	43,253
Oysters	bags	15,526	26,005	16,934	26,489
Total .. ..		..	131,332	..	154,000

In addition to the above, 2,109 cwt. of smoked fish, and 155 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1912.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters, and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1912 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1912.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	9,289,826	35,714	73,544	10,714
Ballarat	547,344	2,277	3,452	595
Other	114,011	1,469	903	441
Total	9,951,181	39,460	77,899	11,750

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The available figures for 1909 and 1912 are appended:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1912.

	1909.—Interstate.		1909.—Oversea.		1912.—Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,772,999	22,720	758,545	11,076	1,005,327	18,671
Smoked	127,016	662	99,793	3,322	43,255	1,920
Fresh Oysters cwt.	16,941	8,529	7,935	4,145	7,352	4,596
Potted, &c. ..	..	41	..	4,559	..	6,017
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	117,177	3,266	4,823,366	116,931	5,854,119	170,352
N.E.I. .. cwt.	214	356	5,815	9,434	5,625	9,717
Total ..	..	35,574	..	149,467	..	211,273

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 4,893,522 lbs., or 83½ per cent. of the imports from overseas countries, came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1912.

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for the consumption of many articles which could be supplied from this State and would give very profitable employment. The magnitude of the importations by the United Kingdom of certain articles that can be profitably produced here is revealed by the particulars given in the table which follows. The figures, which are taken from the United Kingdom Board of Trade returns, represent the trade in 1912 and the average annual imports for each of the five-year periods 1902 to 1906 and 1907 to 1911.

Imports by United Kingdom of articles that may be further developed in Victoria.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1902 TO 1906, 1907 TO 1911, AND 1912.**

Articles.	Period.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
		Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Butter ..	1902-6	1,712,956	2,472,530	17,312,389	21,497,875
	1907-11	3,097,212	1,765,365	18,740,997	23,603,574
	1912	3,225,886	2,153,504	18,974,803	24,354,193
Cheese ..	1902-6	..	4,978,094	1,673,493	6,651,587
	1907-11	12,448	5,595,337	1,266,113	6,873,898
	1912	4,903	6,230,681	1,178,507	7,414,091
Eggs ..	1902-6	..	157,774	6,555,769	6,713,543
	1907-11	..	20,600	7,342,655	7,363,255
	1912	..	2,724	8,391,800	8,394,524
Meats ..	1902-6	1,429,209	6,863,373	30,711,627	39,004,209
	1907-11	3,471,839	6,607,903	32,736,164	42,815,906
	1912	4,317,329	6,689,969	36,130,514	47,137,812
Poultry and Game	1902-6	3,166	29,041	1,060,502	1,092,709
	1907-11	9,553	11,660	994,356	1,015,569
	1912	..	16,669	918,327	934,996
Fruit—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved ..	1902-6	266,617	1,252,458	11,902,119	13,421,194
	1907-11	384,980	1,434,343	12,611,445	14,430,768
	1912	500,341	1,339,238	13,604,752	15,444,331
Sugar ..	1902-6	..	965,979	16,076,546	17,042,525
	1907-11	2,608	1,604,791	20,786,705	22,394,104
	1912	13,167	1,595,519	23,540,975	25,149,661
Flax and Hemp ..	1902-6	..	1,002,294	6,434,494	7,436,788
	1907-11	..	805,505	6,492,596	7,298,101
	1912	..	802,982	8,202,693	9,005,675
Maize ..	1902-6	..	702,006	10,784,652	11,486,658
	1907-11	..	676,792	10,947,788	11,624,580
	1912	..	774,181	12,819,035	13,593,216
Wheat ..	1902-6	2,373,506	9,055,721	20,419,283	31,848,510
	1907-11	4,343,622	12,772,819	23,680,500	40,796,941
	1912	5,334,878	19,913,847	21,196,507	46,445,232
Wheatmeal and Flour ..	1902-6	230,520	945,335	6,578,130	7,753,985
	1907-11	191,694	1,220,634	4,773,220	6,185,548
	1912	368,648	2,223,124	2,926,732	5,518,504
Wine ..	1902-6	117,010	19,185	4,213,525	4,349,720
	1907-11	134,364	24,883	3,774,371	3,933,618
	1912	113,282	38,525	4,135,619	4,287,426
Leather ..	1902-6	401,190	2,515,675	5,473,448	8,390,313
	1907-11	402,231	2,904,885	6,152,809	9,459,925
	1912	435,741	3,336,277	7,953,668	11,725,686
Skins, Furs, and Hides ..	1902-6	935,298	2,877,271	4,998,422	8,810,991
	1907-11	1,766,625	3,685,330	7,746,724	13,198,679
	1912	2,161,812	4,789,606	8,230,703	15,182,121
Tallow and Stearine	1902-6	667,477	550,351	1,204,424	2,422,252
	1907-11	1,306,817	717,578	1,544,082	3,568,457
	1912	1,374,541	744,118	1,461,445	3,580,104
Wool (Sheep and Lambs) ..	1902-6	10,061,829	8,603,913	3,710,411	22,376,153
	1907-11	14,031,340	12,482,592	5,299,274	31,873,206
	1912	12,589,003	14,019,416	6,626,596	33,235,015

The requirements of the United Kingdom as regards the sixteen articles specified were met by foreign countries to the extent of 71 per cent. during 1902-6, of 67 per cent during 1907-11, and of 65 per cent. in 1912. Only 9 per cent. of such requirements during the period 1902-6, 12 per cent. during the period 1907-11, and 11 per cent. in 1912 was supplied by Australia, where bountiful soils and a salubrious climate, especially in Victoria, give an opportunity of doing much more than at present in the supply of butter, meats, fruits, breadstuffs, &c. That it requires only increased population to enormously swell the output of primary products is apparent if a comparison be made with Great Britain, which is of equal size and less favoured generally by climate.

The figures for 1912 relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1912.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area acres	56,245,760	56,214,327
Wheat produced bushels	26,223,104	55,838,360
Oats produced "	8,323,639	109,935,064
Barley produced "	1,744,527	51,238,728
Peas and Beans produced "	232,856	11,641,320
Potatoes produced tons	191,112	3,179,632
Turnips and swedes produced "	5,628*	20,278,639
Mangolds produced "	14,615	8,836,718
Hay produced "	1,572,933	9,018,631
Horses No.	530,494	1,611,277
Cattle "	1,508,089	7,026,096
Sheep "	11,892,224	25,057,732
Pigs "	210,072	2,655,797

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

It should be possible in Victoria to have as great a production from agriculture and to maintain as many live stock as in Great Britain.

MINING.

Details of expenditure in connexion with the mining industry are given in the following statements:—

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department	26,531	24,910	25,795	25,738	25,980
State Coal Mine ... ..	...	...	46,695	152,573	189,049
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund ...	...	...	...	15,575	6,046
Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of	7,541	7,419	11,093	7,098	10,018

State expenditure on Mining.

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1907-8 TO 1911-12—*continued.*

—	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.— <i>continued.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Diamond drills for prospecting ...	13,150	11,805	15,978	17,124	16,938
Testing plants ...	2,093	2,203	3,846	3,793	3,374
Geological and underground surveys of mines ...	5,701	5,628	6,014	5,941	6,354
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	...	19,465	24,641	15,421	6,850
Miscellaneous ...	2,274	8,094	10,013	4,619	4,170
	57,290	79,524	144,075	247,882	268,779
Expenditure from Surplus Revenue.					
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	21,757	19,357	5,001	2,095	737
Expenditure from Loan Moneys.					
State Coal Mine ...	...	...	35,906	65,278	48,369
Total ...	79,047	98,881	184,982	315,255	317,885

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 534 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £420,576 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, details of which expenditure appear in the next statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

	£
Advances to companies—Development of mining ...	62,740
" " Boring for gold and coal, &c. ...	62,532
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ...	57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material ...	12,357
Construction of races and dams ...	8,260
Advances to miners for prospecting ...	27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights ...	20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ...	9,975
State Coal Mine ...	149,554
Miscellaneous ...	9,740
Total ...	420,576

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1912, for the development of mining totalled £151,235, of which sum £18,837 had up to that date been repaid, £22,328 realized, and £60,719 written off, leaving £49,350 outstanding. Interest paid during 1911-12 amounted to £596, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1912, to £1,865.

The following statement shows the manner of occupation of all persons connected with mining industries throughout the State according to the Census returns of 1911 :—

Persons engaged mining, 1911.

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING PURSUITS, 1911.

Persons following Mining Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		Working on their own Account, but not employing Labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Assisting but not receiving Wages.		Indefinite.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mines department officer .. ..	..	..	..	..	138	3	..	..	1	..	2	..
Mine, gold, proprietor, manager, worker ..	277	1	1,735	..	11,456	..	10	..	1,246	..	733	..
Mine, tin, proprietor, manager, worker ..	5	..	8	..	33	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Mine, silver, proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Mine, coal, proprietor, manager, worker ..	1	..	2	..	1,326	..	..	..	7	..	48	..
Mine, iron, proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mine, copper, proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Mine, precious stones, manager, worker ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others and undefined, proprietor, manager, worker ..	72	1	190	..	906	16	3	..	653	..	301	..
Quarry proprietor, manager worker ..	50	..	21	..	817	..	..	..	41	..	22	..
Others	2	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	407	2	1,964	..	14,731	19	13	..	1,957	..	1,116	..

Total Males 20,188

Total Females 21

GRAND TOTAL 20,209

Gold miners. The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the ten years ended with 1912 are subjoined:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1903	11,058	14,150	25,208
1904	10,405	13,926	24,331
1905	11,403	13,966	25,369
1906	10,951	14,353	25,304
1907	10,390	12,901	23,291
1908	8,673	12,180	20,853
1909	7,925	10,746	18,671
1910	6,638	9,915	16,553
1911	5,144	8,871	14,015
1912	4,156	7,700	11,856

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1912 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 739; Ballarat, 1,917; Bendigo, 3,202; Beechworth, 2,247; Castlemaine, 1,537; Gippsland, 731; and Maryborough, 1,483.

**Mineral³
produce.**

The following table shows the quantity and value of the metals and minerals produced in Victoria up to the end of 1912:—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1912.		Recorded during 1912.		Total Recorded to end of 1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£
Gold	68,192,737	289,663,989	480,131	2,039,464	68,672,868	291,703,453
Silver	1,342,828	204,159	17,424*	2,200	1,360,252*	206,359
Platinum	30,058	7,816	..	..	30,058	7,816
	184	989	..	..	184	989
Coal, black	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
.. brown	4,077,909	2,177,562	589,143	258,455	4,667,052	2,436,017
Ore—copper	69,173	25,508	4,012	866	73,185	26,374
.. tin	18,994	215,761	..	..	18,994	215,761
.. antimony	15,667	776,947	48	5,733	15,715	782,680
.. silverlead	35,466	224,712	2,430	16,162	37,896	240,874
.. iron	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
.. manganese	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
.. ..	25	152	20	60	45	212
.. ..	55	5,085	10	574	65	5,659
.. ..	..	108	..	20	..	128
.. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
.. ..	19,120	11,114	2,078	3,359	21,198	14,473
.. ..	172	510	211	633	383	1,143
.. ..	5,247	11,024	288	342	5,535	11,366
.. ..	3,893	15,952	850	3,400	4,743	19,352
.. ..	68	80	13	26	81	106
.. ..	..	3,998,636	..	168,421	..	4,167,057
..
Total .. ..	..	297,359,034	..	2,499,715	..	299,858,749

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint.—† From 866 only.—‡ Record from 1900.

The total quantity of gold raised from its first discovery in 1851 to the end of 1912 was 73,048,216 ounces gross, or, as shown above, 68,672,868 ounces fine, the estimated value being £291,703,453. This sum is based on the average value of the gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1912 was £3 19s. per ounce. The yield of gold for 1912—516,255 ounces gross, or 480,131 ounces fine—was 25,819 ounces gross or 23,869 ounces fine less than the yield of the previous year. The falling off occurred mainly in the deep alluvial mines at Rutherglen and Ararat, and in the quartz mines at Ballarat, Berringa, and Omeo.

According to the calculations of the mining registrars, the yields of gold from alluvial workings and from quartz reefs during 1911 and 1912 in each mining district of the State were as follows:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1911 AND 1912.

Mining District.	1911.			1912.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz	Total	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Ararat and Stawell ...	15,966	6,009	21,975	11,438	8,104	19,542
Ballarat ...	15,704	64,884	80,588	11,034	53,315	64,349
Beechworth ...	79,175	19,520	98,695	70,493	15,252	85,745
Bendigo ...	2,520	166,140	168,660	2,812	169,204	172,016
Castlemaine ...	13,010	60,892	73,902	11,268	61,278	72,546
Gippsland ..	6,498	25,753	32,251	6,497	16,418	22,915
Maryborough ...	39,457	28,172	67,629	42,486	25,720	68,206
Total ...	172,330	371,370	543,700	156,028	349,291	505,319

In 1911, these calculations were in excess of the actual yield by 1,626 ounces, but in 1912 they were 10,936 ounces short of the yield.

On 31st December, 1912, there were 15 mines on the Bendigo gold-field with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,614 feet; New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,682 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,579 feet; North Johnson's, 3,498 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,493 feet; Carlisle, 3,460 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,365 feet; Clarence, 3,310 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; Princess Dagmar, 3,020 feet; and Johnson's Reef No. 2, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 2,000 feet in depth at Bendigo is fifty-three.

Deep
mines.

The following are the deepest mines on other gold-fields:—Long Tunnel, Walhalla, 4,051 feet incline and 350 feet vertical, equal to 3,450 feet vertical; Magdala, Stawell, 2,425 feet; Lord Nelson, St. Arnaud, 2,405 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Jubilee, Scarsdale, 2,014 feet.

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing.

The number of gold dredging and hydraulic sluicing leases in force on 31st December, 1912, was 138, with an area of 14,797 acres. Prior to 1900 the yield of gold from dredging operations was 90,528 ounces, and from 1900 to 1912, 881,806 ounces were obtained from 6,569 acres worked, the average yield of gold being 134.2 ounces per acre, or 2.23 grains per cubic yard of material treated. The quantity of tin won by the same means during the period 1900-12 was 572 tons. The following tables give particulars of the industry for 1912:—

DREDGE MINING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING, 1912.

District.				Number of Plants.	Gold won during 1912.	Dividends paid during 1912.*
					ozs.	£
Ararat and Stawell	...	...	...	1	801	...
Ballarat	...	...	...	9	3,384	194
Beechworth	...	...	...	53	53,066	26,073
Bendigo	...	...	...	5	1,999	700
Castlemaine	...	...	...	15	7,054	662
Gippsland	...	...	...	6	5,547	4,525
Maryborough	...	...	...	5	1,363	166
Unspecified	...	...	...	5	567	...
Total	...	...	...	99	73,781	...

* These figures are merely approximate, as information was not furnished in connexion with some privately-owned plants.

DESCRIPTION OF DREDGING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING PLANTS.

District.				Bucket Dredges.	Pump Hydraulic Sluices.	Jet Elevators.	Gravitation Hydraulic Sluicing.	Total.
Ararat and Stawell	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ballarat	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	9
Beechworth	...	...	...	47	3	3	...	53
Bendigo	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Castlemaine	...	...	...	4	5	6	...	15
Gippsland	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Total	...	...	...	56	26	12	5	99

The 56 bucket dredges raised 16,777,591 cubic yards of material and won 59,445 ounces of gold; the 26 pump hydraulic sluicing plants dealt with 2,445,009 cubic yards of material for a return of 11,148 ounces of gold; the 12 hydraulic jet elevators put through 407,265 cubic yards of material for a return of 2,621 ounces of gold; and the 5 plants working by gravitation hydraulic sluicing dealt with 92,362 cubic yards of material, which yielded 567 ounces of gold. The total quantity of material treated by these plants during 1912 was 19,722,227 cubic yards, representing an area of 676 acres, the amount of gold obtained being 73,781 ounces, and of tin 21 tons, as against a treatment of 20,144,347 cubic yards in 1911 for 81,594 ounces of gold, and 6 tons of tin. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 1.8 grains in 1912, as against 1.94 in the previous year. In 1912 the number of men employed in connexion with these 99 plants was 1,293, and their wages amounted to £134,841.

The following is a return showing the value of machinery used in alluvial and quartz mining for the five years ended 1912:—

Value of
machinery
on gold-
fields.

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1908	933,470	1,797,825	2,731,295
1909	850,311	1,643,072	2,493,383
1910	803,636	1,621,972	2,425,608
1911	604,925	1,475,418	2,080,343
1912	552,856	1,208,798	1,761,654

The next return shows the amount paid in dividends in each mining district of the State for the last five years:—

Gold-mining
dividends.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1908 TO 1912.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ... ..	...	5,275	22,519	19,781	2,637
Ballarat	43,500	47,863	32,217	22,896	6,850
Beechworth	78,245	54,114	46,551	43,187	38,627
Bendigo	133,114	159,273	99,421	123,153	113,188
Castlemaine	18,669	48,225	55,619	53,462	41,937
Gippsland	44,515	6,960	6,600	2,250	675
Maryborough	1,250	17,500	15,000	20,950	12,867
Total	319,293	339,210	277,927	285,684	216,781

The yields of gold for the State and the dividends paid by gold-mining companies during the last ten years are given below :—

YIELDS AND DIVIDENDS, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Value of Gold Produced.	Dividends Paid.
	£	£
1903	3,259,482	601,152
1904	3,252,045	623,398
1905	3,173,744	454,431
1906	3,280,478	484,693
1907	2,954,617	317,412
1908	2,849,838	319,293
1909	2,778,956	339,210
1910	2,422,745	277,927
1911	2,140,855	285,684
1912	2,039,464	216,781

The dividends paid in the years mentioned range from 10.6 to 19 per cent. of the gold produced, the average for the ten years being 14 per cent.

Gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

The following table summarizes the production of gold in Australasia from 1851, the year of its first discovery, and shows the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States at different periods. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place :—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1912.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.
1851-60	23,334,263	3,280,963	75,000	..	..	..	35,845
1861-70	16,276,566	3,542,912	250,000	..	..	3,504	5,507,004
1871-80	10,156,297	2,251,666	3,187,855	84,593	..	180,178	4,009,345
1881-90	7,103,448	1,164,452	3,925,620	209,275	46,967	397,983	2,265,616
1891-00	7,476,038	2,958,295	7,358,129	355,208	5,870,662	605,519	2,788,398
1851-00	64,346,612	13,198,288	14,796,604	649,076	5,917,629	1,187,184	14,606,208
	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.
1901 ..	730,453	216,888	598,382	28,951	1,703,416	69,491	412,876
1902 ..	720,866	254,435	640,463	24,082	1,871,037	70,996	469,406
1903 ..	767,297	254,260	668,546	22,269	2,064,801	59,891	461,648
1904 ..	765,600	269,817	639,151	17,925	1,983,230	65,921	467,897
1905 ..	747,166	274,267	592,620	20,447	1,955,316	73,540	492,955
1906 ..	772,290	253,987	544,636	14,077	1,794,547	60,023	534,617
1907 ..	695,576	247,363	466,478	11,871	1,697,553	65,354	477,312
1908 ..	671,208	224,792	465,085	9,161	1,647,911	57,085	471,968
1909 ..	654,222	204,709	455,576	7,989	1,595,269	44,777	472,465
1910 ..	570,383	188,857	441,400	11,645	1,470,632	37,048	446,434
1911 ..	504,000	181,121	386,164	11,680	1,370,868	31,101	427,385
1912 ..	480,131	165,295	347,946	7,340	1,282,658	37,973	310,963

* Quantity received at Melbourne and Sydney Mints.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900 inclusive, was 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ million ounces (gross), more than half of which was produced in Victoria. The Australasian production for the twelve years, 1901 to 1912, was nearly 44 million ounces (fine), to which Western Australia contributed about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces.

The total production of gold and silver for all countries since 1860, and for the leading gold and silver producing countries in 1911, as set out in the following tables, have been extracted principally from the annual reports of the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A. The figures relating to the year 1873 and subsequent years are those of the Bureau of the Mint, and have been compiled from information furnished by foreign Governments, and revised from the latest data:—

World's production of gold and silver.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869	61,314,500	260,450,800	378,311,600	103,714,600
1870 to 1879	52,764,400	224,131,700	628,717,300	159,639,000
1880 to 1889	51,405,100	218,357,900	921,103,100	197,783,000
1890 to 1899	95,081,700	403,886,400	1,568,876,900	235,663,700
1900	12,315,100	52,312,000	173,591,400	22,115,800
1901	12,625,500	53,630,500	173,011,300	21,330,900
1902	14,354,700	60,975,600	162,763,500	17,726,200
1903	15,852,600	67,338,500	167,689,300	18,607,200
1904	16,804,400	71,381,300	164,195,300	19,569,200
1905	18,396,500	78,144,200	172,317,700	21,599,400
1906	19,471,100	82,708,900	165,054,500	22,957,200
1907	19,977,300	84,859,000	184,207,000	24,982,500
1908	21,422,200	90,923,000	203,131,400	22,327,200
1909	21,965,100	93,303,000	212,149,000	22,678,400
1910	22,023,200	93,549,700	221,707,600	24,601,400
1911	22,327,100	94,840,700	225,338,200	25,004,100
Total	478,100,500	2,030,793,200	5,722,165,100	960,299,800

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER—PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1911.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
Africa	9,265,700	39,358,600	1,064,100	118,100
Australasia	2,912,300	12,370,700	16,578,400	1,839,600
Austria-Hungary	105,700	449,000	1,538,800	170,700
British India	534,700	2,271,500	104,300	11,600
Canada	472,200	2,006,000	32,740,700	3,633,000
Germany	3,000	12,900	5,597,000	621,100
Japan	193,900	823,500	4,414,400	489,800
Mexico	1,203,600	5,112,500	79,032,400	8,769,600
Peru	22,100	93,700	6,626,900	735,300
Russia	1,555,300	6,606,700	477,100	53,000
United States	4,687,100	19,909,600	60,399,400	6,702,100
Other Countries	1,371,500	5,826,000	16,764,700	1,860,200
Total	22,327,100	94,840,700	225,338,200	25,004,100

Coal
production.

The following return shows the quantity of coal raised in each year, or group of years, since its first production:—

COAL RAISED IN VICTORIA TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1876	9,640
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890 ..	64,625
From 1891 to 31st December, 1900 ...	1,719,778
1901	209,479
1902	225,164
1903	69,861
1904	121,742
1905	155,186
1906	160,631
1907	138,634
1908	113,962
1909	128,673
1910	369,709
1911	659,998
1912	593,155
Total	4,740,237

These particulars include brown coal and lignite.

The development of the Powlett River coal-field was undertaken by the State in November, 1909, and in June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles, and boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal exist in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year 1912 was 455,658 tons, valued at £184,056 at the mine. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1912, was 1,191, and comprised 598 coal miners, 161 wheelers, 173 others below ground, and 259 surface men. Fifty of the surface men were employed in the erection of buildings, machinery, &c. The mine worked 250 days during the year, and the earnings of the miners averaged 13s. 8d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights. The net profit on the working of the mine for the financial year ended 30th June, 1912, was £9,833, as against that of the previous year, £24,102. The small profit in 1911-12 is attributable to a stoppage in developmental work for some time and to a strike which lasted from 4th April to 17th May.

The State coal-field.

The quantity of coal raised in the various States and in New Zealand from the date of the earliest records is given below. There is no record of any coal mining having been done in South Australia.

Coal produced in Australasia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1878	13,747	17,538,869	507,226	..	92,176	709,931
1878 to 1882 ..	1,987	8,503,937	305,692	..	54,110	1,408,893
1883 to 1887 ..	10,196	13,902,101	911,416	..	60,744	2,506,631
1888 to 1892 ..	107,454	17,738,842	1,444,669	..	208,060	3,179,846
1893 to 1897 ..	940,954	18,982,101	1,587,973	..	211,990	3,785,485
1898 to 1902 ..	1,154,348	26,721,213	2,440,078	434,716	235,221	5,566,597
1903 ..	69,861	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	49,069	1,420,193
1904 ..	121,742	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,109	1,537,838
1905 ..	155,186	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	51,993	1,585,756
1906 ..	160,631	7,626,362	606,772	149,755	52,896	1,729,536
1907 ..	138,634	8,657,924	683,272	142,372	58,891	1,831,009
1908 ..	113,962	9,147,025	696,332	175,248	61,067	1,860,975
1909 ..	128,673	7,019,879	756,577	214,302	61,162	1,911,247
1910 ..	369,709	8,173,508	871,166	262,166	82,445	2,197,362
1911 ..	659,998	8,691,604	891,568	249,899	57,067	2,066,073
1912 ..	593,155	9,885,815	902,166	295,079	53,560	2,177,615

NOTE.—For details of single years see issue of this publication for 1905.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1911 was about 1,050 million tons, of which the United Kingdom produced more than one-fourth, and the United

Coal production of the world.

States more than two-fifths. The following return shows the production and consumption of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world :—

COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1911.

Country.	Production.	Value per ton at Collieries.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-)	Number of Men Employed under and over ground.
	Tons.	s. d.	Tons.	
Australia	10,550,136	7 5½	- 3,133,000	21,762
New Zealand	2,066,073	10 10½	- 36,000	4,290
Austria	14,149,000	8 5½	+ 10,692,000*	74,044
Belgium	22,683,000	12 0	+ 1,443,000	144,054
British India	12,716,000	3 11½	- 543,000	116,155
Canada	10,082,000	10 9	+ 11,718,000	25,563
France	38,023,000	12 3½†	+ 19,110,000	199,786†
German Empire	158,164,000	9 9½	- 24,727,000	621,121†
Japan	15,763,000	6 8½†	- 5,001,000	137,467†
Russian Empire	22,824,000	10 4†	+ 5,474,000	174,061‡
United Kingdom	271,899,000	8 1½	- 87,040,000	1,045,272
United States	443,025,000	5 10½	- 17,603,000	722,322

* Austria-Hungary. † Figures for 1910. ‡ Figures for 1907. || Figures for 1908.

Quarries.

There were 88 quarries in which work was carried on during 1912; these gave employment to 1,296 persons, and the sum paid in wages was £143,479. These figures include the persons employed and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries, and cannot be separated therefrom.

The quantity and value of stone raised during the last five years are set forth in the following table :—

QUARRIES : 1908 TO 1912.

Year.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
	Bluestone.	Free-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1908	491,446	1,594	713	54,671	84,479
1909	525,555	370	838	55,134	88,610
1910	636,029	5,469	345	58,274	114,955
1911	760,699	3,936	310	62,610	151,426
1912	837,088	8,351	1,687	58,755	161,843

During 1912 the Mines Department had the following boring Boring.
plant at work:—Six diamond drills with calyx cutters, six Victoria
drills with calyx cutters, and one pioneer drill. Twelve of these
machines were engaged in boring for coal, and put down 94 bores,
the aggregate depth of which was 37,112 feet. The remaining drills
were employed in boring for gold, and sank 8 bores for an aggregate
depth of 626 feet.

Government batteries are located in 25 districts, and during 1912 Government
treated 2,887 tons of ore, which yielded 2,491 ounces of gold, the batteries.
net cost to the Mines Department being £2,418.

There were 209 plants at work treating tailings by the cyanide Cyanida-
process during 1912, this number representing a decrease of 39 in tion.
comparison with that for the year 1911. The total quantity of
gold obtained in the year was 55,470 ounces, valued at £200,277,
from 881,306 tons of tailings, or an average of 1 dwt. 6 grs. per
ton, being a decrease of 221,650 in tonnage of tailings treated, and
of 4,516 ounces in yield, as compared with the previous year. The
records show that since the introduction of methods of this kind a
grand total of 13,807,730 tons of tailings has been treated by
cyanide and other processes for 1,120,718 ounces of gold, the yield
being equal to an average of 1 dwt. 15 grs. per ton.

The number of accidents happening in 1912 in connexion with Mining
gold mining was 86, in which 16 persons were killed and 76 seriously accidents.
injured. In the last twenty years the average annual number of men
employed in gold mining was 25,045, and the average yearly number
of accidents 108, 29 persons per annum being killed, and 87 injured,
or 1.15 and 3.47 respectively per thousand employed. In coal
mining during 1912, 2 persons were killed and 19 injured, and during
the twenty-four years, 1889-1912, accidents were responsible for 34
persons being killed and 180 being injured. Since 1905, only
those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which incapacitated
the sufferer from work for a period of at least fourteen days.

MANUFACTORIES.

That which is regarded in the subsequent tables as constituting Definition of
a factory is any establishment employing on the average four per- a factory
sons or more, also those employing less than four persons where
machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the busi-
ness carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale
or retail) or for export.

The classification of industries adopted was drawn up in 1902 Classification
at a conference of Australian statisticians. Where two or more of factories
industries are carried on by one proprietor in the same building,
each industry is, where possible, treated as a separate undertaking.
The following table shows, for the year 1912, the number of factories
in each class of industry, the volume of power used, the number of

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1912.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i>										
Boiling down	18	143	12	128	..	..	13,072	3,610	154,059	199,833
Bone milling	17	479	11	116	1	3	12,407	3,940	63,348	92,277
Tanning	55	1,471	62	1,475	1	10	168,567	10,935	1,059,941	1,371,741
Fellmongering	35	690	39	408	1	..	36,483	4,424	443,107	520,075
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	202	1,817	214	656	4	13	51,281	8,249	698,614	827,921
Other	8	53	4	220	..	1	22,632	203	44,338	70,200
Total	335	4,653	342	3,003	7	27	304,442	31,361	2,463,407	3,082,047
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, and Candle..	24	474	9	612	..	42	67,824	11,529	428,229	632,707

persons employed, the wages paid, and the other chief items of expenditure, also the value of articles produced or work done:—

*Class III.—Processes relating to Stone,
Clay, Glass, &c.*

4238. Brick, pottery, &c. ..	119	4,504	102	2,014	..	33	236,526	75,195	48,387	508,593
Cement, including cement pipes ..	5	1,040	3	248	..	2	30,342	6,477	19,812	74,717
Glass, including bottles ..	8	104	15	796	..	1	83,721	23,489	25,288	161,719
„ bevelling ..	20	74	22	235	..	3	25,587	838	44,903	92,376
Marble and stone dressing ..	42	232	50	378	..	2	48,069	916	55,724	136,006
Other ..	28	101	31	271	..	1	31,186	7,223	17,811	89,608
Total — —	222	6,055	223	3,942	..	42	455,431	114,138	211,925	1,063,019

Class IV.—Working in Wood.

Cooperage ..	14	53	12	104	..	..	13,172	172	13,258	31,295
Sawmilling, moulding, &c. ..	342	8,521	383	6,006	..	30	659,503	10,547	980,565	1,992,628
Mantelpiece ..	15	40	20	248	..	4	27,169	162	30,902	69,346
Wood carving, turning ..	34	358	37	230	..	8	23,506	1,777	29,167	71,171
Other ..	8	45	12	95	..	2	9,914	263	16,301	33,832
Total — —	413	9,017	464	6,683	..	44	733,264	12,921	1,070,193	2,198,272

Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.

Agricultural implement ..	67	1,014	75	2,576	..	14	309,789	19,388	329,397	799,217
Engineering, iron foundry, &c. ..	326	5,857	382	8,210	..	57	988,802	83,841	1,154,377	2,640,453
Railway workshop ..	15	1,229	..	4,627	..	4	626,258	19,904	876,576	1,653,116
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. ..	70	299	60	1,234	..	142	123,115	3,046	237,887	427,689
Brass, copper smithing ..	58	316	73	835	..	29	82,936	4,874	87,445	210,618
Wireworking ..	16	158	16	237	..	8	23,184	751	65,553	117,410
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide ..	86	405	112	575	..	..	56,178	5,896	99,050	218,956
Oven, range ..	21	99	25	194	..	..	20,862	1,029	26,749	59,221
Other ..	55	1,030	55	579	2	5	61,631	5,319	159,903	270,043
Total — —	714	10,407	798	19,067	2	259	2,292,755	144,048	3,036,937	6,396,723

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1912—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink or the preparation thereof.</i>										
Bacon curing	29	512	34	390	1	9	45,794	4,965	533,483	634,366
Butter, cheese, butterine	200	2,856	47	1,300	..	96	155,511	26,917	3,291,776	3,682,522
Meat freezing, preserving, &c. ..	12	2,886	8	1,038	..	9	106,339	18,449	926,876	1,110,230
Biscuit	5	271	4	875	..	515	95,770	9,225	366,796	599,178
Flourmilling	61	4,602	54	789	1	1	95,266	22,858	2,179,608	2,565,014
Jam, sauce, &c.	31	304	24	922	2	789	110,740	7,782	526,493	798,386
Oatmeal, starch, &c.	27	1,320	17	379	..	261	55,387	6,405	292,477	419,346
Sugar, confectionery, &c.	30	1,251	38	1,124	2	797	149,560	25,611	1,423,169	1,741,937
Aerated water, cordial, &c. ..	152	523	140	1,029	4	39	108,714	3,965	190,491	476,033
Malt	20	226	9	214	..	..	28,064	6,430	356,274	458,492
Brewing	29	2,517	24	984	..	..	149,605	24,619	436,717	980,927
Distilling	7	157	5	36	..	..	2,271	907	23,869	33,147
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. ..	11	546	4	168	..	101	26,268	3,171	235,040	310,907
Tobacco, &c.	16	472	12	984	1	791	191,162	2,504	674,017	1,196,151
Other	22	1,264	13	236	3	12	27,849	7,480	27,044	93,904
Total	652	19,707	433	10,468	14	3,420	1,348,300	171,288	11,484,130	15,100,540

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woollen mill	10	2,341	7	747	..	918	115,096	13,668	245,220	473,880
Clothing, Tailoring, &c. ..	442	346	399	2,104	21	8,067	625,300	11,924	1,024,987	2,020,029
Dressmaking and millinery ..	491	242	78	178	367	9,162	398,638	6,656	760,967	1,406,273
Underclothing, shirt ..	156	456	64	217	103	5,861	265,366	7,085	553,005	926,026
Hat, cap	39	415	35	680	5	1,083	137,457	5,095	189,267	413,443
Hosiery	42	171	28	84	25	965	56,765	1,448	131,299	227,382
Oileskin, waterproof clothing ..	6	20	6	61	1	253	22,262	427	52,518	93,018
Boot, shoe	151	1,168	183	4,134	7	2,450	570,025	9,292	1,132,045	1,951,998
Umbrella	9	12	9	57	1	147	13,654	265	50,639	75,255
Rope, twine, &c. ..	9	1,317	11	413	..	290	51,887	3,578	195,556	307,576
Sail, tent, &c. ..	15	18	12	97	..	62	12,133	225	40,648	63,593
Other	37	68	30	178	12	372	34,363	1,479	95,753	164,021
Total	1,407	6,574	862	8,950	542	29,630	2,302,946	61,142	4,471,904	8,122,494

*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,
Engraving, &c.*

Printing	350	2,436	415	4,863	7	1,113	696,626	21,710	641,358	2,029,904
Account-book, stationery, paper, &c. ..	20	256	23	632	2	622	88,268	2,759	133,319	283,550
Fancy box	26	79	24	145	4	517	40,330	1,039	56,061	123,724
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	16	36	18	153	..	3	17,660	540	12,757	42,643
Other	15	1,031	13	312	..	35	37,473	9,523	60,219	145,546
Total	427	3,838	493	6,105	13	2,290	880,357	35,571	903,714	2,625,367

Class IX.—Musical Instruments

..	5	233	5	173	..	11	22,135	113	16,160	43,759
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Class X.—Arms and Explosives

..	9	257	8	229	..	470	60,074	1,908	131,511	215,516
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FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1912—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i>										
Coach, motor building, cycle ..	368	775	423	3,512	1	40	347,549	12,028	317,428	834,981
Saddle, harness	54	19	61	502	..	59	56,864	451	82,020	168,201
Other	12	25	15	132	1	2	13,489	235	18,132	37,270
Total	434	819	499	4,146	2	101	417,902	12,714	417,580	1,040,452
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &c.</i>										
	13	1,166	12	228	..	..	30,499	973	15,080	59,667
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>										
Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	43	216	32	373	4	173	48,675	1,434	146,186	233,679
Cabinet, including billiard table ..	177	685	222	1,781	..	45	205,967	2,455	265,528	569,193
Picture frame	22	88	21	210	1	44	23,002	775	35,487	73,357
Other	13	144	16	325	..	16	32,656	1,907	62,796	112,235
Total	255	1,133	291	2,689	5	278	310,300	6,571	509,997	988,464

Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.												
Blacking, blue, &c.	..	..	16	142	13	162	..	135	20,649	816	105,426	182,059
Chemical	..	..	35	1,617	27	955	3	236	127,421	10,805	497,326	827,075
Other	..	..	37	90	54	215	1	3	14,901	476	28,558	60,112
Total	..	..	88	1,849	94	1,332	4	374	162,971	12,097	631,310	1,069,246
Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances												
	..	..	18	21	8	74	..	8	8,128	420	6,843	21,375
Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware												
	..	..	85	184	99	861	..	77	104,274	2,907	187,411	382,168
Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.												
Electric Light	..	..	24	20,005	..	659	..	7	89,435	46,448	743	309,156
Gas, coke	..	..	47	898	5	1,828	..	2	275,755	..	260,209	873,134
Other	..	..	19	1,225	15	239	..	297	40,729	4,356	65,657	137,384
Total	..	..	90	22,128	20	2,726	..	306	405,919	50,804	326,609	1,319,674
Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness)												
	..	..	32	148	35	361	1	208	45,143	1,294	182,434	275,118
Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included												
Rubber goods	..	..	11	571	6	827	..	299	109,987	11,037	429,726	634,013
Brush, broom	..	..	15	54	14	213	3	64	25,723	495	66,419	109,552
Basket, wickerware	..	..	14	2	17	144	..	..	13,870	45	10,783	30,600
Total	..	..	40	627	37	1,184	3	363	149,580	11,577	506,928	774,165
Grand Total	..	..	5,263	89,290	4,732	72,833	593	37,950	10,102,244	683,376	27,002,302	45,410,773

The amount of wages paid during the year (£10,102,244) represents an average payment for all employes of £91 4s., an increase of £7 14s. on the average for 1911, of £13 on that for 1910, of £17 13s. on that for 1909, of £19 12s. on that for 1908, of £21 18s. on that for 1907, and of £23 10s. on that for 1906. Concurrently with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the seven years, the proportions being:—66 per cent. males and 34 per cent. females in 1912; 66 per cent. males and 34 per cent. females in 1911; 64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1910; 63 per cent. males and 37 per cent. females in 1909; 64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1908; and 65 per cent. males and 35 per cent. females in 1907 and 1906. The above average wage for 1912 is very much below the general rates of wages as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 758, the reason being that the rates there mentioned relate to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £91 4s. relates to all employes, adult and juvenile, male and female, apprentices and improvers, employed in each industry. Further, all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

Outlay and
output of
factories.

The proportion per cent. that each of the items of outlay bore to the value of the output in the last two years is shown in the next statement.

OUTLAY AND OUTPUT OF FACTORIES: 1911 AND 1912.

	1911.		1912.	
	Value.	Proportion per cent.	Value.	Proportion per cent.
	£		£	
Wages	8,911,019	21·3	10,102,244	22·2
Fuel and Light	637,497	1·5	683,376	1·5
Materials	25,029,525	60·0	27,002,302	59·5
	34,578,041	82·8	37,787,922	83·2
Articles produced or work done	41,747,863	100·0	45,410,773	100·0
Margin for profit and miscellaneous ex- penses	7,169,822	17·2	7,622,851	16·8

The percentage of the total of the various items of outlay to the value of articles produced was '4 more in 1912 than in 1911, chiefly owing to an increase in the proportionate amount paid in wages. The percentage that the difference between output and outlay, available for miscellaneous expenses and profit, bore to the output was consequently '4 less than in 1911.

The following grouping shows the factories arranged according to the number of persons employed:—

Under 4 hands	800 factories	1,912 persons.	Classification according to persons employed.
4 hands	...	...	588 "	2,352 "
5 to 10 hands	...	...	1,844 "	12,831 "
11 to 20 hands	...	...	939 "	13,805 "
21 to 50 hands	...	...	674 "	21,298 "
51 to 100 hands	...	...	223 "	15,368 "
101 hands and upwards	...	...	195 "	48,542 "
Total	5,263 "	116,108 "	

Of the 5,263 establishments, 3,653 used steam, gas, electric or other motive power, and employed 98,235 persons; and 1,610 used manual labour only, and employed 17,873 persons.

In the next return will be found particulars for the years 1911 and 1912 of the factories in the metropolitan and country districts.

Factories, metropolitan and country.

Factories AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, METROPOLIS AND COUNTRY:
1911 AND 1912.

Nature of Industry.	1911.			1912.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	84	2,124	13	85	2,027	10
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	12	486	26	12	536	41
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	96	2,768	15	100	3,151	21
4. Working in wood	168	3,947	30	188	4,458	33
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	440	13,873	166	471	15,691	237
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	197	6,856	3,288	195	7,134	3,112
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,128	8,328	26,084	1,102	8,239	25,930
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	255	5,070	2,158	264	5,253	2,188
9. Musical instruments	5	185	12	5	178	11
10. Arms and explosives	6	159	223	6	201	409
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	219	2,710	75	228	2,857	69
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	11	127	..	12	234	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	222	2,695	264	233	2,828	275
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	50	1,003	337	53	1,092	367
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	16	74	5	17	79	7
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware	74	882	64	79	931	75
17. Heat, light, and energy	29	2,131	351	32	2,366	305
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and har- ness	32	412	222	32	396	209
19. Wares not elsewhere included	44	1,142	360	40	1,221	366
Total	3,088	54,972	33,693	3,154	58,872	33,665

FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED—continued.

Nature of Industry.	1911.			1912.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>Country Districts.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	253	1,385	21	250	1,318	24
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	11	88	1	12	85	1
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	119	944	26	122	1,014	21
4. Working in wood ..	207	2,671	6	225	2,689	11
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	234	4,013	17	243	4,174	24
6. Connected with food and drink, &c.	454	3,984	304	457	3,767	322
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	288	1,472	4,074	305	1,573	4,242
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	165	1,366	112	163	1,345	115
10. Arms and explosives ..	3	37	56	3	36	61
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c.	191	1,809	36	206	1,788	34
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	1	6	..	1	6	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	20	154	9	22	152	8
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	31	317	15	35	334	11
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	1	4	1	1	3	1
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware ..	6	27	2	6	29	2
17. Heat, light, and energy ..	54	324	2	58	380	1
Total	2,038	18,601	4,682	2,109	18,693	4,878
<i>State.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	337	3,509	34	335	3,345	34
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	23	574	27	24	621	42
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	215	3,712	41	222	4,165	42
4. Working in wood ..	375	6,618	36	413	7,147	44
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	674	17,886	183	714	19,865	261
6. Connected with food and drink, &c.	651	10,840	3,592	652	10,901	3,434
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	1,416	9,800	30,158	1,407	9,812	30,172
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	420	6,436	2,270	427	6,598	2,203
9. Musical instruments ..	5	185	12	5	178	11
10. Arms and explosives ..	9	196	279	9	237	470
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c.	410	4,519	111	434	4,645	103
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	12	133	..	13	240	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	242	2,849	273	255	2,980	283
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	81	1,320	352	88	1,426	378
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	17	78	6	18	82	8
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware ..	80	909	66	85	960	77
17. Heat, light, and energy ..	83	2,455	353	90	2,746	306
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness ..	32	412	222	32	396	209
19. Wares not elsewhere included ..	44	1,142	360	40	1,221	366
Total	5,126	73,573	38,375	5,263	77,565	38,543

The factories in the metropolitan area in 1912 exceeded by 66 the number in 1911 and by 264 that in 1910, whilst those in country districts numbered 71 more than in 1911, and 126 more than in 1910.

The industries in the different classes showing a larger number of factories in 1912 than in 1911, both metropolitan and country, are as follows:—

Class 1—Bonemilling, 1; fellmongering, 3. Class 2—Soap, candle, 1. Class 3—Cement, 1; lime, 2; asbestos, 1; stone, &c., 3; modelling, 2. Class 4—Cooperage, 1; corkcutting, 1; forest sawmilling, 8; moulding, 24; mantelpiece, 4. Class 5—Agricultural implement, 8; engineering, 22; cutlery, 2; nail, 1; iron safe, 1; sheet-iron, 4; oven, 3; lead, 1; cyanide, 1. Class 6—Bacon-curing, 3; biscuit, 1; jam, pickle, sauce, 3; oatmeal, &c., 2; aerated waters, 5; ice, 1; tobacco, &c., 1. Class 7—Clothing, tailoring, 15; underclothing, shirt, 4; hosiery, 8; waterproof clothing, 1; fur, 6; feather-dressing, 1; sail, tent, tarpaulin, 2. Class 8—Printing, 4; fancy box, 2; die-sinking, 1. Class 11—Coach, &c., 13; carriage lamp, 1; cycle, 16. Class 12—Dock, &c., 1. Class 13—Bedstead, 2; cabinetmaking, 16; picture frame, 1. Class 14—Blacking, blue, &c., 2; chemical, 1; essential oil, 4. Class 15—Surgical, optical, &c., appliances, 1. Class 16—Goldsmithing, &c., 5. Class 17—Electric apparatus, 4; electric light, 4.

The industries in which the number of factories was less in 1912 than in 1911 are:—

Class 1—Boiling down, 2; tanning, 1; chaffcutting, 3. Class 3—Brick, pottery, 1; glass, 1. Class 5—Patternmaking, 1; metallurgical, 1; pyrites, 1. Class 6—Butter and cheese, 2; meat freezing or preserving, 5; confectionery, 3; malt, 1; brewing, 4. Class 7—Dressmaking, &c., 39; hat and cap, 4; boot and shoe, 3. Class 11—Perambulator, 1; saddle and harness, 4; whip, 1. Class 13—Up-holstery, 5; venetian blind, 1. Class 17—Fire-kindler, 1. Class 19—Basket, wicker, 3; rubber goods, 1.

Since 1911 workers in metropolitan factories have increased by 3,872, there having been an addition of 3,900 males and a reduction of 28 females. Workers in country factories have during the same period increased by 288; the number of males being greater by 92 and that of females by 196 than in 1911.

The industries in the State showing the largest increases in the average number of workers employed in 1912, as compared with the previous year are as follows:—Soap and candle, 60 persons more; brickmaking, 183; glass bottle, &c., 108; saw-moulding, 588; engineering, 1,277; railway workshops, 504; sheet-iron, tin, 100; brass, coppersmithing, &c., 122; biscuit, 165; jam, &c., 136; oatmeal, &c., 128; underclothing, 229; hosiery, 222; waterproof clothing, 107; printing, 191; arms and explosives, 232; cycle, motor, 246; graving docks, 105; cabinetmaking, 116; chemical works, 98; electric light, 76; and gas works, 234 persons more.

There are only six industries which show serious decreases in the number of persons employed in 1912 as compared with the previous year; they are as follows:—Meat preserving, 210 persons less; tobacco, 224; dressmaking, 110; hat and cap, 214; boot and shoe, 227; and saddle and harness, 91 persons less.

Factories
and works
for ten
years.

The following summary shows the power used, persons employed, and value of machinery, land, and buildings for each of the last ten years:—

FACTORIES—POWER, EMPLOYÉS, ETC.: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Factories using Machinery worked by—				Actual Horse- Power of Engines Used.
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity, Oil, Water, Wind, or Horse.	Manual Labour.	
1903	4,151	1,316	724	437	1,674	42,750
1904	4,208	1,304	734	509	1,661	40,859
1905	4,264	1,276	715	615	1,658	43,492
1906	4,360	1,255	709	712	1,684	48,765
1907	4,530	1,270	727	838	1,695	52,703
1908	4,608	1,220	741	962	1,685	58,945
1909	4,755	1,192	779	1,098	1,686	63,761
1910	4,873	1,169	794	1,276	1,634	69,373
1911	5,126	1,147	811	1,516	1,652	79,515
1912	5,263	1,134	821	1,698	1,610	89,290

Year.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Approximate Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improve- ments.
				£	£	£
1903	49,434	23,795	73,229	5,010,896	2,855,174	5,112,771
1904	50,554	25,733	76,287	6,027,134	2,721,076	4,919,975
1905	52,925	27,310	80,235	6,187,919	2,767,071	5,004,167
1906	56,339	28,890	85,229	6,450,355	2,857,411	5,204,699
1907	59,691	31,212	90,903	6,771,458	2,932,036	5,444,606
1908	60,873	32,935	93,808	6,957,606	2,972,959	5,616,068
1909	62,822	34,533	97,355	7,140,304	2,903,506	5,738,838
1910	66,309	35,867	102,176	7,601,085	2,973,916	6,038,347
1911	73,573	38,375	111,948	8,336,373	3,112,153	6,809,367
1912	77,565	38,543	116,108	9,095,134	3,261,738	7,100,923

This table shows that there has been considerable progress during the last ten years. The factories have increased to the extent of 1,112, the actual horse-power of engines by 46,540, the persons employed by 42,879, of whom 28,131 are males and 14,748 females, the approximate value of machinery and plant by £4,084,238, and that of buildings, &c., by £1,988,152. A noticeable feature in connexion with the power employed is the increase in the number of factories using electricity; in 1912 these numbered 1,327 as compared with only 261 in 1904.

In the next table the persons employed in factories during the last five years are grouped according to the nature of their work. The total number last year shows an increase of 4,160 as compared with 1911, and of 22,300 as compared with 1908:—

Persons
employed,
male and
female.

TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Males ..	60,873	62,822	66,309	73,573	77,565
Females ...	32,935	34,533	35,867	38,375	38,543
Total ...	93,808	97,355	102,176	111,948	116,108

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Working Proprietors—					
Males ...	4,056	4,172	4,315	4,562	4,732
Females ...	629	643	638	639	593
Managers and Overseers—					
Males ...	2,222	2,324	2,399	2,566	2,645
Females ...	388	420	478	492	446
Accountants and Clerks—					
Males ...	2,461	2,540	2,592	2,784	2,898
Females ...	478	531	653	740	778
Engine-drivers and Fire-					
men —					
Males ...	1,568	1,560	1,587	1,794	1,712
Workers in Factories—					
Males ...	46,545	48,251	51,569	57,757	61,510
Females ...	30,046	31,298	32,527	34,630	34,814
Factory Workers working					
in their own homes—					
Males ...	106	122	69	94	108
Females ...	1,351	1,573	1,515	1,812	1,851
Carters and Messengers—					
Males ...	2,945	2,949	2,880	3,021	2,999
All Others—					
Males ...	970	904	898	995	961
Females ...	43	68	56	62	61

The number of children under 16 years of age employed in factories has decreased considerably during the last four years, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Children
employed.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, 1906 TO 1912.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1906	3,213	2,997	6,210
1907	3,253	3,095	6,348
1908	3,049	3,065	6,114
1909	2,817	2,496	5,313
1910	2,753	2,174	4,927
1911	2,623	1,937	4,560
1912	2,652	1,740	4,392

The following is a statement of the rates of wages ruling in the various industries in Melbourne during 1912, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal products.</i>			
Bolling down ..	{ Men employed in bolling down and bone mills	..	45s. per week
Bone milling ..		45s. to 50s. per week	..
Sausage casing		45s. to 50s. "	47s. 6d. per wk.
Tanning .. ..		..	57s. "
		Fleshers ..	54s. "
		Jiggers and grainers ..	52s. "
		Rollers and strikers ..	50s. "
		Machine shavers ..	50s. "
		Scudders, unhairers, stoners, and Japaners	49s. "
		Fancy leather machinists	..	47s. "
	Labourers in sheds, vats, &c.	..	45s. "
Fellmongering	Foremen scourers, tanners, headers, and trotters	..	45s. "
	Men in charge of limes	..	45s. "
	Hands at burring and fleshing machines	..	42s. "
	Wool sorters ..	..	45s. "
	Wool pressers and others	..	36s. "
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Chaff-cutting	Labourers and carters	45s. to 48s. per week	47s. "
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, and glue ..	Labourers ..	..	7s. 6d. per day
Soap and soda	Soapmakers ..	..	62s. 6d. per wk.
	Assistant soapmakers	..	55s. "
	Foremen ..	..	55s. "
	Men in charge of milling-room	..	52s. "
	Mixers ..	..	48s. "
	General hands ..	..	45s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers—male	..	45s. "
	Stampers, female ..	..	45s. "
	Wrappers and packers—female	..	25s. "
Sandle	Stillmen ..	..	48s. "
	Acidifiers, glycerine distillers, and press-room gangers	..	45s. "
	Candle room gangers	..	47s. 6d. "
	Candle moulders ..	..	44s. 6d. "
	Other adult workers ..	..	42s. "
	Carters ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.</i>			
Brick	Patternmakers ..	..	1s. 4½d. per hr.
	Bricklayers ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Turners and fitters ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Engine-drivers ..	11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per hr.	..
	Burners on kilns ..	..	1s. 1½d. per hr.
	Blacksmiths ..	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Carpenters ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Facemen ..	1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. pr hr.	..
	Drawers ..	..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Machine drivers, riggers	..	1s. 1d. "
	Setters ..	..	1s. 2d. "
	Firemen ..	..	11½d. "
	Pan and crusher at- tendants	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Wet pan attendants	..	10½d. "
	Clayholemen ..	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Hand moulders ..	..	1s. "
	Wheelers ..	..	11d. "
	Truckers ..	..	11d. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	..	10½d. "
	Loftmen, yardmen ..	..	10½d. "
	Lime grinders, crushers and mixers	..	1s. 1½d. "
	Glazed pipes	Sand elevator feeders and pitmen	..	1s. "
Burners, head ..		..	67s. 6d per wk.
" assistant ..		..	62s. 6d. "
" other ..		..	47s. "
Flangers ..		..	60s. "
Setters ..		..	52s. 6d. "
Pressers ..		..	54s. "
Junction stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers		..	48s. "
Labourers ..		48s. to 50s. per week	..
Burners, head ..		..	67s. 6d per wk.
General pottery	" assistant ..	..	62s. 6d. "
	" other ..	..	46s. "
	Pressers ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..
	Stoneware throwers ..	..	54s. per week
	Handlers and jiggerers	45s. to 46s. per week	..
	Turners ..	..	50s. per week
	Placers, dippers ..	44s. to 51s. per week	..
	Sagger makers ..	..	45s. per week
	Mould makers ..	..	60s. "
	" assistants ..	..	48s. "
	Packers and labourers	44s. to 48s. per week	..
	Terra-cotta pressers and plungers	48s. to 50s. "	..
	" clayhole ..	..	52s. per week
	" facemen ..	..	..
	" breakers ..	..	48s. "
	" flower pot throwers	48s. to 50s. per week	..
	Females employed in making general pot- tery	..	23s. per week
Tiles	The placers ..	48s. to 51s. per week	..
	Moulders, pressers, and others—male ..	..	42s. per week
Lime, cement, cement pipes..	" female ..	..	23s. "
	Labourers ..	8s. to 9s. per day	..
Asbestos	Machinists ..	40s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week
Glass bottle works	Furnacemen (two or more producers)	..	52s. 6d. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Class III.—continued.				
Glass bottle works—continued.	Furnacemen (one producer)	..	38s.6d. per wk.	
	Foremen, sorters, lathe workers	..	42s. „	
	Pipe menders, wind pipe repairers	39s. to 40s. per week	..	
	Sorters, lehrmen, labourers	..	36s. per week	
	Teasers, firemen's assistants, light labourers	30s. to 33s.9d. per wk.	..	
Flint glass works	Castor place makers..	..	70s. per week	
	.. blowers ..	..	57s.6d. „
	Chimney and general work makers (1st class)	..	60s. „	
	Chimney and general work blowers (1st class)	..	48s. „	
	Chimney and general work makers (2nd class)	..	51s. „	
	Chimney and general work blowers (2nd class)	..	42s. „	
	Mould blowers (1st class)	..	57s.6d. „	
	Mould blowers (2nd class)	..	50s. „	
	Mould blowers (3rd class)	..	42s. „	
	Pot makers ..	..	52s. „
	Firemen ..	..	42s. „
	Sand blasters and packers	..	40s. „	
	Glass bevelling, &c. ..	Embossers ..	48s. to 50s. per week	..
		Stained glass cutters	..	57s. per week
		Lead light glaziers and fixers of lead lights	48s. to 50s. per week	..
Cementers ..		..	40s. per week
Plate glass cutters ..		48s. to 50s. per week	..	
Marble, stone-dressing ..	.. glaziers ..	48s. to 50s. „	..
	.. glazier's assistants and packers	..	45s. per week	
	Bevellers and silverers	..	48s. „	
	Carvers in marble and stone	..	82s. 6d. „	
	Carvers' assistants ..	..	69s. 8d. „
	Letter cutters ..	64s. 2d. to 66s. per week	..	
	Monumental carvers ..	..	69s. 8d. per wk.
	Monumental stone, slate, and other cutters	58s. 8d. to 64s. 2d. per week.	..	
	Kerbstone cutters ..	..	55s. per week
	Machinists, planing and turning	..	66s. „	
	Machinists, polishing and sanding	48s. 9d. to 56s. per week	..	
	Labourers ..	..	50s. per week
Filtermakers ..	..	48s. „	
Stone filter .. ..	..	..
Modelling	Modellers ..	12s. to 14s. per day	..	
	Shop hands ..	10s. to 11s. „	..	
Asphalt	Pressers and casters	48s. to 54s. per week	..	
	Asphalters and tarpavers	7s. 6d. to 9s. per day	8s. per day	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>			
Cooperage	Coopers .. ..	.. ..	62s. per week
Corkcutting	Corkcutters	40s. to 55s. per week	40s. "
Bellows	Bellows-makers	40s. to 45s. "	42s. 6d. "
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Box makers and box nailing machine workers	.. ..	52s. 6d. "
	Box printing machine workers	.. ..	49s. 6d. "
	Carpenters and joiners	58s. to 66s. per week	.. ..
	Mantelpiece makers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Millwrights .. ..	.. ..	64s. "
	Crane workers .. ..	.. ..	55s. "
	Labourers, box stackers	42s. to 48s. per week	.. ..
	Stackers, timber log- pond men and log- turners, joinery packers	48s. to 54s. "	.. ..
	Stackers and sorters on wharf and public yards	.. ..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Stackers (foremen) .. ..	.. ..	1s. 6d. "
	Wire nail machine workers	.. ..	54s. per week
	Other machine workers	50s. to 66s. per week	.. ..
	Polishers, coaters .. ..	.. ..	55s. per week
	Painters and glaziers	.. ..	54s. "
	Pullers out	42s. to 48s. per week	.. ..
	Sawyers	48s. to 64s. "	.. ..
	Saw doctors .. ..	.. ..	72s. per week
	Saw sharpeners .. ..	.. ..	60s. "
	Blacksmiths .. ..	.. ..	57s. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	.. ..	45s. "
	Salesmen, tally and order men	.. ..	54s. "
Wood-carving, turning ..	Carvers and turners ..	.. ..	60s. "
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.</i>			
Agricultural implement ..	Pattern makers .. ..	.. ..	66s. per week
	Blacksmiths, fitters, turners, wheelwrights and carpenters	.. ..	60s. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	.. ..	48s. "
	Iron annealers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Drillers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Belt cutters .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Machinists, iron .. ..	.. ..	54s. "
	" wood	48s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Sheet iron workers .. ..	.. ..	54s. per week
	Assemblers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Painters	51s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Engine-drivers	51s. to 60s. "	.. ..
	Labourers, yardmen ..	45s. to 48s. "	.. ..
Engineering, boiler-making ..	Blacksmiths, hammer and coppersmiths	.. ..	66s. per week
	Fitters, turners, and spring makers	.. ..	66s. "
	Borers, slotters, planers, machine shapers (over 14 inch), uni- versal millers	.. ..	60s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>			
<i>Engineering, &c.—continued.</i>			
	Rail and plate edge planers, shapers (under 14 inch), plain millers, gear cutters, bolt and nut hands, lappers, grinders, and brass finishers	..	54s. per week
	Shearing, slotting, and nibbling machinists, heaters and cutters of bolts and nuts, stud, lathe, centering, screwing, and drilling machinists	..	48s. "
	Coppersmith's assistants and blacksmith's strikers	..	48s. "
	Labourers .. ..	..	48s. 6d. "
	Boilermakers .. ..	..	66s. "
	" assistants	50s. to 54s. per week	..
	Machine-made iron or steel pipe makers	..	60s. per week
Iron and steel moulding	Labourers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Bank pipe moulders ..	54s. to 66s. per week	..
	Vertical moulders ..	..	51s. per week
	Pipe dressers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Furnacemen and assistants	48s. to 51s. per week	..
	Labourers .. ..	..	45s. per week
	Coremakers, finishers, and casters	54s. to 66s. per week	..
	Iron moulders and coremakers	54s. to 66s. "	..
	Iron dressers .. ..	..	48s. per week
	Steel crucible furnacemen and assistants	51s. to 63s. per week	..
	Steel converters and assistants	51s. to 57s. "	..
	Steel dressers .. ..	..	49s. per week
	Steel annealers and labourers	..	46s. 6d. per week
	Cutlery	Cutlers and sawmakers	60s. to 80s. per week
Knifemiths		50s. to 60s. "	..
Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners		48s. to 60s. "	..
Nail makers .. ..		..	54s. per week
Nail, barbed wire	Labourers	40s. to 45s. per week	..
	Barbed wire workers	48s. to 52s. 6d. "	..
Iron safe, door	Fireproof safe, &c., makers	55s. to 80s. "	60s. per week
Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning	General tinsmiths, sheet iron and spouting workers, repairers	..	54s. "
	Stampers .. ..	..	50s. "
	Labourers' stackers ..	..	42s. "
	Canister makers and repairers	..	50s. "
	Soldering machinists	48s. to 50s. per week	..
	Other .. ..	..	45s. per week
	Japanners and gilders—Ornamental .. ..	..	52s. "
	Other	43s. to 48s. per week	..
	Stove and oven fitters	54s. to 57s. "	..
	Electroplaters	56s. to 66s. "	..
Pattern making	Pattern makers .. ..	..	72s. per week
Meter	Fitters .. ..	..	54s. "
Spring	Spring fitters and spiral spring makers	..	60s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Class V.—continued.				
Spring—continued.	Smiths	54s. to 56s. per week	60s. per week	
	Elliptic heading and spring eye machinists	..	..
	Other machinists ..	..	45s. per week
	Strikers, emery wheel finishers, and others	..	45s. "	
Brass, copper smithing ..	Brass moulders, finishers ..	..	54s. "
	Brass polishers ..	..	48s. "
	Dressers ..	..	42s. "
	Furnacemen ..	..	45s. "
	Coremakers, male ..	..	51s. "
	.. female ..	..	30s. "
	Coppersmiths ..	..	66s. "
Lead, shot, pewter ..	Labourers in lead and shot factories	48s. to 50s. per week	..	
Wire working ..	Wire workers ..	..	51s. per week
	Weavers ..	..	52s. "
Wire mattress ..	Weavers' strikers ..	..	42s. "
	Machine operators ..	56s to 64s. per week	..	
	All others ..	..	50s. per week
	Females ..	..	34s. "
Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites ..	Metallurgists and assayers	£3 5s. to £5 per week	..	
	Cyaniders ..	48s. to 55s. "	..	
	Chlorinators ..	48s. to 55s. "	..	
	Smelters ..	40s. to 45s. "	..	
	Roasters ..	40s. to 42s. "	..	
	Furnacemen ..	51s. to 60s. "	..	
	Labourers ..	..	48s. per week
	Blacksmiths ..	..	48s. "
	Fitters-up ..	..	51s. "
	Chill fitters ..	56s. to 64s. per week	..	
	Frame setters ..	..	54s. per week
	Chippers ..	..	43s. "
Bedstead, fender ..	Mounters of bedstead pillars	43s. to 51s. per week	..	
	Grinders and polishers	..	57s. per week	
	Japanners ..	43s. to 51s. per week	..	
	Fitters (fender) ..	..	51s. per week
	Electroplaters ..	..	66s. "
	.. assistants ..	..	56s. "
	Brass lacquer and plate work polishers	..	48s. "	
	Packers and storemen	..	43s. "	
	Japanners and polishers—female	..	39s. 6d. "	
	Wrappers—female ..	..	19s. 6d. "
	Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.			
	Order 1.—Animal Food.			
	Bacon-curing ..	Foremen curers	60s. per week
		Assistant ..	46s. to 50s. per week	..
Foremen, cutting ..		..	60s. per week
Assistants ..		..	52s. 6d. "
Foremen, slaughtering		..	60s. "	
Assistants ..		..	52s. 6d. "
Foremen, small goods		..	60s. "	
Assistants ..		..	50s. "
Foremen, smoking, rolling, &c. ..		..	55s. "
Assistants, smoking, rolling, &c. ..		45s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VI.—Order 1—continued.			
Bacon-curing—continued.	Foreman, lard and tallow ..	..	55s. per week
	Assistants, lard and tallow ..	..	45s. "
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	General workers ..	45s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	Factory managers ..	65s. to 90s. "	70s. per week
Butterine, margarine ..	Butter makers, and churners ..	50s. to 55s. "	..
	Labourers, packers ..	40s. to 42s. 6d. "	..
Meat preserving, freezing ..	Labourers ..	40s. to 42s. "	..
	Slaughtermen ..	..	27s. 6d. per 100 sheep
	Digester hands, tallow-men, and boners ..	..	45s. per week
	Preservers' assistants ..	..	48s. "
	Tinsmiths (canister makers) ..	..	50s. "
	Labourers, packers ..	..	48s. "
	Chambermen ..	..	60s. "
Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.			
Biscuit	Factory foremen ..	55s. to 80s. per week	..
	Forewomen ..	30s. to 40s. "	..
	Cake makers ..	50s. to 62s. 6d. "	..
	Biscuit bakers, mixers ..	43s. to 54s. "	..
	Machine hands ..	35s. to 42s. "	..
	Packers—male ..	37s. 6d. to 39s. "	..
	female ..	16s. to 20s. "	..
Confectionery	Confectioners ..	..	54s. per week
	Head storemen ..	..	50s. "
	Storemen and labourers ..	..	42s. "
	Chocolate dippers—female ..	..	22s. "
	General workers—male ..	..	36s. "
Flour mill	female ..	..	20s. "
	Millers and millwrights ..	..	55s. "
	Packermen ..	42s. to 48s. per week	..
	Other adult mill employees ..	..	42s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	..	48s. "
Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar	Head storemen ..	..	48s. "
	Other adult store hands ..	..	45s. "
	Foremen ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..
Starch	Adult males ..	..	45s. per week
	Females over 18 years ..	19s. to 21s. per week	..
	Foremen ..	..	55s. per week
	Millers, stonedressers ..	47s. 6d. to 50s. per wk.	..
	Leading hands ..	..	46s. per week
Grocers' sundries, including oatmeal, cornflour, macaroni	Adult hands—males ..	..	42s. "
	females ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Millers ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Mixers, blenders, stone dressers, and storemen ..	..	50s. "
	Packers ..	..	45s. "
Sugar, treacle refining ..	Others ..	..	42s. "
	Female adults ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Vacuum hands and others ..	47s. to 95s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VI.—continued.			
Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
Aerated waters, cordials ..	Cordial makers ..	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. per week
	Bottlers by hand or rack other than automatic	..	45s. "
	Bottlers by automatic rack	..	42s. 6d. "
	All others ..	..	39s. "
Malt	Persons engaged in turning floors, screening malt and barley, &c.	..	54s. "
Brewing	Top and cellar-men, cask washers, storemen, &c.	..	51s. "
	Rackers, corkers ..	..	51s. "
	Packers, loaders ..	..	45s. "
	Syphoners ..	32s. to 37s. per week	32s. per week
	Heads-up ..	27s. 6d to 32s. 6d. per wk	65s. per week
	Winders and clippers ..	..	54s. "
Distilling	Stillmen ..	..	62s. "
	Brewhouse millhouse hands (skilled)	..	50s. "
	Coopers ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..
	General labourers and bottling hands	..	52s. 6d. per wk.
Condiments, coffee, chicory, chocolate, spice, &c.	Roasters ..	..	50s. "
	Mixers, blenders, and storemen	..	45s. "
	Packers ..	..	42s. "
	Others ..	..	22s. 6d "
	Female adults ..	..	72s. "
Ice, refrigerating	Foremen ..	..	60s. "
	Chambermen ..	..	60s. "
	Rabbit graders ..	..	48s. "
	Ice pullers and stackers	..	48s. "
	General hands and rabbit packers	..	..
Order 4.—Narcotics.			
Tobacco, cigar, cigarette ..	Flake coverers ..	70s. to 80s. per week	77s. per week
	" " (female)	40s. to 47s. "	44s. "
	Gangers in press room	..	65s. "
	General hands in press-rooms &c. (unskilled)	50s. to 60s. per week	..
	Cigar makers (piece-work) males	55s. to 75s. per week	..
	Cigar makers (piece-work) females	25s. to 35s. "	..
	Cigarette makers (hand)—female	23s. to 35s. "	..
	Persons re-tying box or sorting cigars	..	54s. per week
	Persons stripping and booking cigar leaf	..	50s. "
	Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf	..	45s. "
	Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf by machine	..	25s. "
	Persons ringing cigars in reverse order	..	24s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.				
Order 1.—Textile.				
Woollen, cloth, blanket, rug..	Foremen	55s. to 60s. per week	50s. ..	
	Man in charge, milling and scouring ..	..	50s. per week
	Pattern weavers ..	36s. to 54s. per week	..	
	Tuners	38s. 6d. to 52s. "	..	
	Power-loom weavers..	18s. 9d. to 30s. "	..	
	Spinners	36s. to 42s. "	..	
	Labourers	38s. 6d. to 42s. "	..	
	Wool scourers ..	..	42s. per week
	Fettlers .. ..	..	42s. "
	Dye house labourers..	..	42s. "	
	Wool dryers, warpers ..	..	42s. "
	Wiley house labourers ..	..	42s. "
	Warpers—female ..	18s. 6d. to 28s. per wk.	..	
Order 2.—Dress.				
Clothing, tailoring	Order—			
	Cutters—male and female ..	..	60s. per week
	Tailors .. ..	..	55s. "
	Pressers—male and female ..	..	50s. "
	Trimmers .. ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	Other females .. ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Ready made—			
	Cutters, stock—male and female ..	..	55s. per week
	Machinists, examiners—male ..	..	45s. "
	Folders .. ..	..	40s. "
	Seam pressers—male and female ..	..	30s. "
	Brushers .. ..	..	25s. "
	Tailoresses, machinists, buttonhole makers ..	..	21s. "
	Corset makers—female ..	20s. to 35s. per week	27s. 6d. "	
	Male cutters .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Female .. ..	..	30s. "
	Male and female pressers ..	..	50s. "
	Female pressers under 12lb. irons ..	..	25s. "
	Dressmakers in charge ..	50s. to 120s. per week	..	
	Dressmakers' assistants—female ..	..	21s. 6d. per wk.
	Mantlemakers (in charge)—female ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..	
	Mantlemakers' assistants—female ..	..	21s. 6d. per wk.
	Milliners in charge ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..	
	Milliners' assistants—female ..	..	22s. 6d. per wk.
	Shirtmaking, underclothing ..	Shirt, collar, pyjama makers—male cutters ..	60s. to 65s. per week	..
		Female cutters	35s. to 50s. "	..
		Male workers	42s. to 55s. "	..
		Female	22s. 6d. per wk.
		Underclothing makers—female	20s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Class VII.—Order 2—continued.				
Hat, cap	Body makers, and finishers—silk hats	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. per week	
	Shapers, silk hats ..	60s. to 70s. "	65s. "	
	Crown sewers, silk hats—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Trimmers, silk hats—female	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Bodymakers, felt hats	70s. to 90s. "	77s. 6d. "	
	Blockers ..	65s. to 70s. "	..	
	Finishers ..	70s. to 100s. "	75s. per week	
	Shapers ..	..	65s. "
	Binders and trimmers, felt hats—female	20s. to 25s. per week	..	
	Machinists, straw hats—female	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	25s. per week	
	Trimmers straw hats—female	20s. to 25s. "	22s. 6d. "	
	Blockers, pressers—women's hats	50s. to 55s. "	..	
	Machinists, caps—female	20s. to 25s. "	..	
	Hosiery (piecework) ..	Machinists, knitting—female	22s. 6d. to 35s. "	..
		Machinists, sewing—female	20s. to 35s. "	..
		Linkers—female ..	25s. to 35s. "	..
		Pressers—male	50s. per week
		.. female ..	25s. to 30s. per week	..
		Winders—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	..
Menders, &c.—female		20s. to 30s. "	..	
Olefin, waterproof clothing	Male cutters ..	..	50s. per week
	Male garment makers ..	..	45s. "
	Female garment makers and machinists ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Needle hands, female ..	..	17s. 6d. "
	Boot, shoe	Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters, male and female	..	54s. "
Other females with four years' experience		..	22s. 6d. "	
Furrier		Cutters ..	60s. to 70s. per week	..
	Machinists—female ..	22s. 6d. to 25s. "	..	
	Sewers—female ..	20s. to 22s. 6d. "	..	
Umbrella, parasol ..	Frame makers ..	42s. 6d. to 55s. "	..	
	Cutters ..	40s. to 60s. "	..	
	Finishers—male ..	30s. to 50s. "	..	
	Machinists—female ..	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	..	
	Tipplers ..	20s. to 25s. "	..	
Dye works	Dyers ..	60s. to 80s. "	70s. per week	
	Dyers' assistants and cleaners ..	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "	
	Pressers—male ..	..	50s. "
	.. female ..	..	30s. "
Ostrich feather ..	Feather dyers ..	60s. to 80s. per week	70s. "	
	.. .. assistants ..	35s. to 40s. "	37s. 6d. "
	Feather curlers, dressers, finishers—female	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VII.—continued.			
Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.			
Bag, sack (including calico bag)	Bagmenders ..	20s. to 35s. per week	30s. per week
	Calico bag-makers—female ..	15s. to 20s. „	17s. 6d. „
Rope, twine, &c.	Male:—		
	Foremen ..	55s. to 60s. „	..
	Rope makers ..	50s. to 60s. „	..
	Rope splicers ..	..	60s. per week
	Other adults ..	42s. to 48s. per week	..
	Female:—		
	Doffing leaders ..	..	25s. per week
	Head piecers ..	..	23s. 6d. „
	Other adults ..	..	22s. 6d. „
Tarpaulin, tent, sail ..	Tarpaulin and tent makers ..	40s. to 50s. per week	48s. „
	Sailmakers ..	..	60s. „
	Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers—female ..	22s. 6d. to 25s. per week	..
Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.			
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)			
	Printers—Compositors ..	..	60s. per week
	.. machinists ..	56s. to 60s. per week	..
	Proof readers ..	..	64s. per week
	Printers—Linotype and monoline operators ..	70s. to 84s. per week	..
	Printers—monotype perforating machine operators ..	70s. to 84s. „	..
	Persons employed on monotype casting machines ..	45s. 6d. to 56s. 10d. „	..
	Feeders and others—male ..	..	42s. per week
	Feeders and others—female ..	..	22s. „
	Lithographers ..	60s. to 67s. 6d. per week	..
	Stone polishers and others ..	42s. to 45s. „	..
	Stereotypers ..	..	60s. per week
Bookbinding, account-book making, stationery, &c.	Bookbinders, paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters ..	..	58s. „
	Feeders and others—male ..	..	36s. „
	Forewomen ..	25s. to 35s. per week	..
	Pagers, folders, staplers, &c.—female ..	..	21s. per week
	Sewers, &c., female ..	..	23s. „
Ink, printing ink	Printing ink makers ..	..	55s. „
	Writing ink ..	25s. to 30s. per week	..
Paper	Paper, &c., makers ..	..	60s. per week
	Beatermen ..	54s. to 60s. per week	..
	Breakermen ..	45s. to 48s. „	..
	General hands ..	42s. to 48s. „	..
Paper bag, box, &c. ..	Machine box cutters—male and female ..	..	56s. per week
	Other workers—male ..	..	45s. „
	Box-makers—female ..	22s. to 25s. per week	..
	Cardboard carton cutters ..	..	52s. per week

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VIII.—continued.			
Paper bag, box, &c.—continued.	All other carton workers—male	..	45s. per week
	Carton workers—adult female	..	18s. „
	Paper bag machinists	55s. to 56s. per week	..
	„ „ guillotine cutters	..	50s. per week
	„ „ makers—female	..	20s. „
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	Copper plate engravers	..	80s. „
	Die sinkers	..	65s. „
	Engravers, general	55s. to 70s. per week	..
	Process engravers	55s. to 90s. „	..
	Photo lithographers	..	70s. per week
Class IX.—Musical Instruments.			
Organ	Organ builders	..	58s. per week
Pianoforte	Tuners	..	80s. „
	Action fitters	..	70s. „
	Wood machinists	..	66s. „
	Cabinet makers, polishers, turners, veneers and others	..	60s. „
	Stringers	..	52s. „
Class X.—Arms and Explosives.			
Ammunition	Cartridge operators—female	23s. to 42s. per week	23s. per week
	Mechanics (fitters, &c.)	72s. to 93s. 6d. „	..
Explosive	Labourers	51s. to 63s. „	..
	Nitro-glycerine workers	48s. to 55s. „	..
	Acid Workers	48s. to 51s. „	..
Fireworks, fuse	Labourers	..	48s. per week
	Fireworks makers—male	40s. to 45s. per week	..
	Fireworks makers—female	17s. 6d. to 20s. „	..
Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.			
Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe	Bodymakers, smiths, painters trimmers	..	60s. per week
	Vycemen, strikers, labourers	42s. to 45s. per week	..
	Wheelwrights, wheelers' machinists, axle makers, blacksmiths	..	60s. per week
	Face plate workers and screw-cutting turners	..	51s. per week
	Centre turners, strikers, steam hammer drivers, and labourers	..	45s. „
	Trimmers and machinists—female	..	25s. „
	Lamp makers	..	54s. „
	Foremen	60s. to 62s. 6d. per week	..
	Assemblers	..	45s. per week
	Filers	..	45s. „
Carriage lamp Cycle	Frame builders	..	50s. „

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XI.—continued.</i>			
<i>Cycle—continued.</i>			
	General repairers ..	..	48s. per week
	Screw cutters and turning lathe men ..	..	57s. 6d. ,,
	Wheel builders ..	..	45s. ,,
	Foremen rim makers ..	..	55s. ,,
	Braziers ..	..	50s. ,,
	Other workers ..	..	45s. ,,
	Wickerworkers ..	..	55s. ,,
	Upholsterers ..	..	48s. ,,
	Fitters up ..	30s. to 40s. per week	..
	Saddle collar and harness makers ..	..	54s. per week
	Machinists—female ..	..	24s. ,,
	Saddle-tree makers ..	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. ,,
	Thong makers ..	44s. to 54s. ,,	..
<i>Class XII.—Ship Building, Fitting, &c.</i>			
	Shipwrights ..	..	12s. 8d. per day
	Labourers ..	..	9s. 4d. ,,
	Stevedores' men and lumpers ..	..	1s. 6d. per hr.
	Wharf labourers ..	..	1s. 5d. ,,
	Boat builders (skilled)	48s. to 60s. per week	..
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>			
	Bedding and mattress makers ..	..	50s. per week
	All females over four years' experience ..	..	25s. ,,
	Upholsterers ..	..	60s. ,,
	Carpet planners ..	..	65s. ,,
	Carpet and linoleum layers ..	..	60s. ,,
	Makers and repairers—female ..	..	27s. 6d. ,,
	Curled hair, horsehair workers ..	40s. to 42s. per week	..
	Cabinet, chair, and couch makers ..	..	60s. per week
	Carvers, turners, polishers ..	..	60s. ,,
	Billiard table and cushion makers ..	..	60s. ,,
	Machinists ..	62s. to 66s. per week	..
	Females (four years' experience) ..	..	27s. 6d. per wk
	Joiners, gliders ..	..	50s. ,,
	Machinists ..	48s. to 66s. per week	..
	Mount cutters ..	..	50s. per week
	Compo workers and stainers ..	..	45s. ,,
	Mounters ..	..	48s. ,,
	Packers and others ..	..	42s. ,,
	Adult females ..	..	22s. 6d. ,,
	Venetian blind makers ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>			
Blacking, black lead, blue, polishes, &c.	Grinders and mixers ..		48s. per week
	Others	40s. to 42s. per week	..
	Adult females ..		25s. per week
Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine	Makers of pharmaceutical preparations	60s. to 80s. per week	60s. ..
	Others (unskilled) working in drugs, &c.; disinfectant makers	35s. to 50s. ..	40s. ..
Fertilizer	Packers—female ..	20s. to 27s. 6d. ..	54s. ..
	Acid tank cleaners, and pit emptiers in superphosphate works		51s. ..
	Men attending roasters and acid chambers	..	49s. ..
	Men feeding elevators, weighing and bagging machine attendants	..	48s. ..
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Labourers	55s. to 70s. per week	55s. ..
	Paint and varnish makers	..	45s. ..
	Paint and varnish makers' assistants	..	..
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>			
Optical, philosophical instrument, &c.	Opticians, &c. ..	45s. to 65s. per week	..
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	50s. to 70s. ..	..
	Female makers belts and bandages	35s. to 40s. ..	..
<i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewellery, Platedware.</i>			
Electroplating	Persons mixing and working solutions and electric current	..	60s. per week
	Whetstone grinders ..	..	55s. ..
	Liners and hand decorators	..	54s. ..
	Grinders and polishers	..	51s. ..
	Finishing coaters and rim centerers	..	49s. ..
	Lacquers and burnishers	..	46s. ..
	Persons dipping, first coaters, and frame cleaners	40s. to 43s. per week	..
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating	Engravers and chasers	..	60s. per week
	Chainmakers, mounters, ringmakers, silversmiths	..	55s. ..
	Setters .. ..	..	60s. ..
	Other adult workers ..	..	50s. ..
	Female chain makers	..	35s. ..
	Femalescratch brushers, polishers, and gilders	..	45s. ..
Watchmaking, &c. ..	Clock and watchmakers (repairers)	..	70s. ..
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>			
Electric apparatus	Engine fitters and turners	..	66s. per week
	Winders, switchboard fitters	..	60s. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industries.	Occupation.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XVII.—continued.</i>			
Electric light	Cable jointers .. ..	..	69s. per week
	Fitters .. ..	..	66s. "
	Wiremen, linesmen, patrolling repairers .. ..	..	68s. "
	Installation and circuit repairers and others .. ..	..	54s. "
Gas and coke	Stokers .. ..	..	10s. 3d. per day
	Purifiers .. ..	..	8s. "
	Sulphate workers .. ..	..	9s. 6d. "
	Stove repairers and fitters	54s. to 57s. per week	..
	Service and main layers	66s. to 71s. 6d. "	..
	Gas inspectors	66s. to 71s. 6d. "	..
Match	Labourers	8s. to 8s. 3d. per day	..
	Match and vesta makers —female (piecework)	20s. to 35s. per week	..
	Box makers —female (piecework)	12s. to 35s. "	..
	Storemen, packers	42s. to 50s. "	52s. 6d. per wk.
Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust	Foremen .. ..	..	..
	Mill hands and others	42s. to 43s. per week	..
	Firemen .. ..	..	9s. per day
	Fitters .. ..	..	11s. "
	Main layers .. ..	..	10s. "
Hydraulic power	Special labourers .. ..	..	8s. 4d. "
	Ordinary labourers .. ..	..	8s. "
	<i>Class XVIII. — Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness.)</i>		
Leather belting	Foremen .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Belt makers	48s. to 52s. 6d. per wk.	..
Portmanteau, gladstone bag	Machinists	45s. to 50s. "	..
	Foremen .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Male workers .. ..	..	55s. "
	Female workers	20s. to 25s. per week	..
<i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i>			
Basket, wickerware	Bamboo or wicker workers .. ..	..	55s. per week
	Basket workers .. ..	..	54s. "
Broom, brushware	Upholsterers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Millet broom sorters	42s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	Storemen and labourers .. ..	..	45s. per week
Rubber goods (including cycle Tyres)	Paint brush makers .. ..	..	67s. 6d. "
	Brush machinists	60s. to 64s. per week	..
	Brush finishers .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Bottle, flue, wire, and bass brush makers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Draw-bench and treadle knot machine workers .. ..	..	21s. "
	Calendar hands .. ..	..	60s. "
	Mill hands .. ..	..	58s. "
	Compound scale hands and dough mixers .. ..	..	50s. "
	Spreaders, hose, belting &c., hands .. ..	..	50s. "
	Tyre makers, repairers, wrappers	45s. to 50s. per week	..
Press hands .. ..	..	48s. per week	
	Heaters, textile cutters, lathe, surgical and tube makers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Tyre and forcing machine hands .. ..	..	46s. "
	General workers .. ..	..	45s. "
	Cleaners .. ..	..	85s. "
	Female workers .. ..	..	25s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

B.—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Educational*	Governesses	£30 to £40 per annum	..
	.. .. advanced Teachers in private schools—	£45 to £90 ..	..
	Males (elementary)	£80 to £120 ..	..
	.. .. (advanced)	£150 to £300 ..	..
	Females (elementary)	£30 to £50 ..	..
Clerical .. ..	.. .. (advanced)	£50 to £150 ..	..
	Bookkeepers	40s. to 70s. per week	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists—male	40s. to 60s. ..	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists—female	25s. to 45s. ..	..
	Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners	20s. to 30s. ..	..
Domestic servants*—males	Butlers	25s. to 40s. ..	..
	Cooks	20s. to 30s. ..	..
	Laundresses	17s. to 30s. ..	..
	Housemaids	11s. to 20s. ..	..
	Nursemaids	12s. to 17s. 6d. ..	..
	General servants	15s. to 20s. ..	..
	Girls	10s. to 12s. ..	..
	Barmen .. ..	.. ..	50s. per week
	Cellarmen .. ..	.. ..	55s. ..
	Billiard markers .. ..	.. ..	42s. 6d. ..
Hotel servants—males	Night porters	37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. prwk.	..
	Day porters	37s. 6d. to 40s. ..	..
	Waiters	42s. to 52s. 6d. ..	..
	General handymen .. ..	.. ..	35s. per week
	Cooks	42s. 6d. to 75s. per wk.	..
	Housekeepers .. ..	.. ..	47s. 6d. per wk.
	Barmen .. ..	.. ..	37s. 6d. ..
	Laundresses .. ..	.. ..	35s. ..
	Housemaids .. ..	.. ..	30s. ..
	Waitresses	26s. to 32s. 6d. pr. wk.	..
	Cooks	26s. to 45s. ..	..
	Wharf, working and outside patrol (other than foot) .. ..	.. ..	57s. per week
	Outside patrol (foot) .. ..	.. ..	54s. ..
	Others .. ..	.. ..	48s. ..
	Others	37s. 6d. to 42s. per week	..
Lift attendants	Bricklayers .. ..	.. ..	66s. per week
	Bricklayers' labourers .. ..	.. ..	57s. ..
	Tuckpointers .. ..	.. ..	64s. 2d. ..
	Carpenters (foremen) .. ..	.. ..	69s. 8d. ..
	.. .. other .. ..	.. ..	64s. 2d. ..
	.. .. labourers .. ..	.. ..	52s. 3d. ..
	Painters, paperhangers, signwriters, grainers .. ..	.. ..	55s. ..
	Plasterers	64s. 2d. to 67s. 10d. prwk.	..
	Plumbers (foremen) .. ..	.. ..	71s. 6d. per wk.
	.. .. and gasfitters	57s. 9d. to 66s. per week	..
	Slaters and tilers .. ..	.. ..	66s. per week
	Foremen or single hands .. ..	.. ..	65s. ..
	Vienna and rye bread bakers .. ..	.. ..	62s. ..
	Adult workers and machine dough makers .. ..	.. ..	60s. ..

* With board and lodging.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—continued.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Baking—continued.	Jobbers .. ..	..	1s. 6d. per hr.
	Carters .. ..	..	45s. per week
	Pastrycooks	50s. to 62s. 6d. per week	34s. 8d. per wk.
	General workers—male .. ..	..	20s. "
Butchering .. ..	.. .. female .. ..	..	70s. "
	Slaughtermen .. ..	..	42s. "
	Slaughter house labourers .. ..	..	60s. "
	Shopmen and small-goods men .. ..	..	50s. "
	Assistant smallgoods-men, salters, scalders, and general butchers .. ..	..	42s. 6d. "
	Delivery cart drivers .. ..	..	45s. "
Carters	Drivers of one horse vehicles .. ..	..	50s. "
	Drivers of two horse vehicles .. ..	..	54s. "
	Drivers of three horse vehicles .. ..	..	50s. to 60s. per week
	Drivers of jinkers and boiler trucks .. ..	..	50s. per week
	Drivers of motor vehicles .. ..	..	42s. "
	Yardmen in charge .. ..	..	40s. "
Coal and wood yards	Other yardmen .. ..	..	40s. "
	Carters	40s. to 45s. per week	..
Coal and coke yards	Yardmen	50s. to 60s. "	..
	Carters	45s. to 50s. "	..
Factory engine-drivers	Building cranes .. ..	..	69s. per week
	Steam, traction, winch, and hoist .. ..	..	63s. "
	Steam, 1st class engines .. ..	..	60s. "
	.. 2nd .. ..	..	51s. "
	.. 3rd .. ..	..	45s. "
	Other engines .. ..	..	54s. "
	Firemen (2 boilers) .. ..	..	54s. "
	.. single .. ..	..	48s. "
	Trimmers and greasers .. ..	..	45s. "
	Foremen .. ..	..	50s. "
Marine stores	Bottle washers and general hands	42s. to 45s. per week	..
	Casuals .. ..	..	1s. per hour
Drapery	Senior assistants—male .. ..	..	58s. per week
	Junior assistants—male	42s. 6d. to 48s. per week	..
	Pattern cutters, cashiers &c.	42s. 6d. to 58s. "	..
	Packers and others .. ..	..	45s. per week
Men's clothing (retail shops)	Assistants (females)	25s. to 30s. per week	..
	Managers	60s. to 70s. "	..
	Assistants	42s. 6d. to 60s. "	..
	Other adult employees .. ..	..	45s. per week
Boot dealers	Department managers (male and female) .. ..	..	90s. "
	Branch managers .. ..	..	63s. "
	Senior assistants, males	45s. to 50s. per week	..
	Cashiers, &c. .. ..	..	37s. 6d. per wk.
	Packers, porters, and others	35s. to 50s. per week	..
	Assistants and cashiers, female	22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. "	..
Farriery	Foremen .. ..	..	57s. 6d. per wk.
	Journeymen .. ..	..	50s. "
Furniture dealers	Assistants, collectors, doormen	42s. 6d. to 60s. per week	..
	Storemen .. ..	..	54s. per week
Gardeners	Packers and porters .. ..	..	45s. "
	Nursery hands .. ..	..	48s. "
	Labourers	42s. to 45s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1912—*continued.*

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Grocery	Managers .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Assistants .. ..	..	50s. "
	Storemen, packers ..	..	45s. "
	Carters	45s. to 50s. per week	..
Tea packing	Foremen in charge ..	..	52s. 6d. per wk.
	Head packers, males ..	..	45s. "
	Adult workers	36s. to 40s. per week	..
	Head packers, females ..	..	27s. 6d. per wk.
Hardware	Adult workers	17s. 6d. to 22s. per week	..
	Department managers ..	80s. to 90s. per week	..
	Branch .. ..	..	80s. per week
	Outside salesmen .. ..	..	70s. "
	Senior assistants	45s. to 60s. per week	..
	Junior	40s. to 55s. "	..
Hairdressing	Packers, storemen, &c. ..	32s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. "	..
	Employés—male, full hands ..	..	55s. per week
	Employés—male, other ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..
Livery stables .. ..	.. female	40s. to 46s. "	..
	Adults .. ..	..	42s. per week
	Casual hands .. ..	..	1s. per hour
Laundry	Laundresses	21s. to 30s. per week	24s. per week
Undertakers	Persons conducting funerals and coffin-making ..	..	56s. "
	Drivers, grooms, and general workers ..	..	50s. "
Photography	Operators	60s. to 140s. per week	..
	Printers	40s. to 70s. "	..
	Retouchers—female ..	15s. to 40s. "	..
	Finishers—female	10s. to 20s. "	..
	Makers of photographic materials ..	40s. to 75s. "	..
	Finishers, packers—female ..	22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. "	..
Quarry	Hammermen	51s. to 63s. per week	63s. "
	Pitcher and cube dressers .. ..	..	63s. per week
	Facemen .. ..	..	57s. "
	Spallers	48s. to 57s. per week	..
	Machine borers .. ..	..	57s. per week
	Pluggers and machine feeders .. ..	..	51s. "
	Loaders, truckers, strippers and labourers ..	..	48s. "

The average weekly wages paid to males and females employed in all industries working under Wages Boards' determinations, and in those for which Wages Boards have not been appointed, have been compiled from particulars contained in the report of the Chief

Average
wages
under
Wages
Boards, &c.

Inspector of Factories, and are given in the following statement. The information relates to the year 1912 :—

EMPLOYÉS UNDER WAGES BOARDS AND AVERAGE WAGES.

	Males.		Females.	
	No.	Average Weekly Wage.	No.	Average Weekly Wage.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Apprentices and improvers ...	12,825	1 1 1	11,863	0 11 11
General workers (mostly young persons) ...	2,878	1 0 0	1,568	0 14 1
Persons employed at minimum wage or over ...	45,914	2 15 1	16,970	1 7 11
Piece workers ...	2,354	3 2 1	3,846	1 4 2
Total ...	63,971	2 7 0	34,247	1 1 4

EMPLOYÉS OUTSIDE OF WAGES BOARDS, AND AVERAGE WAGES.

	No.	Average Weekly Wage.
		£ s. d.
Males ...	6,301	2 6 4
Females ...	5,811	1 1 5
Total ...	12,112	1 14 5

Tanneries,
&c.

There were in operation at the close of 1912, 90 tanning, fellmongering and wool washing establishments. The average number of persons employed was 1,996, and the wages paid during the year to the employés (excluding working proprietors) amounted to £205,050. The following table shows the approximate value of

the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in each of the last ten years:—

VALUE OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Approximate Value of—		
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
	£	£	£
1903	110,796	48,341	112,407
1904	109,095	41,979	104,005
1905	114,863	46,301	112,714
1906	114,951	47,139	110,155
1907	124,064	51,194	123,124
1908	133,376	53,713	129,664
1909	142,429	54,208	125,700
1910	141,702	55,858	136,991
1911	165,964	53,917	181,172
1912	176,947	55,896	187,597

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1912 was 11,363 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.		
				No.	lbs.
1903	397,367	179,425	629,465	925,263	6,197,723
1904	381,473	134,003	674,105	651,672	5,285,409
1905	393,695	139,506	544,145	562,705	4,543,927
1906	485,620	132,210	518,139	612,598	5,676,464
1907	492,572	188,007	548,765	851,516	7,230,675
1908	498,947	127,798	1,027,460	1,253,875	7,803,992
1909	495,964	175,563	1,020,656	1,090,967	8,089,643
1910	496,200	186,993	1,007,343	1,241,693	8,242,456
1911	523,989	199,257	817,866	1,301,298	9,356,529
1912	536,343	194,441	891,971	1,085,196	8,182,610

The figures for 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 do not include skins and wool dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in such tanneries in 1908 was the tanning of 1,540 hides, 1,620 calf skins, and 4,916 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during 1912 was £252,258.

Soap and
candle
works.

There were seventeen soap and candle works in operation in 1912. These factories employed 598 persons, of whom five were working proprietors. The amount of the wages paid to the employes in that year was £61,398. The value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, and the quantity of soap and candles produced in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—VALUE AND PRODUCTS: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Products.	
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Soap.*	Candles.
	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.
1903 ...	103,411	42,288	64,354	138,045	45,052
1904 ...	101,486	38,295	62,961	162,126	41,521
1905 ...	105,529	36,605	61,588	150,261	42,049
1906 ...	104,244	36,171	59,829	154,570	43,094
1907 ...	106,326	35,921	60,239	153,478	47,688
1908 ...	109,768	36,517	62,379	162,757	37,705
1909 ...	111,252	36,029	63,565	176,162	45,460
1910 ...	113,418	36,142	63,782	187,433	44,768
1911 ...	113,664	36,141	63,859	189,048	41,557
1912 ...	117,034	36,226	52,799	215,629	40,157

* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 13,369 cwt. in 1908, 7,902 cwt. in 1904, 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, 7,125 cwt. in 1908, 5,458 cwt. in 1909, 5,479 cwt. in 1910, 6,216 cwt. in 1911, and 4,732 cwt. in 1912.

The quantity of tallow used in 1912 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 146,679 cwt. in factories, and 1,716 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1912 included 1,437,857 lbs. of soap valued at £49,409, and 110,397 lbs. of candles valued at £2,892.

Brickyards,
potteries,
&c.

The brickyards and potteries at which work was carried on during the year numbered 119. The persons employed numbered 2,149, of whom 102 were working proprietors, and the sum of £236,526 was paid to the employes in wages. The value of land, plant, buildings, &c., was £444,123. The estimated value of the bricks made in these brickyards in 1912 was £339,861.

The number of bricks made, and the value of pottery and of pipes and tiles manufactured during each of the last ten years, were returned as follows:—

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES : 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Bricks Made. *	Value of	
		Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
		£	£
1903	77,826,631	81,732	34,572
1904	80,026,511	53,454	31,438
1905	90,990,284	56,086	27,205
1906	112,966,270	58,349	27,570
1907	123,281,100	66,390	29,070
1908	124,985,542	72,024	33,029
1909	129,302,810	77,305	32,624
1910	145,809,500	83,397	31,897
1911	153,944,850	97,478	35,522
1912	180,724,160	123,944	44,788

* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The expansion of building operations, especially in Melbourne and suburbs during the last seven years, is demonstrated by the number of bricks made.

The number of forest saw-mills being worked in 1912 was 150. The employes numbered 1,989, and the working proprietors 175, and the wages paid amounted to £183,169. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in each of the last ten years appears in the following statement, together with the quantity and value of timber sawn:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS : 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Timber Sawn.	
	Machinery and Plant in use.	Land. *	Buildings and Improvements.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£	Super. ft.	£
1903	80,039	1,495	10,797	38,841,322	116,845
1904	89,760	1,966	12,301	49,250,000	147,750
1905	87,757	2,553	10,861	47,635,358	142,905
1906	90,305	1,168	9,286	51,103,000	153,309
1907	99,723	1,421	11,199	55,873,500	181,590
1908	98,804	2,669	13,095	54,602,200	177,460
1909	115,121	2,609	15,551	56,039,200	189,130
1910	125,528	2,202	16,067	70,947,200	248,320
1911	148,136	2,535	18,459	70,931,500	265,990
1912	170,437	2,333	22,985	73,374,900	265,980

* Value of land occupied by saw-mills only.

The other factories in which operations on wood were carried on numbered 263, and comprised cooperage works (14), which gave employment to 116 persons, including 12 working proprietors, and paid the sum of £13,172 in wages; cork-cutting works (4), in which were engaged 7 working proprietors, and 45 employes who were paid £4,724 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows works (4), employing 57 persons, inclusive of 5 working proprietors, and paying £5,190 in wages; saw-milling, moulding, and joinery works (192), employing 4,430 persons, inclusive of 208 working proprietors, and paying £476,334 in wages; mantelpiece works (15), employing 272 persons, inclusive of 20 working proprietors, and paying £27,169 in wages; and wood carving and turnery works (34), employing 275 persons, inclusive of 37 working proprietors, and paying £23,506 in wages.

Firewood,
&c.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in a year is £457,890. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

Agricultural
Implement
Works.

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last nine years:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1904 TO 1912.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employés.	Wages Paid.	Approximate Value of—		
				Fuel, &c., Used.	Material Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1904	50	1,440	129,559	6,965	171,691	431,476
1905	53	1,565	145,651	7,964	171,850	443,114
1906	53	1,685	148,610	8,928	194,730	478,509
1907	55	1,553	147,675	9,554	188,173	452,841
1908	52	1,381	134,884	9,253	177,488	437,023
1909	52	1,831	181,391	12,697	242,922	611,293
1910	50	2,193	231,919	21,537	300,718	742,326
1911	59	2,651	297,824	19,299	345,665	831,474
1912	67	2,590	309,789	19,388	329,397	799,217

The figures show a considerable improvement in the output during the last four years, as a consequence of which there has been a substantial increase in the number of hands employed and in the wages paid. The wages averaged for each employé £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £119 12s. 2d. in 1912. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured. This strips the grain, and bags it ready for market in one operation.

It is the leading item in machinery exported from Victoria, being in good demand not only in other Australian States, but also in the Argentine and South Africa.

There were 29 establishments curing bacon and hams in 1912. The persons employed numbered 434, of whom 35 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £45,794. Further details of the industry for the last ten years are as follows:—

Bacon and ham curing.

BACON CURING : 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and improvements.		
	£	£	£	No.	lbs.
1903 ...	26,810	5,721	23,415	88,541	9,633,206
1904 ...	27,822	5,641	25,730	104,604	11,229,768
1905 ...	28,335	5,941	25,650	117,582	11,360,698
1906 ...	28,217	6,031	29,140	135,492	12,910,575
1907 ...	25,530	5,245	26,575	145,513	13,609,144
1908 ...	26,448	5,190	27,653	129,677	11,518,404
1909 ...	26,092	5,190	28,650	123,067	11,245,195
1910 ...	26,799	5,265	29,410	142,429	13,455,397
1911 ...	31,374	4,979	38,946	177,029	15,190,449
1912 ...	42,398	7,270	67,542	179,717	16,044,228

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 2,438 in 1903, 2,124 in 1904, 2,801 in 1905, 2,680 in 1906, 2,771 in 1907, 2,263 in 1908, 2,691 in 1909, 1,637 in 1910, 695 in 1911, and 671 in 1912; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 181,745 in 1903, 194,102 in 1904, 246,374 in 1905, 252,348 in 1906, 244,837 in 1907, 194,328 in 1908, 294,088 in 1909, 142,524 in 1910, 70,440 in 1911, and 50,500 in 1912.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,689,900 lbs. in 1903, 3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905, 4,888,243 lbs. in 1906, 3,691,739 lbs. in 1907, 2,698,669 lbs. in 1908, 2,375,290 lbs. in 1909, 2,983,440 lbs. in 1910, 4,356,323 lbs. in 1911, and 3,999,478 lbs. in 1912. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1912 was thus 20,094,206 lbs.—an increase of 476,994 lbs. as compared with 1911.

The number of butter and cheese factories, exclusive of creameries, was 197 in 1912. Of these factories, 156 made butter, 7 made butter and cheese, 1 made butter and concentrated and condensed milk, 1 made butter and concentrated milk, 1 made butter and condensed milk, 1 made butter and condensed and powdered milk, 1 made powdered milk, 1 made casein, and 28 made cheese only. There were

Butter and cheese factories.

73 creameries attached to the factories. The number of persons employed was 1,418, of whom 44 were working proprietors, representing a decrease of 129 on the number for the previous year. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £635,358. The quantity of milk received at the factories and creameries was 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, 104,980,863 gallons in 1908, 116,034,058 gallons in 1909, 149,490,103 gallons in 1910, 191,128,362 gallons in 1911, and 150,079,730 gallons in 1912. The output from butter and cheese factories during each of the last ten years was as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Butter Made.	Cream Sold.	Cheese Made.	Concentrated, Condensed, &c., Milk Made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
1903 ...	40,707,377	17,882	3,602,988	2,838,972
1904 ...	55,058,391	7,242	2,599,443	2,721,720
1905 ...	52,274,639	16,513	2,447,938	2,787,720
1906 ...	63,231,222	20,332	2,852,687	3,709,656
1907 ...	59,050,231	25,442	2,691,957	4,684,656
1908 ...	44,383,168	17,527	2,473,682	3,781,548
1909 ...	49,554,628	19,417	3,167,955	3,894,859
1910 ...	65,063,516	29,910	2,707,630	3,004,842
1911 ...	81,267,119	34,028	3,047,261	13,697,691
1912 ...	62,227,144	41,952	2,171,913	18,456,094

Butter and
cheese
made on
farms.

In addition to the quantity of butter and cheese made in the factories, the following quantities were returned as having been made on farms:—Butter, 5,978,350 lbs. in 1903, 5,944,450 lbs. in 1904, 5,332,182 lbs. in 1905, 4,856,946 lbs. in 1906, 4,696,123 lbs. in 1907, 4,078,230 lbs. in 1908, 5,611,927 lbs. in 1909, 5,540,271 lbs. in 1910, 5,233,355 lbs. in 1911; and 5,428,690 lbs. in 1912; cheese, 2,078,527 lbs. in 1903, 2,148,408 lbs. in 1904, 1,849,412 lbs. in 1905, 2,024,906 lbs. in 1906, 1,705,952 lbs. in 1907, 1,854,962 lbs. in 1908, 1,857,879 lbs. in 1909, 1,823,263 lbs. in 1910, 1,502,582 lbs. in 1911, and 2,004,865 lbs. in 1912.

Total butter
and cheese
made.

Taking the returns of butter from all sources, the largest quantity, 86,500,474 lbs., was made in 1911, the returns for 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1912, being 63,746,354 lbs., 48,461,398 lbs., 55,166,555 lbs., 70,603,787 lbs., and 67,655,834 lbs. respectively.

The largest quantity of cheese returned as having been made in factories and on farms was 5,681,515 lbs. in 1903. The quantities made in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 were 4,328,644 lbs., 5,025,834 lbs., 4,530,893 lbs., 4,549,843 lbs., and 4,176,778 lbs. respectively.

Exports of
butter and
cheese.

In 1912 there were exported to countries outside Australia 31,451,378 lbs. of butter valued at £1,545,771, all of which was Australian produce. Of this export a quantity representing 88 per

cent. of the value was sent to the United Kingdom. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 28,252 lbs., and the value thereof £1,130.

The works for freezing and preserving meat numbered 12 in 1912, and employed 1,055 persons in addition to 8 working proprietors, the wages of the employes amounting to £106,339. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1912 was £409,457. The output in each of the last ten years was as follows:—

Meat freezing and preserving works.

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1903	1,424	294,906	7,003,022	41,460
1904	3,394	459,963	8,086,776	46,820
1905	5,656	649,107	10,259,904	51,705
1906	4,248	651,914	9,538,535	72,410
1907	10,760	866,498	6,413,560	56,275
1908	16,508	773,396	4,057,896	22,826
1909	17,360	941,309	2,832,924	22,440
1910	36,464	1,573,516	2,660,604	60,312
1911	40,184	1,578,133	2,312,928	35,388
1912	29,752	1,409,243	2,101,704	28,824

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1903	8,796	2,653	17,380	4,725
1904	4,248	491	14,977	1,301
1905	4,866	1,435	6,665	776
1906	6,011	1,700	496	1,512
1907	11,944	2,478	64	2,229
1908	7,557	2,309	1,730	1,391
1909	8,382	2,349	540	1,267
1910	13,589	8,876	1,389	2,534
1911	28,654	14,890	3,422	2,679
1912	37,984	22,387	...	3,056

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 15,249 calves, 1,959 pigs, and 25,952 hares were treated at freezing works in 1905; 6,947 calves, 2,580 pigs, and 33,397 hares in 1906; 8,047 calves, 2,196 pigs, and 55,196 hares in 1907; 11,662 calves, 2,296 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908; 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; 3,893 calves, 1,557 pigs, and 29,532 hares in 1910; 7,308 calves, 1,609 pigs, and 58,008 hares in 1911; and 3,355 calves, 3,120 pigs, and 43,224 hares in 1912.

Imports and
exports of
meats.

The following statement shows the imports and exports (excluding Inter-State transfers) of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during 1912 :—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1912.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Meats, Frozen—		£		£
Mutton	6,092 lbs.	68	27,024,708 lbs.	346,398
Lamb ... ..	...	...	23,380,703 "	415,946
Beef	309 lbs.	4	4,582,640 "	54,794
Pork	42,657 "	1,418	299,175 "	4,258
Rabbits and Hares ...	...	...	1,111,902 pairs	57,233
Poultry	1,257 lbs.	33	13,631 "	5,785
Game	3,007 "	166	...	...
Other	280 "	7	322,694 lbs.	4,883
Meats—Fresh and smoked	1,097 "	31	...	...
„ Potted and concentrated	...	9,159	...	5,758
„ Preserved in tins ...	165,057 lbs.	9,205	1,493,455 lbs.	32,542
„ Not elsewhere included	120 cwt.	280	1,856 cwt.	3,327
Total value ...	...	20,371	...	930,924

Flour mills.

The number of flour mills in 1912 was 61, and the number of persons employed in them 845, of whom 55 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £95,266. Further particulars for ten years are given in the following table :—

FLOUR MILLS: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	bushels.	tons.
1903	261,530	68,917	166,869	5,762,849	115,368
1904	235,508	52,220	147,559	10,012,476	202,314
1905	238,139	56,910	157,785	10,282,491	209,058
1906	243,149	59,540	163,322	10,892,056	219,166
1907	264,566	63,157	174,150	11,731,183	235,185
1908	254,671	57,167	167,573	9,564,068	192,687
1909	226,571	50,801	155,728	10,644,123	215,547
1910	242,851	52,697	165,165	11,218,870	225,282
1911	253,513	51,276	167,177	12,266,013	247,434
1912	261,403	50,619	172,085	11,185,138	225,376

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1912 produced 6,307,996 bushels of bran and 4,213,668 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 139,702 bushels in 1903, 157,403

bushels in 1904, 75,595 bushels in 1905, 111,719 bushels in 1906, 123,885 bushels in 1907, 123,879 bushels in 1908, 45,487 bushels in 1909, 35,507 bushels in 1910, 84,707 bushels in 1911, and 98,243 bushels in 1912.

During the year 1912, 2,874,992 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £40,165, and 68,781 tons of flour valued at £600,267 were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. Exports of bread-stuffs.

There were, in 1912, 31 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on; the number of persons employed therein was 1,737, of whom 26 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employes amounted to £110,740, and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £170,072. The fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last nine years were as follows:— Jam, pickle, and sauce works:

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS: 1904 TO 1912.

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1904 ...	199,306	97,057	190,151	22,408	115,295	2,143,555	920,163
1905 ...	175,119	107,382	192,579	35,395	44,450	2,029,644	859,160
1906 ...	195,902	107,194	203,038	43,138	56,619	2,943,380	889,938
1907 ...	218,276	105,518	190,211	38,819	95,885	3,257,471	1,253,280
1908 ...	191,282	133,283	226,481	31,336	18,783	3,014,835	1,187,136
1909 ...	265,353	143,427	268,927	40,746	49,797	3,607,968	1,324,392
1910 ...	311,168	159,439	303,733	49,797	38,017	4,173,936	1,264,728
1911 ...	315,362	156,376	286,543	53,562	52,427	4,348,500	1,617,156
1912 ...	307,458	154,381	258,470	63,133	56,488	5,886,336	1,482,252

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908, to 4,802 cwt. in 1909, to 3,902 cwt. in 1910, to 3,549 cwt. in 1911, and to 2,763 cwt. in 1912.

There are two sugar works in the State, one of which treats cane sugar imported in a raw state chiefly from Queensland. The other is the Government Beet Sugar Factory. The quantity of raw material treated in those two factories in 1912 and the production therefrom were as follows:— Sugar works.

Raw cane sugar treated	...	...	1,424,940 cwt.
Sugar beet treated	...	...	124,140 "
Refined sugar produced	...	...	1,374,220 "
Refined treacle produced	...	...	38,020 "

**Beet sugar
industry.**

In 1896 Parliament passed an Act making available £100,000. of which £62,000 was expended in promoting the establishment of the beet sugar industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. Starting with every essential for success, and with a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, the industry, after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two manufacturing campaigns, and the building and plant which fell into the hands of the Government under the terms of its mortgage remained idle for twelve years.

In seeking for the causes of past failures, the more extended knowledge now possessed of the problems surrounding the industry indicates that they were mainly attributable to want of experience on the part of beet-growers, combined with unprecedentedly dry seasons and an unsuitable class of field labour; for, while no particular skill is required in beet growing, yet the crop demands prompt attention at the period of thinning or spacing, and, moreover, calls for the exercise of particular care in keeping it clean during growth.

In 1910 a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, numerous experimental beet plots were established throughout Gippsland in order to familiarize land-holders with beet-growing, lectures were given explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, and a system of field labour was organized. The object of the campaign was to demonstrate that beet could be profitably grown, and that a fine white sugar could be manufactured. Both these ends were attained, as many farmers who grew beet made a successful business of it, and the sugar produced compared favorably with any manufactured in the Commonwealth.

With the view of putting the industry on a sound footing, the Government has purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmany Park. These estates are in railway communication with Maffra, and have been cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, which are allotted to settlers subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet.

The season of 1913 was a disappointing one from the agricultural side, owing to lack of rainfall in the winter months and during the months of December and January, which is the period of root

development. Prior to this the crop looked wonderfully well, with an excellent growth of top and leaves, but continued dry weather with hot winds caused a serious check from which the crop never recovered, although even under these conditions, which were so serious that the potato, maize and bean crops were a complete failure, the beet crop managed to struggle through to half a harvest. The harvest obtained from 900 acres amounted to 6,207 tons of beets, from which the sugar production was 659 tons of white sugar. Even with this limited supply of available raw material, the manufacturing operations were conducted smoothly and with success, and a superior quality of sugar was produced, which is being sold at highest market prices locally, where there is a demand for much more than the amount manufactured. The manufacturing operations should for the first time show a profit.

The following particulars summarize the results of the last three seasons, of which the latter two were exceptionally dry:—

Season.	Area.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Manufactured.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1910-11 ...	458	5,969	482
1911-12 ...	752	4,000	519
1912-13 ...	900	6,207	659

A much larger acreage than in 1913 is expected to be harvested in 1914, as owing to the increase in the price to be paid for the beets from 20s. to an average of 22s. 6d. per ton, an inducement is given to those farmers who have not hitherto cultivated the crop, and there are indications that the area outside the Closer Settlement blocks will be doubled, as the profitableness of the culture, especially under irrigation, is now fairly well recognized in this district. Recognizing the advantages of irrigation, the Administration has taken steps to introduce the system on the Closer Settlement Estates of Boisdale and Kilmany—so that a failure in the crop through drought such as happened in the last two seasons will be avoided.

In 1912 work was carried on in 29 breweries, and 1,008 persons were employed, including 24 working proprietors. The wages paid to employes during the year amounted to £149,605. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improve-

ments, the materials used, and the quantity of beer made during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

BREWERIES: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Materials Used—			Beer Made
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
	£	£	£	cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.
1903 ...	209,492	229,965	277,383	102,651	552,042	569,981	15,423,149
1904 ...	231,687	229,965	291,180	100,430	530,771	544,524	14,927,873
1905 ...	232,354	198,760	291,738	99,230	529,067	582,012	15,176,439
1906 ...	235,980	197,985	289,982	101,692	533,531	623,249	16,409,465
1907 ...	249,579	212,785	316,262	106,004	542,806	665,236	16,900,336
1908 ...	268,009	155,922	273,273	109,347	556,040	684,879	17,582,833
1909 ...	245,606	65,775	231,546	103,146	503,761	632,339	16,552,594
1910 ...	281,702	68,069	249,848	112,240	540,390	663,394	18,605,737
1911 ...	318,072	67,206	290,746	111,314	548,341	649,892	19,077,420
1912 ...	325,658	69,671	314,536	119,667	566,779	659,323	20,247,337

Distilleries.

The number of distilleries working in 1912 was 7, and the persons employed numbered 41, of whom 5 were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £147,080. The materials used in manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years, were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Materials Used.							Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Wheat.	Maize.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	Beer.	
	Gal.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	lbs.	Gal.	Proof gal.
1903	207,621	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	41,083
1904	293,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,745
1905	348,791	...	...	...	...	199,360	...	85,690
1906	324,005	13,038	...	...	...	101,024	...	94,674
1907	413,242	141,876	...	...	...	49,280	...	375,183
1908	591,248	53,761	...	...	...	...	...	220,690
1909	379,979	117,197	...	...	...	...	...	314,370
1910	605,204	25,345	...	3,560	...	649,152	...	223,560
1911	370,119	61,981	548	...	204	1,293,152	...	298,237
1912	580,976	...	...	...	...	791,056	...	152,645

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in this table. The following quantities were distilled for that purpose during the last ten years in vineyards:—56,851 gallons in 1903, 73,210 gallons in 1904, 78,163 gallons in 1905, 60,521 gallons in 1906, 53,517 gallons in 1907, 50,954 gallons in 1908, 30,976 gallons in 1909, 13,427 gallons in 1910, 29,745 gallons in 1911, and 23,874 gallons in 1912.

Sixteen tobacco manufactories were in operation in 1912, and in that year the employes numbered 1,775, and their wages amounted to £191,162. In addition to the employes there were 13 working proprietors. The value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £278,899. The output of these factories has materially increased, as will be seen from the particulars for the last ten years given in the following table:—

Tobacco,
&c., manu-
factories.

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1903...	304,049	2,052,100	2,390,976	813	9,336,975	58,928,535
1904...	266,053	2,768,873	3,166,767	1,122	12,419,426	73,304,100
1905...	265,219	3,597,887	3,981,357	1,051	14,324,536	103,673,300
1906...	431,941	4,172,065	4,650,113	516	18,762,205	131,161,460
1907...	332,271	4,479,073	4,782,061	993	17,740,782	146,699,600
1908...	269,354	5,566,522	5,331,117	605	19,741,355	178,776,650
1909...	202,723	4,759,856	5,162,959	610	19,368,491	141,105,750
1910...	195,279	5,225,078	5,510,099	577	21,310,111	135,108,700
1911...	180,501	4,972,275	5,521,175	603	22,424,806	116,435,800
1912...	165,156	5,137,331	5,641,647	702	23,333,951	97,400,400

NOTE.—The quantity manufactured in small factories (£5 licences) is included in the above table.

There were 10 woollen mills working in 1912, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,672, of whom 7 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £115,096, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements to £422,421. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £245,220, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £473,880. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

Woollen
mills.

WOOLLEN MILLS: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used.	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—			
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	yards.	No. of Pairs.	No.
1903...	2,130,100	368,749	662,381	3,201,275	77,601	6,565
1904...	2,368,871	211,256	697,726	3,301,004	86,253	8,431
1905...	2,663,537	499,630	738,924	3,355,013	145,106	8,516
1906...	2,825,218	658,882	840,649	3,637,846	146,628	8,383
1907...	3,311,097	914,003	867,789	4,088,383	199,743	12,089
1908...	3,210,925	965,042	922,176	4,396,862	228,621	15,222
1909...	3,093,383	880,934	949,674	4,713,571	225,148	15,189
1910...	3,136,442	955,894	890,281	4,640,401	191,651	18,185
1911...	3,409,105	897,804	901,348	4,691,255	240,961	13,718
1912...	3,265,390	1,061,201	1,013,444	4,604,654	265,637	14,476

Boot
factories.

The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited by the following tables:—

BOOT FACTORIES: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
1903 ...	136	5,267	229,396	299,176
1904 ...	131	5,655	241,342	332,749
1905 ...	136	5,810	243,549	330,023
1906 ...	134	5,755	253,436	332,538
1907 ...	139	6,303	292,474	368,503
1908 ...	139	6,348	284,982	371,081
1909 ...	136	6,894	294,167	415,011
1910 ...	144	6,832	324,529	455,997
1911 ...	154	7,001	363,540	542,707
1912 ...	151	6,774	378,501	570,025

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—	
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.
1903 ...	3,574,761	150,012
1904 ...	4,065,881	189,108
1905 ...	3,951,033	165,892
1906 ...	4,001,580	175,575
1907 ...	4,290,122	182,039
1908 ...	4,164,410	193,949
1909 ...	4,649,130	231,791
1910 ...	4,847,368	191,204
1911 ...	5,198,030	164,313
1912 ...	4,966,768	220,616

* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

Materials used in Victorian boot factories were valued at £884,329 in 1909, at £963,110 in 1910, at £1,103,653 in 1911, and at £1,132,045 in 1912; the value of the output for the same years being £1,487,789, £1,620,179, £1,878,308, and £1,951,998 respectively.

Electric
light
and power
works.

Great strides have been made during the last few years in the use of electricity for lighting and motive power purposes, as will be seen from the succeeding statement. The electricity supplied in 1912 represents an increase of 390 per cent. on that supplied in 1903.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Persons Employed.*	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.
				£	British Units.
1903 ...	7	4,955	149	18,785	5,626,568
1904 ...	7	5,226	222	22,422	6,644,343
1905 ...	7	6,753	251	23,356	7,698,394
1906 ...	9	9,130	363	38,398	9,760,046
1907 ...	11	9,948	398	44,489	12,542,614
1908 ...	12	11,702	441	50,442	14,310,482
1909 ...	13	13,293	442	54,621	16,471,368
1910 ...	16	13,962	523	62,266	18,832,467
1911 ...	20	15,819	590	75,722	23,011,340
1912 ...	24	20,005	666	89,435	27,579,734

* Prior to 1904 persons engaged in the distribution of electricity are excluded.

In 1903 machinery and plant, land, buildings, and improvements connected with electric light and power works were valued at £285,234; in 1912 the value was £1,124,411.

The approximate value of machinery and plant, land, buildings, ^{Gasworks.} and improvements connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,164,320 in 1903, and £1,751,819 in 1912. The gas made in the latter year was 91 per cent. in excess of that made in 1903.

GASWORKS: 1903 TO 1912.

Year.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.*	Wages Paid.
	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.			£
1903	166,018	1,628,889,400	94,947	47	679	81,928
1904	166,307	1,649,396,000	97,357	48	872	104,383
1905	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559	48	989	128,372
1906	178,251	1,810,405,800	105,909	48	1,125	138,701
1907	189,190	1,975,892,500	112,050	48	1,272	157,525
1908	206,408	2,144,834,000	126,530	47	1,298	168,077
1909	217,473	2,292,988,400	131,695	47	1,390	181,965
1910	235,532	2,476,528,100	139,423	47	1,421	199,308
1911	261,848	2,813,159,700	155,488	47	1,601	230,626
1912	284,670	3,108,555,700	171,750	47	1,835	275,755

* Prior to 1904 persons engaged in the distribution of gas are excluded.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 105,651 in 1903, 117,114 in 1904, 137,247 in 1905, 154,486 in 1906, 163,215 in 1907, 187,237 in 1908, 196,176 in 1909, 228,034 in 1910, 274,353 in 1911, and 306,405 in 1912.

Total
production.

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1908 TO 1912.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	4,405,303	5,501,605	5,512,060	3,547,266	4,343,202
Oats	989,844	777,547	909,295	663,916	953,750
Barley, Malting ...	192,964	121,365	172,717	202,620	259,217
Barley, Other ...	60,345	43,816	54,665	58,823	73,213
Maize	116,402	119,725	96,166	147,357	119,305
Other Cereals ...	47,404	36,844	50,834	37,026	48,458
Grass and Clover	4,540	3,290	4,066	2,376	5,802
Seed					
Potatoes	411,840	517,775	534,515	614,540	678,448
Onions	138,408	98,325	63,723	177,744	176,142
Other Root Crops ...	42,811	29,245	35,160	20,398	26,691
Hay	3,256,308	2,432,840	2,455,560	3,200,109	4,010,979
Straw	246,682	239,385	158,834	116,911	105,407
Green Forage* ...	157,665	141,465	179,565	187,943	211,150
Tobacco	4,748	3,691	3,783	4,094	1,587
Grapes, not made into	33,103	31,181	26,704	45,500	31,486
wine, raisins, &c.					
Raisins, ordinary ...	41,489	35,919	35,854	52,628	41,934
" sultanas	60,994	94,639	96,408	142,932	171,884
Currents	21,472	49,334	48,829	88,899	60,421
Wine	89,819	61,996	90,828	81,952	120,611
Hops	5,105	4,322	5,247	4,714	9,062
Other Crops	37,468	39,117	48,943	44,064	56,015
Fruit grown for Sale	400,055	449,497	551,280	585,172	656,363
in Orchards and					
Gardens					
Fruit in Private	8,542	9,060	8,100	8,432	8,180
Orchards and Gar-					
dens					
Market Gardens ...	231,975	255,350	269,450	258,275	260,350
Total	11,005,286	11,097,333	11,412,586	10,293,691	12,429,657
<i>Dairying and</i>					
<i>Pastoral.</i>					
Milk consumed in	760,658	805,480	950,940	1,036,000	1,419,900
natural state					
Butter made	2,388,743	2,493,990	3,109,510	3,860,100	3,478,640
Cheese made	128,252	130,670	105,340	106,160	125,480
Cream made (not for	21,320	19,850	22,480	21,160	22,940
butter)					
Condensed, Concen-	63,026	66,425	46,940	260,324	362,480
trated, and Pow-					
dered Milk					
Horses	15,274	261,268	388,556	520,580	328,020
Cattle	298,606	1,602,858	1,860,888	2,344,680	1,165,430
Pigs	380,650	70,081	541,785	454,815	389,350
Sheep (without wool)	597,880	1,317,320	1,298,740	1,558,170	709,660
Wool	3,556,168	4,044,755	4,318,100	4,142,747	3,751,083
Total	8,208,577	11,212,697	12,643,279	14,304,736	11,752,983

* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1908 TO 1912—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in—				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold	2,849,838	2,778,956	2,422,745	2,140,855	2,039,464
Coal	64,778	76,945	189,254	301,142	259,321
Stone from Quarries (including lime- stone)	84,479	88,610	114,955	151,426	161,843
Other Metals and Minerals	31,950	26,257	24,202	24,368	39,067
Total ...	3,031,045	2,970,768	2,751,156	2,617,791	2,499,695
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw- mills only)	177,460	189,130	248,315	265,990	265,980
Firewood (estimated)	396,750	402,600	428,670	446,700	457,890
Bark for Tanning	56,694	66,520	70,570	77,350	82,380
Total ...	630,904	658,250	747,555	790,040	806,250
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax	28,488	19,768	25,926	21,861	39,425
Poultry production (estimated)	1,547,000	1,570,000	1,592,000	1,618,500	1,659,100
Rabbits and Hares	224,894	219,890	247,152	195,987	261,534
Fish	71,910	75,101	72,187	69,675	89,648
Total ...	1,872,292	1,884,759	1,937,265	1,906,023	2,049,707
Total Value of Primary Products	24,748,104	27,823,807	29,491,841	29,912,281	29,538,292
Manufacturing — Added Value*	11,673,693	12,748,654	14,189,438	15,958,576	17,752,167
Grand Total ...	36,421,797	40,572,461	43,681,279	45,870,857	47,290,459

* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber) included above.

Agricultural production shows a considerable advance in 1912, as compared with 1911, but the autumn experienced in 1912 was not favorable for the pastoral industry, and is reflected in the diminished production of live stock. The figures relating to rabbits and hares have been amended since last publication. An illustration of the progress made in the manufacturing industries is contained in the figures relating to the value added in the process of manufacture to that of the raw materials used.

The value of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years was as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1908 TO 1912.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation	8 13 11	8 13 3	8 15 8	7 15 10	9 3 7
Dairying and Pastoral	6 9 8	8 15 1	9 14 7	10 16 6	8 13 7
Mining	2 7 11	2 6 5	2 2 4	1 19 8	1 16 11
Forest	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 11
Miscellaneous	1 9 7	1 9 5	1 9 9	1 8 10	1 10 3
Total Primary Produce	19 11 1	21 14 5	22 13 10	22 12 10	21 16 3
Manufactures	9 4 5	9 19 0	10 18 4	12 1 7	13 2 1
Grand Total	28 15 6	31 13 5	33 12 2	34 14 5	34 18 4

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1912.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	1	3	..	..	..
1837	1,264	984	280	7	1	1	740	..
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	1,260	..
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,964
1843	24,103	15,892	8,211	1,317	313	364	1,264	2,000
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	2,648	1,423
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775
1847	42,936	26,004	16,932	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540
1848	51,390	30,697	20,693	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669
1849	66,220	39,556	26,664	1,913	593	593	14,618	1,992
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
1851	97,489	58,235	39,254	3,049	1,165	1,023	15,433	3,706
1852	168,321	110,825	57,496	3,756	2,105	1,958	94,664	31,038
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025*	3,213*	2,703	92,312	42,443
1854	312,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,765	83,410	34,975
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,603	3,847	66,571	26,395
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	41,594	21,187
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,255	20,471
1858	504,519	323,576	180,943	19,929	9,015	4,552	56,168	25,882
1859	530,262	335,708	194,554	22,092	9,469	4,769	32,735	19,615
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
1861	541,800	321,724	220,076	23,461	10,522	4,434	26,912	35,898
1862	554,358	324,107	230,251	24,391	10,080	4,525	37,836	38,203
1863	571,559	327,249	244,310	23,906	9,502	4,227	38,983	34,800
1864	601,343	343,296	258,047	25,680	8,887	4,554	36,156	21,779
1865	621,095	350,871	270,224	25,915	10,461	4,497	30,976	25,292
1866	636,982	357,012	279,970	25,010	12,286	4,253	32,178	27,629
1867	651,571	362,273	289,298	25,608	11,733	4,490	27,242	25,142
1868	674,614	373,232	301,382	27,243	10,067	4,692	32,805	25,552
1869	699,790	385,561	314,229	26,040	10,630	4,735	33,570	22,418
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087

* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record ; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (by Sea).	Emigrants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1871	747,412	407,884	339,528	27,382	9,918	4,693	28,333	19,951
1872	758,984	410,278	348,706	27,361	10,831	4,791	27,047	25,295
1873	772,039	414,917	357,122	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294
1874	783,274	418,534	364,740	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365
1875	791,399	421,023	370,376	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342
1876	801,717	424,838	376,879	26,769	13,561	4,949	35,797	31,977
1877	815,494	430,616	384,878	26,010	12,776	5,103	41,196	33,943
1878	827,439	435,691	391,748	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,492
1879	840,620	441,434	399,186	26,839	12,120	4,986	44,384	39,212
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
1881	879,886	462,159	417,727	27,145	12,302	5,896	59,066	51,744
1882	899,562	472,110	427,452	26,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,524
1883	920,694	483,912	436,782	27,541	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562
1884	944,564	496,998	447,566	28,850	13,505	7,218	72,202	58,061
1885	969,202	511,010	458,192	29,975	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994
1886	1,000,510	528,919	471,591	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,404	68,102
1887	1,032,993	546,918	486,075	33,043	16,005	7,768	90,147	68,121
1888	1,076,966	570,480	506,486	34,503	16,287	8,946	102,032	60,229
1889	1,103,727	582,547	521,180	36,359	19,392	9,194	84,582	68,418
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
1891	1,157,878	606,035	551,643	38,505	18,631	8,780	62,448	53,172
1892	1,168,600	608,700	559,900	37,831	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214
1893	1,176,160	609,620	566,540	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	80,460
1894	1,182,290	609,595	572,695	34,258	15,430	7,029	84,261	90,110
1895	1,186,950	608,240	577,710	33,706	15,636	7,181	81,199	88,886
1896	1,180,280	599,890	580,390	32,178	15,714	7,625	84,872	99,419
1897	1,182,710	600,120	582,590	31,310	15,126	7,568	90,847	97,301
1898	1,183,060	598,950	584,110	30,172	18,695	7,620	94,436	98,225
1899	1,189,470	600,480	588,990	31,008	16,578	8,140	85,384	86,947
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	83,684
1901	1,212,613	610,005	602,608	31,008	15,904	8,406	93,107	90,126
1902	1,215,840	609,246	606,594	30,461	16,177	8,477	87,557	97,933
1903	1,215,202	607,092	608,110	29,569	15,595	7,605	52,756	66,159
1904	1,218,608	607,285	611,323	29,763	14,393	8,210	55,049	65,831
1905	1,228,985	612,488	616,497	30,107	14,676	8,774	62,798	65,404
1906	1,244,474	620,125	624,349	30,844	15,237	8,930	69,282	67,348
1907	1,260,468	627,631	632,837	31,369	14,542	9,575	75,784	73,045
1908	1,271,097	633,104	637,993	31,101	15,767	9,334	76,863	78,614
1909	1,291,019	643,642	647,377	31,549	14,436	9,431	78,744	73,768
1910	1,308,111	652,285	655,826	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,951
1911	1,337,678	668,258	669,420	33,044	15,217	11,088	102,229	85,329
1912	1,375,081	685,895	689,186	35,817	16,595	11,738	120,171	94,853

STATE FINANCE.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836	..	2,165	..	..	..	..	..
1837	6,071	5,872	..	..	..	..	..
1838	40,020	16,874	..	..	..	..	..
1839	74,698	35,849	..	..	..	..	..
1840	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..	..
1841	152,826	201,363	..	..	..	..	..
1842	87,296	124,631	..	..	..	..	..
1843	73,565	57,165	..	..	..	..	..
1844	69,913	63,048	..	..	..	..	..
1845	98,539	43,241	..	..	..	..	..
1846	96,347	51,095	..	..	..	..	..
1847	138,293	73,460	..	..	..	..	..
1848	144,761	140,260	..	..	..	..	..
1849	229,388	140,259	..	..	..	..	..
1850	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..	..
1851	392,455	410,864	..	..	11,113	..	17,462
1852	1,634,448	978,922	..	..	35,249	..	122,099
1853	3,235,546	3,216,609	..	..	522,693	..	356,268
1854	3,087,986	4,185,708	403,900	..	517,082	..	482,401
1855	2,728,656	2,612,807	117,500	..	576,588	..	210,062
1856	2,972,496	2,668,834	339,485	..	506,679	..	368,511
1857	3,328,303	2,968,658	507,201	..	736,050	..	476,136
1858	2,973,383	3,092,720	561,545	4,832,369	645,239	..	466,047
1859	3,261,104	3,393,946	1,479,618		601,187	..	537,252
1860	3,082,461	3,315,307	2,207,976		621,554	..	419,905
1861	2,952,101	3,092,021	942,171	2,798,692	518,329	..	283,341
1862	3,269,079	3,039,497	1,246,764		407,758	..	284,906
1863	2,774,686	2,882,937	857,381		762,303	171,271	257,388
1864	2,955,338	2,928,903	530,416	415,484	89,376	..	281,377
1865	3,076,885	2,983,777	190,043	184,262	113,244	1,103	231,919
1866	3,079,160	3,222,025	162,740	135,712	96,898	72,156	277,062
1867	3,216,317	3,241,818	391,166	247,970	47,374	313,103	241,449
1868	3,230,754	3,189,321	487,962	103,076	110,548	144,216	182,476
1869	3,383,984	3,226,165	215,023	104,612	90,735	152,775	267,603
1870	3,261,883	3,428,382	236,643	192,420	36,832	93,553	191,573
1871	1,691,266	1,754,251	263,371	242,508*	35,328*	97,176*	97,088*
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534	655,641	566,831	42,192	17,945	264,761
1873	3,644,135	3,504,953	885,388	853,179	38,126	227,427	186,464
1874	4,106,790	4,177,338	723,974	816,616	102,922	212,378	390,955
1875	4,236,423	4,318,121	897,123	984,624	99,451	95,672	350,159

NOTE.—In addition to the amounts included under the heading "Loan Expenditure by Government," a sum of £18,775 was expended from 1859 to 1865 on Melbourne Water Supply, which cannot be allocated to the separate years.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure was for the year ended 31st December. The figures for 1871 relate to the first six months only. Since that date they have been for the year ended 30th June—except as regards the Railway expenditure for 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and that for the years 1877 to 1884, which are for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the years ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

STATE FINANCE—continued.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	4,325,156	4,572,844	1,093,959	1,481,800*	66,690	142,483	348,596
1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	576,166	1,019,201	16,759	171,551	258,638
1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	801,731	935,666	11,888	37,947	313,039
1879	4,621,520	4,833,379	1,337,052	1,061,694	36,884	12,327	356,547
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,988,916†	24,945	84,413	383,751
1881	5,186,011	5,108,642	819,575	782,134	31,631	40,267	317,352
1882	5,592,362	5,145,764	1,064,516	1,387,711	53,017	120,244	265,836
1883	5,611,253	5,651,885	2,656,810	2,117,336	62,376	204,325	422,754
1884	5,934,687	5,715,293	1,600,233	1,399,148	55,879	192,059	454,121
1885	6,290,361	6,140,356	1,134,574	1,302,538	40,878	139,982	400,579
1886	6,481,021	6,513,540	1,730,980	1,719,063	41,061	144,875	505,445
1887	6,733,826	6,561,251	2,068,282	2,117,945	40,430	225,638	565,086
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151	2,328,400	2,389,797	53,214	220,140	430,072
1889	8,675,990	7,919,902	3,675,955	3,384,977	80,202	289,226	356,571
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,613,782	99,372	420,457	564,418
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	2,341,651	2,399,921	26,934	525,799	644,280
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917	1,324,553	1,156,020	38,576	365,463	382,279
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	812,057	705,022	28,498	271,427	212,601
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246	405,528	607,172	22,204	126,190	172,795
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439	223,974	504,842	11,578	51,651	101,956
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182	219,106	551,793	12,965	54,754	104,950
1897	6,630,217	6,568,932	182,850	602,543	21,538	28,311	111,760
1898	6,898,240	6,692,444	334,011	681,740	20,266	40,702	120,679
1899	7,389,444	7,107,206	712,093	934,939	32,691	102,566	172,936
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	1,101,098	52,051	151,035	226,744
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780	932,265	1,005,073	72,890	134,064	286,228
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832	910,833	970,318	75,855	93,471	307,260
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960	756,404	888,962	69,200	111,643	182,612
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608	447,244	787,223	42,114	151,126	111,418
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742	373,191	633,490	30,393	176,790	171,084
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475	932,966	735,518	56,145	125,426	206,315
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143	595,658	758,880	43,119	232,124	305,483
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246	783,538	1,057,577	72,246	349,402	338,901
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177	1,098,360	1,183,888	99,572	394,262	419,816
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980	1,209,505	1,300,477	102,309	369,368	338,121
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157	2,657,271	1,783,491	67,001	399,510	387,224
1912	10,009,796	9,999,342	2,974,149	2,609,739	58,917	365,186	460,750

* See note (*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855	480,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	648,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1858	808,100	29	17,460,927	314,316	24	4,971,742	98,780
1859	2,089,500	37	17,741,024	318,624	30	6,336,075	118,620
1860	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1861	6,345,060	48	19,721,780	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129
1862	7,992,740	53	20,013,801	262,179	84	10,045,091	226,833
1863	8,237,520	58	20,075,272	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,522
1864	8,443,970	61	20,234,734	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340
1865	8,622,245	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,364,788	370,811
1866	8,844,855	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024
1867	9,480,800	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621
1868	9,417,800	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368
1869	10,385,900	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,429,873	534,123
1870	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1871	11,994,800	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033
1872	11,984,800	60	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817
1873	12,445,722	60	25,391,990	410,508	110	31,415,663	529,426
1874	13,990,553	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	34,897,034	535,440
1875	13,995,093	59	28,123,803	462,323	108	39,803,055	638,962
1876	17,011,382	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146
1877	17,018,913	59	29,332,030	459,108	111	48,282,719	535,496
1878	17,022,065	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,666	455,593
1879	20,060,753	57	31,352,880	447,712	115	51,891,236	605,776
1880	22,060,749	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1881	22,426,502	57	32,308,794	457,462	117	55,333,665	557,498
1882	22,103,202	58	34,559,353	458,781	119	57,233,194	652,469
1883	24,308,175	60	37,355,371	486,329	119	58,255,588	600,173
1884	27,526,667	60	41,261,664	535,919	120	62,534,168	593,249
1885	28,628,588	60	47,344,600	557,184	123	66,938,970	595,745
1886	30,114,203	59	53,905,592	615,612	125	71,973,156	615,125
1887	33,127,382	59	60,947,527	662,890	126	76,938,174	628,368
1888	34,627,382	59	76,951,240	752,906	128	90,433,970	674,040
1889	37,367,027	59	85,211,558	861,420	130	102,346,953	754,069
1890	41,443,216	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—continued.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1891	43,638,897	60	91,276,090	963,257	137	112,075,270	916,604
1892	46,774,125	59	88,138,720	882,795	139	109,228,220	884,157
1893	46,064,004*	59	79,606,270	797,302	142	109,855,080	643,932
1894	46,804,382	58	70,423,015	743,745	145	104,561,836	692,783
1895	46,828,517	58	65,700,580	676,026	149	101,497,200	516,697
1896	46,854,311	58	65,626,300	674,110	150	102,801,400	481,938
1897	46,929,321	58	68,255,714	658,374	150	102,998,270	472,127
1898	47,058,088	58	66,983,137	637,155	150	101,473,386	464,410
1899	48,354,277	58	67,113,600	654,858	150	102,798,300	538,905
1900	48,774,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1901	49,546,275	60	77,289,493	736,240	148	107,812,500	544,994
1902	50,408,957	60	92,099,451	809,325	148	111,803,468	491,209
1903	51,097,900	60	93,376,880	779,950	148	115,766,850	499,112
1904	51,519,962	60	94,583,732	789,596	148	116,336,442	520,794
1905	51,513,767	60	99,354,665	824,392	146	117,260,959	520,829
1906	52,904,800	60	100,801,295	847,104	146	121,797,646	541,188
1907	52,954,989	60	103,666,178	903,120	146	129,059,488	601,311
1908	53,180,487	60	106,149,960	961,530	146	136,538,811	663,739
1909	54,567,197	60	108,863,963	973,191	146	143,142,655	698,625
1910	55,501,725	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
1911	57,933,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
1912	60,712,216	61	127,743,501	1,149,044	147	160,128,933	796,472

* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,389,128 available in 1893 for the redemption of loans about to fall due.

BANKING.

Year.	Banks of Issue.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,426	52,697
1852	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,576	150,161
1853	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,549	142,655
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,090	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1855	7	4,739,765	9,653,825	7,435,094	4,869,245	4	2,502	173,090
1856	8	5,068,373	11,944,545	9,435,986	5,967,330	6	3,620	245,923
1857	8	5,421,243	11,862,412	8,729,935	6,103,249	7	5,682	374,868
1858	9	5,692,594	11,851,358	8,211,651	5,908,116	7	7,232	432,250
1859	9	6,074,539	12,746,286	8,867,298	6,611,122	7	8,854	468,779
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1861	9	6,429,025	12,857,879	8,859,374	6,992,610	10	12,001	582,796
1862	9	6,623,460	13,369,102	9,927,079	8,119,594	10	13,309	634,884
1863	9	6,827,085	13,202,317	8,887,093	7,346,767	11	14,920	701,425
1864	9	7,618,960	13,433,410	9,485,163	8,018,452	11	17,201	769,681
1865	9	8,007,500	14,755,518	9,948,064	8,415,395	42	20,074	734,568
1866	10	8,092,555	14,885,355	9,746,575	8,288,771	61	23,759	700,720
1867	10	8,136,325	15,777,891	10,890,291	9,459,964	77	28,376	709,514
1868	10	8,320,624	16,252,007	11,679,164	10,216,240	84	32,506	805,830
1869	10	8,347,500	17,665,861	11,956,575	10,350,335	110	37,494	978,619
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1871	10	8,276,250	17,222,093	12,862,650	11,358,916	134	45,819	1,117,761
1872	10	8,276,250	18,125,902	13,935,047	12,297,927	141	52,749	1,405,738
1873	10	8,366,250	19,943,959	14,092,995	12,280,551	151	58,547	1,498,618
1874	11	8,503,033	20,456,852	14,105,460	12,438,586	157	64,014	1,617,301
1875	12	8,572,120	22,279,482	15,483,172	13,734,968	162	65,837	1,469,849
1876	12	8,630,745	23,918,123	16,527,277	14,850,148	170	69,027	1,507,235
1877	13	8,756,894	26,258,439	18,183,119	16,503,528	177	73,245	1,575,305
1878	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,867	16,106,581	184	76,697	1,510,273
1879	11	9,026,250	25,339,843	17,818,225	16,426,165	196	82,941	1,520,296
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,114	1,661,409
1881	11	9,143,122	27,173,809	22,902,017	21,151,910	212	107,282	2,569,438
1882	12	9,432,250	31,248,586	25,496,305	23,625,093	222	122,584	3,121,246
1883	12	9,597,750	31,742,507	25,856,709	24,059,169	230	136,089	2,818,122
1884	11	8,663,184	36,018,866	30,186,336	28,417,044	243	152,344	2,981,083
1885	11	8,901,250	39,174,126	32,517,645	30,593,564	269	170,016	3,337,018
1886	11	9,568,418	41,170,989	33,085,989	31,239,472	279	189,359	3,589,916
1887	12	10,109,742	46,733,325	37,192,949	35,215,547	296	206,596	3,696,699
1888	13	10,461,850	53,111,387	39,749,590	37,570,838	316	237,433	4,669,541
1889	16	13,389,662	57,625,653	40,810,770	38,768,936	330	261,067	5,021,522
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

BANKING—continued.

Year.	Banks of Issue.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1891	17	13,563,255	63,720,546	42,244,217	40,416,067	388	300,781	5,715,687
1892	13	11,556,250	63,169,942	41,541,161	40,028,170	388	313,493	5,983,648
1893	12	14,979,558	56,644,511	33,639,619	32,027,354	399	323,274	6,707,891
1894	12	16,440,266	55,277,834	34,727,373	33,284,271	402	329,965	6,977,878
1895	11	16,719,078	49,518,627	33,127,299	31,785,925	396	336,531	7,265,487
1896	11	17,119,625	49,130,925	32,681,831	31,217,091	396	345,474	7,519,324
1897	11	15,238,763	45,560,432	31,650,631	30,209,638	398	353,963	7,781,048
1898	11	15,396,755	42,032,701	29,412,293	28,027,140	379	338,149	8,096,874
1899	11	14,589,656	40,522,115	31,274,374	30,050,429	374	356,074	8,517,006
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1901	11	13,827,886	41,460,634	31,856,497	30,618,062	374	393,026	9,662,006
1902	11	12,760,316	39,795,793	32,225,630	30,960,224	375	410,126	10,131,604
1903	11	12,392,320	39,291,125	31,553,334	30,429,303	378	418,511	10,341,857
1904	11	12,412,175	38,127,592	32,753,343	31,674,797	381	432,867	10,582,808
1905	11	12,961,695	40,511,335	36,422,844	35,123,896	382	447,382	10,896,741
1906	11	12,965,593	40,949,484	38,877,692	37,623,820	382	466,752	11,764,179
1907	11	13,441,231	43,732,080	39,616,692	38,247,289	385	491,318	12,792,590
1908	11	13,610,852	43,412,999	37,809,064	36,634,993	389	511,581	13,428,676
1909	11	13,615,937	43,950,648	40,899,719	39,660,726	401	532,425	14,101,710
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	416	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	423	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	422	641,736	19,662,465

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Imports of—		Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Total Value.	
				Quantity.*	Value.		
	acres.	£	£	bushels	£	£	£
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
1837	88	7,116	115,379	9,738	3,619	12,178	†
1838	38,694	33,977	73,230	35,781	9,624	27,998	†
1839	38,280	70,236	204,722	39,814	28,090	77,684	†
1840	83,561	219,300	435,367	61,189	35,548	128,860	†
1841	49,311	49,311	364,399	117,045	50,291	200,305	†
1842	16,698	21,085	277,427	119,607	43,134	198,783	†
1843	7,338	8,296	188,036	58,969	16,522	254,482	†
1844	181	985	151,062	101,613	21,260	256,847	†
1845	3,685	8,718	248,293	80,247	13,328	463,597	†
1846	4,601	19,194	315,561	51,454	7,491	425,201	†
1847	27,337	69,122	437,696	52,983	8,676	668,511	†
1848	17,345	31,716	373,676	68,616	11,624	675,359	†
1849	27,610	70,146	479,831	79,168	10,303	755,326	†
1850	40,042	97,970	744,925	66,232	9,029	1,041,796	†
1851	93,707	201,840	1,056,437	227,909	60,662	1,422,909	†
1852	231,297	671,033	4,069,742	1,237,486	441,785	7,451,549	†
1853	283,928	1,548,441	15,842,637	1,909,659	880,789	11,061,544	†
1854	405,679	1,357,965	17,659,051	1,679,440	976,349	11,775,204	†
1855	438,972	763,554	12,007,939	2,039,211	1,661,545	13,493,338	†
1856	437,562	749,318	14,962,269	2,325,691	1,201,931	15,489,760	†
1857	500,383	1,067,450	17,256,209	2,184,876	930,250	15,079,512	†
1858	255,724	638,650	15,108,249	1,601,618	640,770	13,989,209	12,237,086
1859	459,082	814,164	15,622,891	1,998,498	939,217	13,867,859	11,282,319
1860	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	1,708,534	700,276	12,962,704	11,061,076
1861	514,745	623,588	13,532,452	1,867,024	620,129	13,828,606	10,596,368
1862	844,969	910,862	13,487,787	804,686	227,915	13,039,422	9,800,655
1863	295,180	450,646	14,118,727	745,178	215,006	13,566,296	9,597,400
1864	260,169	522,602	14,974,815	2,140,138	984,687	13,898,384	10,211,564
1865	139,776	295,456	13,257,537	1,976,075	919,949	13,150,748	10,048,236
1866	221,582	380,240	14,771,711	1,997,518	692,585	12,889,546	9,433,473
1867	129,333	214,077	11,674,080	439,855	109,358	12,724,427	9,972,333
1868	275,649	359,703	13,320,662	416,017	147,282	15,593,990	11,697,893
1869	725,110	794,543	13,908,990	810,987	233,887	13,464,354	9,539,816
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	104,224	25,249	12,470,014	9,103,323
1871	378,516	528,119	12,341,995	1,295,015	385,325	14,557,820	11,151,622
1872	752,161	859,142	13,691,322	585,688	179,352	13,871,195	10,758,658
1873	529,309	621,472	16,533,856	65,167	16,204	15,302,454	11,876,707
1874	531,538	579,051	16,953,985	136,004	37,078	15,441,109	11,352,515
1875	418,561	630,054	16,685,874	284,605	71,137	14,766,974	10,571,806

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Particulars not tabulated.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports	Imports of—		Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Total Value.	
				Quantity*.	Value.		
	acres.	£	£	bushels.	£	£	£
1876	476,038	584,913	15,705,354	355,704	96,007	14,196,487	10,155,916
1877	323,082	375,494	16,362,304	80,166	24,370	15,157,687	11,269,086
1878	307,457	375,535	16,161,880	59,420	14,699	14,925,707	10,676,499
1879	283,191	384,432	15,035,538	83,837	20,763	12,454,170	8,069,857
1880	409,738	471,824	14,556,894	155,345	33,061	15,954,559	11,220,467
1881	458,636	574,382	16,718,521	157,334	26,464	16,252,103	12,480,567
1882	441,433	598,079	18,748,081	135,858	34,981	16,193,579	12,570,788
1883	472,378	564,504	17,743,846	91,455	21,264	16,398,863	13,292,294
1884	469,408	585,099	19,201,633	132,365	27,968	16,050,465	13,155,484
1885	423,994	519,422	18,044,604	79,080	14,892	15,551,758	12,452,245
1886	353,467	445,441	18,530,575	225,489	42,666	11,795,321	9,054,687
1887	363,905	442,095	19,022,151	162,895	31,354	11,351,145	8,502,979
1888	438,968	644,112	23,972,134	180,528	31,232	13,853,763	10,356,633
1889	257,702	330,054	24,402,760	249,013	56,369	12,734,734	9,776,670
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	196,317	35,345	13,266,222	10,291,821
1891	234,264	316,593	21,711,608	384,656	72,153	16,006,743	13,026,426
1892	245,101	303,077	17,174,545	271,542	65,437	14,214,546	11,410,808
1893	321,061	354,840	13,283,814	298,392	44,918	13,308,551	10,293,926
1894	334,397	360,027	12,470,599	466,152	57,075	14,026,546	11,553,617
1895	340,628	356,383	12,472,344	505,574	62,310	14,547,732	11,615,493
1896	274,482	287,406	14,554,837	524,441	98,927	14,198,518	11,054,824
1897	289,480	304,350	15,454,482	1,034,541	225,662	16,739,670	12,829,394
1898	305,543	318,474	16,768,904	748,858	140,618	15,872,246	11,778,883
1899	694,391	727,493	17,952,894	242,053	29,431	18,567,780	14,038,609
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	1,044,923	124,784	17,422,552	13,918,556
1901	406,138	438,363	18,927,340	2,088,995	248,774	18,646,097	14,134,028
1902	523,477	555,538	18,270,245	1,183,422	204,529	18,210,523	13,823,939
1903	507,927	542,011	17,859,171	5,523,563	1,231,339	19,707,068	14,940,024
1904	584,010	613,511	20,096,442	1,443,890	205,704	24,404,917	17,369,609
1905	907,213	934,386	22,337,886	1,065,025	184,174	22,758,828	14,276,961
1906	339,897	375,296	25,234,402	1,245,571	203,490	28,917,992	19,881,233
1907	180,189	208,619	28,198,257	978,147	151,578	28,735,004	19,485,444
1908	136,854	176,335	27,197,696	487,592	96,475	27,196,201	19,708,845
1909	150,783	188,017	28,150,198	558,101	105,993	29,896,275	20,777,888
1910	127,890	171,904	†	†	†	†	†
1911	121,062	136,277	†	†	†	†	†
1912	128,069	165,854	†	†	†	†	†

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1888 the total extent of, and the amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1912, to 8,771,072 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years for £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Brothers; but except for this lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1912, to 126,343 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	*	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489
1860 ..	*	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980
1861 ..	*	10,991,377	12,209,794	23,201,171
1862 ..	*	11,045,405	11,478,450	22,523,855
1863 ..	*	12,397,570	11,982,625	24,380,195
1864 ..	*	11,691,012	11,061,413	22,752,425
1865 ..	*	10,094,666	11,195,283	21,289,949
1866 ..	*	11,411,529	10,921,617	22,333,146
1867 ..	*	9,091,771	11,109,266	20,201,037
1868 ..	*	10,905,514	13,826,687	24,732,201
1869 ..	*	11,661,895	12,337,944	23,999,839
1870 ..	*	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567
1871 ..	*	9,201,942	12,843,451	22,045,393
1872 ..	*	10,375,896	12,137,798	22,513,694
1873 ..	*	12,717,414	13,688,241	26,405,655
1874 ..	*	12,445,203	13,481,047	25,926,250
1875 ..	*	11,858,513	12,192,652	24,051,165
1876 ..	*	10,924,055	11,223,653	22,147,708
1877 ..	*	11,747,201	11,812,808	23,560,009
1878 ..	8,918,756	11,365,537	11,114,578	22,480,115
1879 ..	6,628,028	10,006,199	9,184,147	19,190,346
1880 ..	9,221,013	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,136
1881 ..	10,324,485	11,481,567	12,318,128	23,799,695
1882 ..	9,982,574	13,574,227	11,715,800	25,290,027
1883 ..	10,043,035	12,756,520	11,391,537	24,148,057
1884 ..	9,863,925	13,534,467	10,915,810	24,450,277
1885 ..	9,315,067	12,844,267	10,289,923	23,134,190
1886 ..	6,954,550	13,021,310	7,967,873	20,989,183
1887 ..	6,260,207	12,401,189	7,147,370	19,548,559
1888 ..	8,171,884	16,198,318	9,861,965	26,060,283
1889 ..	8,013,270	16,745,506	9,068,892	25,814,398
1890 ..	8,430,059	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387
1891 ..	10,501,562	13,802,598	11,403,922	25,206,520
1892 ..	9,325,696	10,653,329	10,562,341	21,215,670
1893 ..	8,285,045	7,909,006	10,022,076	17,931,082
1894 ..	9,811,300	7,090,712	10,974,063	18,064,775
1895 ..	8,883,838	7,009,822	10,423,576	17,433,398

* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
1896 ..	7,756,712	8,739,060	9,120,854	17,859,914
1897 ..	9,942,973	9,033,693	11,997,540	21,031,233
1898 ..	7,071,094	9,509,952	9,502,146	19,012,098
1899 ..	10,941,164	9,902,375	13,729,595	23,631,970
1900 ..	10,485,209	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
1901 ..	10,484,890	12,686,880	13,075,259	25,762,139
1902 ..	7,703,089	12,857,725	10,369,335	23,227,060
1903 ..	8,846,091	12,339,615	11,185,012	23,524,627
1904 ..	11,890,614	12,743,375	16,172,604	28,916,069
1905 ..	8,375,614	12,957,855	14,028,641	26,986,496
1906 ..	12,312,791	14,855,163	18,110,020	32,965,183
1907 ..	11,686,261	17,101,022	17,112,298	34,213,320
1908 ..	11,499,876	16,433,382	15,165,031	31,598,413
1909 ..	12,616,884	16,531,981	17,842,876	34,374,857
1910 ..	12,811,196	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842
1911 ..	*	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679
1912 ..	*	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195

* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports of—					
	Butter.		Wool.†		Tallow.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1836	*	*	..	..	..	..
1837	*	*	175,081	11,639	2,240	28
1838	*	*	320,383	21,631	18,114	489
1839	*	*	615,603	45,226	18,552	396
1840	*	*	941,815	67,902	48,048	953
1841	*	*	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786
1842	5,592	186	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975
1843	20,186	1,032	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700
1844	65,114	1,741	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907
1845	71,064	2,045	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267
1846	51,329	2,320	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049
1847	121,496	3,174	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802
1848	33,600	1,280	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968
1849	59,248	1,506	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261
1850	52,067	1,252	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863
1851	27,488	636	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203
1852	12,548	564	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261
1853	80,338	3,611	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,251
1854	180,000	7,544	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750
1855	34,608	2,004	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117
1856	202,916	8,957	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980
1857	1,027,348	27,661	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363
1858	207,200	5,778	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987
1859	13,216	833	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354
1860	813,036	33,166	24,273,910	2,025,066	788,144	18,269
1861	642,096	19,895	23,923,195	2,095,264	4,208,960	75,784
1862	427,588	17,501	25,245,778	2,350,956	3,998,904	66,515
1863	1,010,416	46,202	25,579,886	2,049,491	1,938,708	33,871
1864	506,016	21,160	39,871,892	3,250,128	3,882,256	60,230
1865	140,925	9,286	44,270,666	3,315,109	1,396,640	15,566
1866	150,127	9,467	42,391,234	3,196,491	320,432	6,599
1867	180,257	7,234	51,314,116	3,824,956	2,103,360	34,968
1868	237,525	8,701	68,010,591	4,667,182	12,104,960	160,909
1869	50,115	2,079	54,431,367	3,363,075	14,259,616	237,084
1870	152,943	5,442	52,123,451	3,205,106	22,158,080	358,863
1871	665,160	18,640	76,334,480	4,702,164	30,422,672	469,069
1872	305,127	8,287	58,648,977	4,651,665	22,656,088	353,358
1873	167,872	6,032	74,893,882	5,738,638	15,373,120	233,091
1874	206,708	7,370	88,662,284	6,373,676	13,591,760	199,564
1875	312,859	12,670	85,064,952	6,096,958	13,910,736	203,243

* Information not available.

† Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports of—						
	Butter.		Frozen Meats.	Wool.		Tallow.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.*	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1876	753,680	38,165	..	106,265,877	6,413,754	11,424,000	174,507
1877	362,917	17,670	..	98,468,208	5,670,871	6,048,000	90,455
1878	818,115	31,838	..	101,809,809	5,810,148	7,387,520	103,879
1879	713,277	26,417	..	95,628,281	5,269,634	11,780,160	150,867
1880	1,718,186	50,600	..	112,486,058	6,417,453	15,097,600	192,394
1881	1,954,054	69,423	..	103,449,080	5,450,029	19,765,760	247,372
1882	1,397,350	67,517	..	108,028,601	5,902,574	13,722,240	189,304
1883	1,705,225	76,417	..	109,615,884	6,054,563	14,960,960	232,400
1884	2,223,920	102,322	..	119,542,407	6,342,887	17,030,720	256,686
1885	1,372,398	69,035	..	106,278,038	5,028,011	13,634,880	155,918
1886	1,260,557	61,436	..	107,984,839	4,999,662	13,200,320	121,900
1887	809,115	29,214	..	115,461,606	5,073,491	9,945,600	85,640
1888	1,202,649	54,369	..	118,453,968	5,170,930	17,666,880	157,601
1889	1,029,742	37,799	..	135,607,370	5,928,932	16,779,840	149,429
1890	1,627,405	60,377	..	132,149,107	5,933,699	18,191,040	156,851
1891	4,691,785	228,173	..	164,805,907	7,165,092	17,767,680	163,412
1892	7,098,233	355,941	12,403	165,590,377	6,619,141	18,327,680	163,685
1893	14,005,360	573,932	74,866	150,892,425	5,103,907	24,660,160	228,092
1894	23,684,164	898,379	127,530	154,286,170	4,742,522	30,714,880	281,979
1895	25,660,782	978,687	209,179	163,779,990	5,151,153	28,062,720	249,904
1896	22,170,790	874,710	214,891	146,516,567	4,959,404	22,684,480	180,855
1897	22,194,467	886,012	185,043	123,572,693	3,999,813	20,352,640	162,585
1898	18,678,606	736,325	179,347	131,850,560	4,036,968	11,034,240	94,508
1899	36,254,269	1,404,830	370,975	121,877,604	5,701,410	16,490,880	141,334
1900	37,803,861	1,489,935	441,451	102,205,965	4,217,018	17,595,200	174,985
1901	29,278,493	1,244,614	423,047	131,623,062	4,350,285	10,046,400	100,543
1902	17,184,834	876,826	380,803	100,516,094	3,473,372	6,240,640	82,887
1903	31,253,151	1,301,132	400,627	84,560,603	3,186,054	4,850,720	54,633
1904	41,861,116	1,606,018	401,901	123,208,133	5,452,973	9,878,512	94,189
1905	38,372,483	1,616,651	544,543	125,181,191	5,420,259	13,944,560	139,536
1906	46,899,872	2,069,596	658,777	141,696,567	6,154,382	18,028,416	207,430
1907	42,578,114	1,917,910	677,615	167,506,728	7,372,148	15,543,472	207,196
1908	29,947,596	1,354,067	537,552	136,897,537	6,059,914	11,671,072	133,644
1909	31,079,944	1,365,149	513,213	164,255,173	7,062,370	18,154,752	215,428
1910	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1911	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1912	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray. This amounted to 50,656,138 lbs., valued at £2,235,193, in 1909.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports of—			Shipping.			
	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	bushels.	£				
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	22	..	..	140	12,754	140	13,424
1838	117	109	118	137	11,717	136	11,679
1839	249	91	60	..	..	189	20,352
1840	251	3,418	2,474	262	43,416	232	34,334
1841	561	695	318	272	52,500	228	34,156
1842	801	603	294	237	43,760	225	34,265
1843	743	353	71	288	43,605	230	27,602
1844	989	3,032	654	229	29,966	247	34,596
1845	1,913	5,548	781	273	31,337	291	31,114
1846	2,256	7,526	1,665	349	40,569	340	35,717
1847	3,267	16,112	3,319	423	47,885	425	48,634
1848	2,066	3,890	749	469	67,618	446	55,094
1849	2,184	3,076	574	484	97,003	460	82,909
1850	5,196	10,668	2,469	555	108,030	508	87,087
1851	7,414	11,098	4,061	712	129,426	658	111,005
1852	13,306	29,480	13,213	1,657	408,216	1,475	350,296
1853	11,811	409,665	185,255	2,594	721,473	2,268	664,867
1854	29,465	293,975	118,602	2,596	794,604	2,607	798,837
1855	41,871	53,715	39,819	1,907	551,726	1,995	581,557
1856	72,103	89,285	48,457	1,920	538,609	1,959	538,362
1857	191,828	225,971	88,627	2,190	694,564	2,207	684,526
1858	106,527	96,858	32,868	2,034	648,103	2,015	641,254
1859	172,422	40,888	18,781	2,026	634,131	2,056	661,518
1860	144,236	143,111	56,567	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1861	100,624	344,507	114,979	1,778	549,195	1,820	540,807
1862	130,661	621,580	165,550	1,715	556,188	1,766	581,892
1863	106,890	554,071	152,730	1,739	624,061	1,782	618,052
1864	103,625	271,148	135,924	1,816	620,200	1,896	641,614
1865	83,962	175,143	82,905	1,743	580,973	1,823	599,351
1866	55,800	242,819	88,072	1,828	629,561	1,902	650,476
1867	31,458	424,665	110,330	1,631	574,222	1,720	597,219
1868	33,619	253,979	90,421	1,816	630,979	1,929	663,246
1869	60,461	91,398	28,368	1,965	684,576	1,970	693,188
1870	33,649	199,878	52,941	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1871	39,858	115,432	37,864	1,763	626,258	1,854	651,824
1872	49,169	195,725	62,058	1,733	623,326	1,839	647,753
1873	53,659	203,255	68,539	1,818	710,782	1,854	716,839
1874	56,993	176,718	63,399	1,742	722,336	1,769	738,506
1875	50,454	84,236	36,076	1,846	794,459	1,871	782,223

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

Year.	Exports of—			Shipping.			
	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	bushels.	£				
1876	59,052	96,773	40,542	1,773	773,087	1,832	807,407
1877	35,570	464,284	73,960	1,893	898,778	1,921	891,253
1878	29,123	1,065,388	311,670	1,784	894,725	1,825	901,633
1879	50,902	1,041,221	272,438	1,706	899,085	1,718	914,219
1880	98,092	3,734,078	886,980	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1881	114,903	4,050,308	930,640	1,788	1,155,746	1,775	1,131,917
1882	136,105	3,457,390	966,487	1,767	1,288,021	1,754	1,279,641
1883	121,656	2,467,986	651,727	1 695	1,399,465	1,738	1,427,757
1884	148,638	8,364,970	1,769,526	1,718	1,523,702	1,733	1,539,413
1885	102,433	3,825,065	772,432	1,860	1,582,647	1,832	1,582,867
1886	108,344	2,452,396	559,437	2,046	1,804,395	2,073	1,846,141
1887	120,124	4,168,013	868,030	2,057	1,864,211	2,044	1,881,043
1888	203,897	4,716,759	938,008	2,295	2,118,521	2,230	2,069,329
1889	231,960	1,727,625	404,002	2,322	2,206,715	2,364	2,267,315
1890	172,881	2,484,319	507,482	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1891	226,634	7,058,438	1,397,983	2,102	2,269,708	2,127	2,307,407
1892	307,052	6,081,083	1,286,476	1,890	2,164,425	1,890	2,169,865
1893	391,773	6,699,906	1,067,583	1,657	1,969,956	1,666	1,985,500
1894	267,725	7,816,474	961,032	1,838	2,124,311	1,817	2,093,470
1895	305,937	4,948,917	629,960	1,706	2,141,400	1,689	2,133,775
1896	308,577	604,595	170,006	1,693	2,247,741	1,716	2,264,274
1897	353,227	994,897	277,466	1,705	2,404,859	1,712	2,399,868
1898	373,054	2,132,932	503,161	1,773	2,434,600	1,782	2,441,469
1899	505,167	10,904,064	1,533,239	1,787	2,624,507	1,782	2,638,867
1900	299,775	8,056,165	1,152,299	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1901	352,815	12,337,088	1,768,171	2,175	3,357,008	2,123	3,288,942
1902	502,752	5,082,668	948,300	2,187	3,352,738	2,174	3,355,989
1903	656,039	1,028,160	242,877	2,061	3,389,881	2,066	3,422,565
1904	554,094	20,060,721	3,189,712	2,267	3,897,251	2,262	3,873,616
1905	799,528	16,492,254	2,739,716	2,170	3,962,493	2,112	3,835,369
1906	1,001,720	18,299,223	2,925,529	2,163	4,037,349	2,160	4,041,400
1907	1,106,766	14,859,512	2,451,002	2,219	4,203,614	2,216	4,192,360
1908	937,256	6,395,315	1,268,042	2,293	4,488,768	2,290	4,472,302
1909	1,163,062	18,072,002	3,673,286	2,174	4,506,973	2,157	4,514,298
1910	†	†	†	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911	†	†	†	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912	†	†	†	2,399	5 426,146	2,385	5,410,801

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Sub- scribers.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	1	1,050	1,355	..	..	..	..
1838	1	7,424	2,795	..	..	..	..
1839	1	16,418	22,800	..	..	..	..
1840	2	32,163	70,240	..	..	..	..
1841	3	56,704	120,227	..	..	..	..
1842	3	97,490	147,160	..	..	..	..
1843	8	129,476	155,497	..	..	..	..
1844	13	117,072	134,124	..	..	..	..
1845	14	127,168	150,602	..	..	..	..
1846	14	139,402	204,620	..	..	..	..
1847	16	177,821	249,651	..	..	..	..
1848	27	209,798	310,004	..	..	..	..
1849	36	261,556	322,768	..	..	..	..
1850	40	381,651	381,158	..	..	..	..
1851	44	504,425	456,741	..	..	..	..
1852	46	972,176	709,837	..	..	..	..
1853	62	2,038,999	1,618,789	..	..	..	..
1854	95	2,674,384	2,394,941	..	..	..	..
1855	89	2,990,992	2,349,656	..	..	..	..
1856	125	3,220,614	2,906,141	..	..	..	..
1857	152	3,899,981	2,981,970	..	..	..	..
1858	232	5,025,820	4,264,691	..	..	..	..
1859	263	6,649,288	5,051,402	..	..	..	..
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	..	166,803	..
1861	369	6,109,929	4,277,179	47	..	184,683	..
1862	408	6,276,623	4,909,219	57	..	211,695	..
1863	437	6,636,291	4,930,646	66	2,586	234,520	..
1864	475	6,790,244	5,671,545	70	2,626	256,380	..
1865	525	7,485,808	6,037,529	79	3,111	279,741	..
1866	555	8,631,133	5,438,388	78	3,111	277,788	..
1867	583	9,567,990	4,907,819	83	3,171	235,648	..
1868	633	9,749,716	4,974,102	86	3,171	254,288	..
1869	651	10,582,711	5,251,327	91	3,368	276,742	..
1870	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598*	..
1871	706	11,716,166	5,172,970	96	3,472	537,398	..
1872	733	12,941,095	5,490,772	117	3,634	639,960	..
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	135	3,928	718,167	..
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	148	4,293	701,080	..
1875	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	164	4,510	732,869	..

* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—continued.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Sub- scribers.
1876	886	18,963,503*	9,010,147	181	4,745	801,946	..
1877	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	206	5,200	919,985	..
1878	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	233	5,404	1,003,654	..
1879	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	257	5,736	1,010,116	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
1881	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	302	6,626	1,281,749	..
1882	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	337	6,922	1,418,769	..
1883	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	365	7,271	1,474,972	..
1884	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067	401	8,850	1,181,433†	..
1885	1,384	36,061,880	16,277,108	411	9,617	1,624,666‡	..
1886	1,429	38,392,414	17,482,490	420	10,111	2,023,858	..
1887	1,492	41,287,972	18,869,055	515	10,175	2,260,480	1,121§
1888	1,544	47,700,776	21,702,876	601	10,360	2,743,938	1,637
1889	1,592	48,097,268	20,662,732	656	12,880	2,885,919	1,988
1890	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
1891	1,729	||	||	787	13,989	3,065,351	2,439
1892	1,766	||	||	780	14,038	2,725,860	2,414
1893	1,733	||	||	777	14,220	2,478,151	2,308
1894	1,719	||	||	793	14,420	2,366,365	2,398
1895	1,560	||	||	772	14,409	2,036,449	2,609
1896	1,551	||	||	791	14,389	1,872,615	2,754
1897	1,572	||	||	778	14,374	1,821,634	3,088
1898	1,581	||	||	782	14,536	1,806,184	3,630
1899	1,593	||	||	830	14,922	1,889,488	4,407
1900	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,136
1901	1,637	83,273,826	27,104,344	843	15,356	2,057,680	6,049
1902	1,645	97,657,473	28,191,214	875	15,611	2,094,757	6,847
1903	1,646	99,502,211	31,647,278	878	15,883	2,233,698	7,610
1904	1,652	103,215,210	32,446,066	881	16,240	2,201,310	8,429
1905	1,655	111,180,179	29,908,196	969	16,082	2,256,482	9,259
1906	1,659	116,459,106	29,936,787	1,055	14,950	2,488,719	10,424
1907	1,656	122,508,040	27,959,631	1,115	15,326	2,567,289	12,935
1908	1,633	128,985,872	33,187,382	1,212	15,516	2,580,118	14,868
1909	1,642	133,601,053	32,294,427	1,258	16,386	2,556,600	16,673
1910	1,657	143,483,191	||	1,374	16,405	2,757,737	20,236
1911	1,720	159,092,001	36,125,728	1,455	17,403	2,894,664	22,859
1912	1,730	175,588,805	37,826,929	1,538	18,649	2,969,237	26,562

* Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

† For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

‡ The increase in the number of telegrams in 1885 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.

|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1851	..	..	..	..	..	39
1852	..	..	..	..	..	49
1853	..	..	..	..	..	128
1854	..	..	..	..	..	187
1855	..	..	..	..	..	349
1856	..	..	..	..	..	473
1857	..	..	..	..	..	587
1858	..	..	..	..	..	645
1859	..	..	..	..	..	642
1860	*	*	211,557	*	*	874
1861	*	*	291,382	*	*	989
1862	214	*	435,740	*	936,404	1,137
1863	214	*	579,920	*	1,198,524	1,352
1864	272	*	646,589	*	1,587,842	1,531
1865	271	*	717,161	*	1,477,323	1,695
1866	271	*	724,186	*	1,543,762	1,766
1867	271	*	678,179	*	1,488,737	1,874
1868	271	10,116,785	712,766	*	1,538,964	1,870
1869	271	10,164,618	758,470	*	1,563,274	1,967
1870	274	10,327,403	699,273	*	1,495,719	2,134
1871	276†		401,389†	*	917,960†	2,210
1872	329	11,108,950	771,638	*	1,571,682	2,295
1873	377	11,671,870	857,745	407,814	1,766,717	2,284
1874	457	12,557,618	1,016,925	466,516	2,109,227	2,455
1875	603	14,106,068	1,091,937	571,478	2,502,838	2,519
1876	719†	15,063,430	1,730,034†	843,508†	4,015,197†	2,602
1877	950	16,608,734	1,319,638	685,696	3,271,007	2,715
1878	1,052	17,544,482	1,391,701	729,043	3,633,190	2,815
1879	1,125	17,793,000	1,383,650	742,617	4,002,624	2,890
1880	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802	3,307
1881	1,247	18,603,830	1,665,209	913,572	4,633,267	3,439
1882	1,355	19,797,975	1,781,078	1,098,599	5,069,389	3,518
1883	1,562	21,602,922	1,898,311	1,273,922	5,701,513	3,698
1884	1,663	22,070,300	2,196,149	1,335,800	6,947,876	3,735
1885	1,676	22,851,141	2,181,932	1,277,425	6,849,818	4,131

* Information not available.

† These are the returns of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.—continued.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1886	1,743	23,903,893	2,329,126	1,310,538	7,256,703	4,098
1887	1,880	25,297,524	2,453,078	1,427,116	7,991,378	4,223
1888	2,018	27,468,258	2,756,049	1,753,019	9,082,312	4,295
1889	2,199	29,125,280	3,110,140	1,945,837	10,680,743	4,592
1890	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152	4,583
1891	2,764	35,518,871	3,298,567	2,310,645	12,249,747	4,733
1892	2,904	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	11,807,677	4,591
1893	2,959	37,451,487	2,925,948	1,850,291	10,775,134	4,760
1894	3,004	37,660,304	2,726,159	1,635,419	10,145,307	4,828
1895	3,104	37,909,626	2,581,591	1,543,393	9,567,453	4,809
1896	3,106	38,102,855	2,401,392	1,546,475	8,989,391	4,893
1897	3,113	38,325,517	2,615,935	1,563,805	9,228,687	4,872
1898	3,113	38,593,205	2,608,896	1,646,054	9,239,657	5,022
1899	3,122	38,974,410	2,873,729	1,797,726	9,714,298	4,893
1900	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
1901	3,229	39,845,667	3,337,797	2,075,239	11,066,016	5,093
1902	3,266	40,570,204	3,367,843	2,166,119	11,284,944	*
1903	3,401	40,965,849	3,046,858	2,032,087	10,286,272	4,543
1904	3,429	41,216,026	3,438,141	2,022,403	9,172,644	4,564
1905	3,442	41,250,387	3,582,266	2,222,279	9,023,365	4,465
1906	3,446	41,404,947	3,789,068	2,217,343	9,392,069	4,605
1907	3,447	41,547,223	4,022,231	2,370,695	10,339,691	4,787
1908	3,447	41,919,376	3,883,742	2,450,318	10,718,415	4,746
1909	3,463	42,392,007	4,189,065	2,523,929	11,628,792	4,857
1910	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
1911	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	4,887
1912	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681	4,946

* Information not available.

EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matricu- lated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1851	*	*	129	*	*	7,060	..	..
1852	98	17	115	7,369	472	7,841	..	..
1853	152	54	206	11,270	1,763	13,033	..	..
1854	259	132	391	17,378	2,729	20,107	..	..
1855	*	*	438	*	*	24,478	16	..
1856	*	*	455	*	*	26,323	7	3
1857	540	135	675	*	*	36,671	9	..
1858	595	145	740	38,887	3,545	42,432	2	9
1859	605	167	772	42,361	3,904	46,265	15	2
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1861	671	211	882	51,345	5,128	56,473	14	5
1862	673	316	989	57,151	8,390	65,541	23	12
1863	648	371	1,019	58,519	11,100	69,619	28	8
1864	647	300	947	56,982	9,163	66,145	31	12
1865	694	386	1,080	62,215	11,384	73,599	27	8
1866	730	476	1,206	66,037	15,192	81,229	35	11
1867	780	605	1,385	71,795	19,541	91,336	34	10
1868	802	628	1,430	77,245	20,639	97,884	47	13
1869	839	883	1,722	121,764	30,080	151,844	53	17
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1871	988	1,062	2,050	131,145	34,131	165,276	93	19
1872	1,048	888	1,936	135,962	24,781	160,743	88	14
1873	1,078	653	1,731	207,826	18,428	226,254	98	21
1874	1,111	610	1,721	216,144	22,448	238,592	118	24
1875	1,320	565	1,885	220,533	27,481	248,014	93	29
1876	1,498	645	2,143	231,560	28,847	260,407	73	28
1877	1,626	530	2,156	234,519	28,422	262,941	103	26
1878	1,664	585	2,249	231,169	35,873	267,042	114	24
1879	1,713	568	2,281	227,775	34,824	262,599	112	56
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1881	1,757	645	2,402	231,423	34,062	265,485	172	55
1882	1,762	655	2,417	222,945	34,443	257,388	135	72
1883	1,777	670	2,447	222,428	35,773	258,201	128	64
1884	1,803	655	2,458	222,054	35,115	257,169	173	80
1885	1,826	665	2,491	224,685	34,787	259,472	154	77
1886	1,870	691	2,561	230,576	35,811	266,387	154	102
1887	1,911	749	2,660	230,882	37,823	268,705	178	115
1888	1,933	753	2,686	242,046	40,291	282,337	146	117
1889	2,062	782	2,844	250,429	40,181	290,610	192	129
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99

* Information not available.

EDUCATION—continued.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matri- culated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1891	2,233	759	2,992	253,469	37,203	290,672	209	122
1892	2,140	745	2,885	249,786	36,344	286,130	220	127
1893	2,038	826	2,864	236,508	35,742	272,250	134	116
1894	1,956	867	2,823	231,321	38,062	269,383	145	105
1895	1,922	938	2,860	232,052	40,193	272,245	141	141
1896	1,886	930	2,816	235,617	42,044	277,661	129	122
1897	1,877	929	2,806	238,308	42,899	281,207	152	145
1898	1,877	945	2,822	238,357	43,926	282,283	117	147
1899	1,892	901	2,793	239,732	52,318	292,050	108	131
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1901	1,967	862	2,829	*	*	*	137	200
1902	2,041	872	2,913	257,355	43,182	300,537	124	122
1903	1,988	798	2,786	251,655	45,650	297,305	111	136
1904	1,928	787	2,715	241,145	45,077	286,222	131	152
1905	1,935	771	2,706	234,614	45,936	280,550	195	112
1906	1,953	757	2,710	229,179	52,193	281,372	197	166
1907	1,974	751	2,725	231,759	53,371	285,130	227	146
1908	2,017	696	2,713	233,893	54,036	287,929	202	167
1909	2,035	678	2,713	233,337	53,821	287,158	230	199
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184

* Information not available.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Amount of Funds.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
1851	..	..	..	..	83	..	..
1852	..	..	..	..	90	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	228	..	..
1854	..	..	..	..	192	..	..
1855	..	..	..	..	278	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	290	..	..
1857	21	1,698	4,948	8,210	474	..	..
1858	29	2,272	7,107	13,405	507	..	..
1859	53	3,876	13,139	16,755	500	..	..
1860	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	566	5,467	..
1861	87	7,166	30,452	36,665	531	..	..
1862	124	9,995	28,446	54,038	703	..	..
1863	157	13,085	45,837	78,197	823	7,369	..
1864	186	13,906	48,655	84,803	704	7,046	..
1865	313	22,796	81,083	116,418	900	10,059	..
1866	362	24,752	86,797	135,480	983	11,488	..
1867	401	26,181	91,420	154,226	1,104	14,230	..
1868	441	28,596	102,854	163,949	1,316	16,612	..
1869	507	32,091	112,589	182,286	1,530	18,720	..
1870	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	1,579	17,630	..
1871	590	35,706	123,070	213,004	1,740	19,468	..
1872	683	42,401	142,015	240,593	1,770	21,493	..
1873	720	44,602	151,603	261,630	1,803	24,411	..
1874	710	42,664	138,034	266,073	2,104	27,959	..
1875	757	45,920	161,653	333,057	2,241	29,821	..
1876	761	45,957	163,593	351,284	2,302	31,478	..
1877	703	43,330	152,508	360,269	2,370	32,688	..
1878	756	45,552	163,192	398,624	2,343	33,278	..
1879	766	45,521	170,835	423,238	2,239	33,247	..
1880	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	2,468	38,178	13,370,836
1881	759	47,908	180,460	475,954	2,488	43,209	..
1882	762	51,045	194,835	505,001	2,612	45,698	..
1883	776	55,081	211,623	544,076	2,777	46,857	..
1884	788	58,859	228,509	589,211	2,856	49,393	..
1885	817	62,173	236,432	633,696	2,813	49,297	..
1886	856	66,805	261,144	686,858	2,770	45,773	..
1887	891	70,998	268,724	730,174	2,854	49,084	..
1888	930	75,586	282,622	776,329	2,975	54,488	..
1889	969	81,710	303,894	846,486	3,137	57,432	..
1890	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	3,104	56,369	22,390,251

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES—*continued.*

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Amount of Funds.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
1891	1,048	89,269	340,173	961,933	3,141	52,225	..
1892	1,061	88,703	321,567	1,011,327	2,952	43,192	..
1893	1,064	84,504	307,009	1,048,744	2,677	39,473	..
1894	1,075	80,604	305,286	1,080,028	2,632	41,000	..
1895	1,069	79,258	313,370	1,117,318	2,804	46,095	..
1896	1,074	80,001	309,506	1,155,408	2,810	50,448	..
1897	1,090	82,629	313,202	1,190,533	2,760	52,701	..
1898	1,102	87,018	327,555	1,221,210	2,869	54,778	..
1899	1,124	92,044	350,423	1,258,699	3,027	60,070	..
1900	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	3,097	64,207	19,478,780
1901	1,176	101,045	378,040	1,370,604	3,249	66,529	..
1902	1,209	104,410	377,931	1,420,257	4,003	73,063	..
1903	1,236	105,784	389,679	1,481,730	4,151	73,229	..
1904	1,266	107,213	406,847	1,549,919	4,208	76,287	23,126,180
1905	1,306	110,063	413,381	1,626,555	4,264	80,235	25,200,648
1906	1,351	114,059	436,161	1,708,346	4,360	85,229	28,102,480
1907	1,376	120,002	452,323	1,793,186	4,530	90,903	30,399,945
1908	1,422	126,746	481,197	1,887,891	4,608	93,808	30,787,760
1909	1,441	133,194	523,871	2,012,417	4,755	97,355	32,898,235
1910	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	4,873	102,176	36,660,854
1911	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	5,126	111,948	41,747,863
1912	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	5,263	116,108	45,410,773

NOTE.—Until 1879 the figures did not give particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that and subsequent years the returns are complete.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
1836	75	155	41,332	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	524	13,272	310,946	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	2,372	50,837	782,283	..	..	..	..	..
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	..	..	..	..	6
1843	6,278	167,156	1,602,798	..	..	..	..	..
1844	7,076	187,873	1,860,912	..	..	..	..	..
1845	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986	..	..	..	..
1846	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	..	..	..	..
1847	13,292	322,824	4,164,203	5,015	..	..	..	4
1848	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	..	..	..	1
1849	16,733	346,562	5,318,046	..	..	..	..	..
1850	21,219	378,806	6,032,783	9,260	..	..	111	..
1851	22,086	390,923	6,589,923	7,372	..	..	170	1
1852	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996	..	..	471	2
1853	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	..	..	..	678	13
1854	27,038	481,640	5,332,007	9,278	..	..	631	7
1855	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686	..	..	595	4
1856	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227	..	..	480	1
1857	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632	..	..	662	15
1858	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756	..	..	740	9
1859	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965	30,357	1,428	852	6
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	29,030	1,329	796	3
1861	84,057	628,092	6,239,258	43,480	25,766	1,283	846	5
1862	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991	23,464	1,144	769	1
1863	103,328	675,272	7,115,943	79,655	21,730	1,081	684	6
1864	117,182	640,625	8,406,234	113,530	22,601	1,031	567	4
1865	121,051	621,337	8,835,380	75,869	23,818	1,167	675	6
1866	121,381	598,968	8,833,139	74,708	23,305	1,040	639	3
1867	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	22,388	957	566	5
1868	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206	22,883	901	526	3
1869	161,830	692,518	9,923,663	111,464	23,492	842	486	3
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	22,527	908	573	5
1871	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447	21,491	781	511	2
1872	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	22,453	688	430	2
1873	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	23,630	729	450	5
1874	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941	22,516	694	436	..
1875	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	23,956	744	427	4

LIVE STOCK, ETC.—continued.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.†	Committed for Trial.‡	Convicted after Commitment.‡	Executed.
1876	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578	23,971	680	384	3
1877	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391	25,247	594	340	1
1878	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373	24,319	658	458	..
1879	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	23,410	628	397	1
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	22,843	680	398	1
1881	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926	24,195	591	332	1
1882	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	25,294	616	402	..
1883	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	25,995	606	350	1
1884	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	26,414	695	407	3
1885	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	27,978	768	444	3
1886	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	30,866	756	492	1
1887	315,000	1,333,873	10,623,985	243,461	33,177	820	506	..
1888	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	36,165	873	557	1
1889	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	36,005	1,023	680	3
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	37,339	1,129	662	..
1891	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780	34,161	1,142	729	7
1892	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339	32,049	1,142	759	1
1893	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162	27,439	850	537	1
1894	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588	23,631	656	435	5
1895	*	*	*	*	21,957	675	403	2
1896	*	*	*	*	21,547	675	424	1
1897	*	*	*	*	18,891	504	332	1
1898	*	*	12,300,000†	*	24,894	667	402	1
1899	*	*	*	*	22,087	566	367	..
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	26,104	575	374	1
1901	*	*	*	*	27,855	624	393	..
1902	*	*	*	*	23,761	590	381	2
1903	*	*	*	*	21,918	572	371	..
1904	372,397	1,685,976	10,167,691	286,070	23,596	521	338	1
1905	385,513	1,737,690	11,455,115	273,682	23,194	599	382	..
1906	406,840	1,804,323	12,937,440	220,452	22,814	528	339	..
1907	424,648	1,842,807	14,146,734	211,002	22,679	517	368	..
1908	424,903	1,574,062	12,545,742	179,358	20,182	533	365	1
1909	442,829	1,549,640	12,937,983	217,921	19,309	534	352	..
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	19,070	503	354	..
1911	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	19,398	522	334	..
1912	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	19,814	518	352	1

* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ The figures prior to 1893 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged, those for 1893 and subsequent years distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1851	212,899	851,596				866,102
1852	2,286,535	9,146,140				9,160,646
1853	2,744,098	10,976,392				10,990,898
1854	2,218,483	8,873,932				8,888,438
1855	2,819,288	11,277,152				11,291,658
1856	3,053,744	12,214,976	2,111	2,111	190,973	12,229,482
1857	2,830,213	11,320,852				11,335,358
1858	2,596,231	10,384,924				10,399,430
1859	2,348,703	9,394,812				9,409,318
1860	2,224,069	8,896,276				8,900,782
1861	2,035,173	8,140,692	197	197	14,309	8,155,198
1862	1,730,201	6,920,804				6,935,310
1863	1,694,819	6,779,276				6,793,782
1864	1,622,447	6,489,788				6,504,294
1865	1,611,554	6,446,216				6,460,722
1866	1,546,948	6,187,792	..	..	23,233	6,211,025
1867	1,501,446	6,005,784	..	..	13,157	6,018,941
1868	1,684,918	6,739,672	..	..	24,366	6,764,038
1869	1,544,756	6,179,024	..	..	22,219	6,201,243
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
1871	1,368,942	5,475,768	..	..	32,628	5,508,396
1872	1,331,377	5,325,508	10	10	36,513	5,362,031
1873	1,170,397	4,681,588	504	504	36,509	4,718,601
1874	1,097,643	4,390,572	2,909	2,909	31,090	4,424,571
1875	1,068,417	4,273,668	..	..	35,452	4,309,120
1876	963,760	3,855,040	1,095	1,095	29,736	3,885,871
1877	809,653	3,238,612	2,420	2,420	32,007	3,273,039
1878	758,040	3,032,160	..	..	63,914	3,096,074
1879	758,947	3,035,788	..	..	43,487	3,079,275
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1881	833,378	3,333,512	..	..	31,842	3,365,354
1882	864,610	3,458,440	..	..	21,518	3,479,958
1883	780,253	3,121,012	..	..	21,735	3,142,747
1884	778,618	3,114,472	3,280	3,280	18,681	3,136,433
1885	735,218	2,940,872	..	..	9,648	2,950,520
1886	665,196	2,660,784	86	107	11,019	2,671,910
1887	617,751	2,471,004	3,357	4,199	11,552	2,486,755
1888	625,026	2,500,104	8,573	7,029	7,871	2,515,004
1889	614,838	2,459,352	14,596	10,991	8,341	2,478,684
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1891	576,399	2,305,596	22,834	19,731	14,726	2,340,053
1892	654,456	2,617,824	23,363	20,044	13,198	2,651,066
1893	671,126	2,684,504	91,726	49,167	11,228	2,744,899
1894	716,954	2,867,816	171,660	94,999	37,733*	3,000,548
1895	740,086	2,960,344	194,227	118,400	22,628	3,101,372
1896	805,087	3,220,348	226,562	113,012	27,363	3,360,723
1897	812,766	3,251,064	236,277	108,640	40,744	3,400,448
1898	837,257	3,349,028	242,860	103,099	39,510	3,491,637
1899	854,500	3,418,000	262,380	113,522	48,496	3,580,018
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017	3,380,244
1901	789,562	3,102,753	209,329	147,191	68,768	3,318,712
1902	777,738	3,062,028	225,164	155,850	77,425	3,295,303
1903	822,424	3,259,482	64,200	40,818	71,386	3,371,686
1904	821,017	3,252,045	121,741	70,208	97,883	3,420,136
1905	810,050	3,173,744	155,135	79,035	108,676	3,361,455
1906	834,775	3,280,478	160,631	80,283	94,095	3,454,856
1907	754,270	2,954,617	138,584	79,681	112,761	3,147,059
1908	721,220	2,849,838	113,462	64,653	116,554	3,031,045
1909	702,221	2,778,956	128,173	76,870	114,942	2,970,768
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715

* From the beginning of 1894 the produce of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1836	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	20	..	..
1839	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	..
1840	3,210	1,940	820	300	..	..	..
1841	4,881	1,702	1,285	353	82	5	..
1842	8,124 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,432	2,410	761	68	..	..
1843	12,072 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,674	2,560	1,063	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1844	16,529 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,919 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,082 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,636 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2
1845	25,133 $\frac{3}{8}$	11,466 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,817	749	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1846-7	31,578 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,802	6,099	1,691 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1
1847-8	36,289 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,679 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,173	2,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1
1848-9	40,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,387 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,289	2,579 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	..	..
1849-50	45,975 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,247	5,379 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,303 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..
1850-51	52,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,510 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,007 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,101 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1851-2	57,472	29,623 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,426 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	4	..
1852-3	36,771 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,823	2,947 $\frac{1}{2}$	411 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	..
1853-4	34,816 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,553 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,289	411	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	..
1854-5	54,905	12,827	5,341	691	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5
1855-6	115,059 $\frac{3}{8}$	42,686	17,800	1,548 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856-7	179,875 $\frac{3}{4}$	80,154 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,024 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,233 $\frac{3}{4}$	326 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..
1857-8	237,288 $\frac{3}{4}$	87,230	40,222 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,409	445 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858-9	298,357 $\frac{3}{4}$	78,234	77,526 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,322	480	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	264 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859-60	352,863 $\frac{3}{8}$	107,092 $\frac{1}{2}$	90,167 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,101 $\frac{3}{4}$	738	149	395 $\frac{1}{2}$
1860-61	407,740 $\frac{1}{2}$	161,251 $\frac{1}{2}$	86,337 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,123 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,650	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	662
1861-2	427,241	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696
1862-3	441,939	162,008 $\frac{3}{4}$	108,195 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,829 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,261 $\frac{1}{2}$
1863-4	475,321	149,392	152,326	7,795	1,711	207	975
1864-5	442,538	125,040	144,303	7,648	597	419	2,783
1865-6	481,236	178,628	102,817	6,887	326	551	4,253
1866-7	534,444	208,588	129,284	9,915	1,627	1,973	4,084
1867-8	567,100	216,989	125,345	15,982	579	1,376	3,658
1868-9	635,165	259,804	114,936	19,222	863	2,386	3,719
1869-70	730,279	288,514	144,791	28,115	1,080	4,275	3,989
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1871-2	793,918	334,609	175,944	16,772	1,709	663	8,832
1872-3	765,250	326,564	125,505	21,251	1,910	712	13,368
1873-4	773,352	349,976	110,991	25,333	1,959	722	14,229
1874-5	773,733	332,936	114,921	29,505	1,523	1,096	16,176
1875-6	833,653	321,401	124,100	31,568	2,346	1,292	18,854

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1876-7	897,354	401,417	115,209	25,034	1,609	1,153	21,235
1877-8	1,102,205	564,564	105,234	19,116	1,215	1,075	17,286
1878-9	1,211,884	691,622	134,428	22,871	1,939	1,779	15,153
1879-80	1,386,798	707,188	167,615	43,182	2,447	1,236	21,462
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1881-2	1,582,998	926,729	146,995	48,652	1,783	972	25,937
1882-3	1,756,271	969,362	169,892	43,721	2,702	1,137	26,832
1883-4	1,934,020	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	2,570	1,260	30,443
1884-5	1,996,430	1,096,354	187,710	62,273	3,854	939	35,288
1885-6	2,077,947	1,020,082	215,994	74,112	4,530	654	35,460
1886-7	2,141,291	1,052,685	185,765	37,031	4,901	762	28,672
1887-8	2,418,358	1,232,943	199,036	40,983	6,031	1,069	26,692
1888-9	2,379,776	1,217,191	197,518	83,483	5,789	1,109	31,222
1889-90	2,477,646	1,178,735	236,496	90,724	8,447	1,089	22,784
1890-91	2,417,627	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1891-2	2,512,593	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	8,230	561	31,053
1892-3	2,737,001	1,342,504	177,645	37,533	6,667	483	32,488
1893-4	2,794,703	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	6,485	520	42,352
1894-5	2,779,243	1,373,668	266,444	97,360	5,675	1,207	37,045
1895-6	2,704,263	1,412,736	255,503	78,438	7,186	947	32,766
1896-7	2,925,416	1,580,613	419,460	62,373	9,752	1,031	21,612
1897-8	3,144,574	1,657,450	294,183	37,205	10,847	1,859	11,959
1898-9	3,727,765	2,154,163	266,159	47,859	10,647	2,131	11,115
1899-00	3,668,556	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	11,037	1,050	12,243
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1901-2	3,647,459	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	10,020	828	8,297
1902-3	3,738,873	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	10,906	1,487	8,085
1903-4	4,021,590	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	11,810	2,021	8,960
1904-5	4,175,614	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	11,394	2,267	11,523
1905-6	4,269,877	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	11,785	1,959	12,253
1906-7	4,294,553	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	11,559	1,571	12,012
1907-8	4,126,823	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	10,844	1,441	13,613
1908-9	4,496,183	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	14,004	2,024	11,153
1909-10	4,834,285	2,097,162	384,226	58,603	19,112	2,399	9,824
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	12,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	50,420	26,950	9,000	..	..	..	300
1841	47,840	37,325	9,385	1,200	..	..	3,734
1842	55,360	66,100	20,025	1,360	..	..	5,996
1843	104,040	70,789	25,156	..	..	..	6,933
1844	138,436	43,361	40,080	3,290	..	34	12,418
1845	234,734	71,368	39,289	1,980	..	..	11,138
1846-7	345,946	185,856	47,737	3,330	..	20	9,024
1847-8	349,730	207,385	29,115	3,630	..	20	7,255
1848-9	410,220	78,877	36,403	3,928	..	..	11,988
1849-50	525,190	129,602	53,913	235	..	..	5,929
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1851-2	733,321	132,311	34,331	586	5	..	5,988
1852-3	498,704	96,980	9,431	61	..	..	4,512
1853-4	154,202	50,787	10,269	60	200	..	2,752
1854-5	250,091	130,746	14,339	387	..	100	8,383
1855-6	1,148,011	614,614	45,151	3,142	..	2,377	59,797
1856-7	1,858,756	641,679	69,548	8,308	..	..	36,895
1857-8	1,808,439	1,249,800	156,459	6,558	..	2,797	51,116
1858-9	1,563,113	2,160,358	115,619	9,698	651	4,833	108,467
1859-60	2,296,157	2,553,637	98,433	7,375	2,692	5,590	48,967
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1861-2	3,607,727	2,136,430	68,118	20,788	1,245	11,050	59,364
1862-3	3,008,487	2,504,301	143,056	19,720	1,853	17,404	50,597
1863-4	1,338,762*	3,497,520	130,664	33,534	3,408	16,471	74,947
1864-5	1,899,378*	2,694,445	124,849	3,980	5,549	41,139	59,828
1865-6	3,514,227	2,279,468	153,490	4,767	8,555	60,068	83,196
1866-7	4,641,205	3,880,406	299,217	27,520	36,155	59,941	88,880
1867-8	3,411,663	2,333,472	324,706	11,345	19,241	51,591	117,787
1868-9	4,229,228	2,258,523	292,665	17,048	29,539	42,333	79,944
1869-70	5,697,056	3,761,408	691,248	22,141	65,822	67,624	127,645
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1871-2	4,500,795	3,299,889	335,506	30,833	8,496	173,217	125,841
1872-3	5,391,104	2,454,225	443,221	37,703	9,350	236,582	132,997
1873-4	4,752,289	1,741,451	502,601	40,347	7,979	199,041	109,822
1874-5	4,850,165	2,121,612	619,896	24,263	15,620	317,382	124,310
1875-6	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	37,177	19,356	450,948	124,377

* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1876-7	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	25,909	15,277	373,857	134,082
1877-8	7,018,257	2,040,486	378,706	22,050	9,852	241,007	115,419
1878-9	6,060,737*	2,366,026	417,157	40,754	20,816	248,436	98,958
1879-80	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	61,887	18,407	574,954	167,943
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1881-2	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	81,007	12,653	621,768	134,290
1882-3	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	131,620	23,244	689,507	129,605
1883-4	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	117,294	16,727	791,093	161,088
1884-5	10,433,146	4,392,695	1,082,430	176,388	15,505	846,859	161,119
1885-6	9,170,538	4,692,303	1,302,854	181,240	8,278	761,351	163,202
1886-7	12,100,036	4,256,079	827,852	231,447	11,286	583,269	170,661
1887-8	13,328,765	4,562,530	956,476	318,551	14,900	732,060	198,225
1889-9	8,647,709	2,803,800	1,131,427	267,155	10,744	361,724	131,149
1889-90	11,495,720	5,644,867	1,831,132	357,047	16,707	528,074	157,104
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1891-2	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	7,495	769,196	200,523
1892-3	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	373,183	8,092	981,411	142,623
1893-4	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	9,005	1,050,082	144,708
1894-5	11,445,878	5,633,286	1,596,463	294,555	18,378	716,193	196,706
1895-6	5,669,174	2,880,045	715,592	351,891	8,524	287,200	117,238
1896-7	7,091,029	6,816,951	815,605	566,027	14,392	148,956	146,555
1897-8	10,580,217	4,809,479	758,454	515,025	23,785	137,452	67,296
1898-9	19,581,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	587,064	31,196	206,165	161,142
1899-00	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	624,844	13,896	164,414	173,381
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1901-2	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	615,472	14,418	169,971	125,474
1902-3	2,569,364*	4,402,982	561,144	750,524	21,179	141,888	168,759
1903-4	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,262,923	904,239	29,586	213,735	167,736
1904-5	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	623,736	30,578	201,145	92,872
1905-6	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	641,216	28,893	265,206	115,352
1906-7	22,618,043	8,845,458	1,255,442	704,961	20,770	286,636	166,839
1907-8	12,100,780	5,201,604	1,059,295	508,761	21,966	213,818	135,110
1908-9	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	650,462	32,504	197,807	152,840
1909-10	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	1,158,031	26,070	145,742	174,970
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	30,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112

* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	932	..	..	..	450	..	..
1842	1,419	..	..	..	850	171	..
1843	2,069	..	..	..	1,622	..	..
1844	2,487	..	..	..	1,772½	509½	..
1845	2,041½	..	..	..	5,000	945	..
1846-7	2,140½	..	..	..	4,547	1,098	..
1847-8	2,638½	..	..	..	5,073½	1,330½	..
1848-9	2,577½	..	..	..	5,903	1,287	..
1849-50	2,151	..	..	..	11,180½	519½	..
1850-51	2,837½	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1851-2	2,375½	..	..	..	16,822	708½	..
1852-3	1,978½	..	..	..	14,101½	401½	..
1853-4	1,636½	..	..	..	21,829½	891	..
1854-5	3,297½	..	..	..	31,514	958½	..
1855-6	11,017½	17½	377½	38½	40,188½	1,949	..
1856-7	16,281½	108½	576½	24½	51,987	862½	..
1857-8	20,697½	119	418½	..	75,536	1,634½	..
1858-9	30,026½	185½	507½	..	86,162½	6,807	..
1859-60	27,622	382½	516½	..	98,570½	4,486½	..
1860-61	24,841½	1,029	1,228½	..	90,920½	6,020½	..
1861-2	27,174	806	617	249	74,681	4,038	..
1862-3	24,820½	806½	787½	142½	101,639½	5,221½	..
1863-4	27,584	836	535	157	96,350	2,865	..
1864-5	31,172	849	566	120	85,146	3,136	..
1865-6	31,644	1,249	601	183	97,902	6,870	..
1866-7	32,403	1,924	966	340	92,472	5,703	..
1867-8	35,831	1,269	809	245	108,373	5,265	145
1868-9	36,204	1,321	1,554	240	112,282	9,703	99
1869-70	41,216	1,526	2,326	329	140,435	5,275	199
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1871-2	39,064	1,396	1,786	461	103,206	7,473	198
1872-3	38,517	1,739	2,522	417	121,375	11,448	60
1873-4	38,349	1,252	1,318	270	115,672	21,425	43
1874-5	35,183	1,281	962	347	119,031	16,286	109
1875-6	36,901	1,223	1,091	552	155,274	15,227	177

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1876-7	40,450	1,285	795	720	147,408	28,803	225
1877-8	37,107	1,320	785	816	176,951	72,033	256
1878-9	36,527	888	712	1,069	172,799	4,033	155
1879-80	41,600	1,027	566	1,040	201,451	4,313	392
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1881-2	39,129	1,044	437	1,134	212,150	3,226	207
1882-3	34,267	1,087	558	1,341	309,382	5,793	283
1883-4	40,195	1,056	572	1,235	302,957	4,963	283
1884-5	38,763	1,413	664	1,750	339,725	5,796	219
1885-6	42,602	1,346	639	1,740	421,036	7,189	216
1886-7	49,974	1,257	910	1,996	445,150	7,895	204
1887-8	48,263	1,191	788	2,437	441,812	6,410	249
1888-9	43,074	897	648	1,768	411,332	7,549	148
1889-90	47,139	984	820	1,957	451,546	5,980	229
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1891-2	57,334	922	731	2,661	369,498	9,202	215
1892-3	40,594	1,138	764	1,973	512,648	16,605	43
1893-4	40,909	1,162	695	2,045	412,223	16,529	54
1894-5	56,383	1,236	722	3,178	402,578	16,791	120
1895-6	43,895	1,067	645	3,780	464,482	25,939	69
1896-7	43,532	823	656	3,735	416,667	23,043	120
1897-8	44,197	876	2,111	3,751	580,000	22,687	117
1898-9	41,252	1,008	2,122	4,472	565,345	19,805	159
1899-00	55,469	788	584	4,436	450,189	18,574	155
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1901-2	40,058	865	561	4,151	659,239	32,795	170
1902-3	49,706	1,392	747	5,565	580,884	31,145	340
1903-4	48,930	1,564	1,014	4,176	733,353	33,165	477
1904-5	46,912	1,441	823	2,862	452,459	29,902	287
1905-6	44,670	1,657	909	4,889	591,771	34,041	244
1906-7	55,372	1,360	713	4,705	621,139	36,502	191
1907-8	54,149	1,184	496	4,249	682,194	59,897	283
1908-9	47,903	1,370	702	5,340	956,371	63,066	453
1909-10	62,390	1,119	573	6,434	864,359	56,586	522
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	4½	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	10	3½	..	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	2½	10½	..	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	½	37½	..	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	101½	..	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	107½	..	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	1½	164½	..	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	161½	..	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	173½	..	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	107½	..	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	11½	162½	..	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	37	180½	..	..	..	..
1855-6	..	..	23	207½	..	..	..	76
1856-7	..	..	76½	279½	..	1,939½	..	107
1857-8	..	..	71	401½	4	4,967½	..	440
1858-9	..	..	66½	547½	288½	5,883½	5,998½	602
1859-60	..	..	50	811	369	6,186½	11,224½	5,864
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579½	7,298½	20,457½	11,640
1861-2	..	..	220	1,464	333	6,946	16,835	12,654
1862-3	..	..	508½	2,006½	247½	7,724	18,341½	23,491
1863-4	..	..	623	3,076	389	8,282	22,218	32,477
1864-5	..	..	524	3,594	1,264	8,988	26,389	36,925
1865-6	..	..	397	4,078	1,705	10,103	33,042	48,960
1866-7	..	..	243	4,111	156	9,655	31,000	58,471
1867-8	454	9	229	4,340	147	12,603	33,452	64,107
1868-9	42	3	138	4,046	149	11,856	56,598	77,700
1869-70	146	78	144	4,950	87	13,432	49,372	97,255
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1871-2	308	61	299	5,523	397	15,633	79,584	143,302
1872-3	2,359	107	423	5,485	102	15,785	75,601	197,841
1873-4	2,717	131	583	5,222	111	16,060	66,989	191,644
1874-5	3,082	126	733	4,937	193	17,400	77,912	238,043
1875-6	2,234	145	782	5,081	511	17,761	97,133	293,178

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1876-7	1,993	225	1,479	4,765	749	18,641	84,159	333,751
1877-8	1,846	274	2,327	4,419	336	19,570	75,675	318,297
1878-9	2,824	203	1,936	4,434	443	20,400	97,669	397,394
1879-80	2,237	267	531	4,284	507	20,299	165,154	301,477
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1881-2	2,061	564	1,461	4,923	638	20,630	144,326	238,721
1882-3	2,290	1,034	1,313	5,732	518	19,725	159,302	284,645
1883-4	2,686	1,758	1,325	7,326	645	20,754	174,607	281,903
1884-5	2,329	1,737	1,402	9,042	960	23,015	183,197	327,063
1885-6	2,942	896	1,866	9,775	1,022	25,395	210,451	327,210
1886-7	4,667	730	2,031	10,310	970	27,593	277,788	276,291
1887-8	4,638	685	1,966	11,195	1,291	26,325	364,354	158,047
1888-9	1,541	761	1,685	12,886	1,056	27,533	332,586	184,966
1889-90	3,390	829	955	15,662	936	29,243	379,701	149,616
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1891-2	2,861	771	545	25,295	1,426	38,238	395,189	174,982
1892-3	2,264	806	477	28,052	647	39,926	493,744	233,114
1893-4	1,927	693	1,057	30,275	769	42,463	457,177	224,306
1894-5	2,198	668	1,412	30,307	1,757	44,235	346,259	201,056
1895-6	2,899	791	2,029	30,275	4,369	45,419	291,028	180,251
1896-7	2,906	945	1,264	27,934	1,597	45,734	261,619	172,582
1897-8	3,301	918	522	27,701	1,592	43,763	399,535	115,738
1898-9	2,220	847	78	27,568	3,052	50,521	517,242	150,157
1899-00	2,283	713	155	27,550	2,967	54,573	509,244	151,949
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1901-2	1,877	307	103	28,592	3,021	58,807	681,778	162,954
1902-3	1,568	213	171	28,374	2,094	58,415	492,305	565,635
1903-4	2,749	214	129	28,513	2,185	59,812	632,521	962,665
1904-5	2,249	251	106	28,016	2,993	60,655	853,829	953,543
1905-6	2,767	313	169	26,402	3,019	59,607	1,049,915	1,040,335
1906-7	1,859	323	133	25,855	3,163	61,927	990,967	1,095,642
1907-8	1,076	248	345	26,465	3,962	63,133	894,300	1,095,471
1908-9	1,741	189	413	24,430	3,955	64,225	1,034,422	1,029,711
1909-10	1,595	140	321	22,768	4,080	66,322	1,175,750	988,671
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,84	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	..	2,661	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	..	6,459	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	..	9,640	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	9,303	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	9,891	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	10,625	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	..	15,640	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	29,692	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	21,287	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	..	33,918	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	..	53,627	..	..	..
1855-6	610	2,969	2,905	83,285	..	..	..
1856-7	2,165	5,381	1,685	81,151	..	..	..
1857-8	2,876	1,952	..	137,476	..	..	..
1858-9	2,157	2,009	2,690	113,543	..	..	..
1859-60	4,645	1,773	1,029	135,643	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
1861-2	6,142	3,796	6,262	92,497	..	..	..
1862-3	8,086	5,769	6,548	110,680	..	..	..
1863-4	8,741	5,388	9,895	121,840	..	..	..
1864-5	5,782	2,865	8,083	97,731	..	..	..
1865-6	11,763	3,305	9,206	96,101	..	..	..
1866-7	17,473	6,815	31,266	161,243	..	..	..
1867-8	16,731	7,617	23,959	140,592	542	5,029	11
1868-9	10,295	6,672	12,084	122,800	493	615	1
1869-70	16,217	15,089	35,818	224,816	1,010	2,247	83
1870-71	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
1871-2	19,703	9,390	83,180	144,637	1,207	4,785	329
1872-3	23,475	18,226	66,940	159,964	281	30,502	543
1873-4	14,475	7,078	23,300	147,398	245	32,204	744
1874-5	17,899	5,788	55,880	157,261	531	35,998	809
1875-6	16,795	6,936	95,600	206,613	652	34,194	1,012

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1876-7	15,386	5,199	71,580	180,560	980	29,229	1,153
1877-8	15,465	4,618	61,100	208,151	1,333	28,840	1,954
1878-9	8,275	2,621	72,000	209,028	653	34,432	1,168
1879-80	14,897	4,558	146,940	292,407	1,764	32,031	2,540
1880-81	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
1881-2	14,989	4,450	203,800	238,793	781	32,085	4,045
1882-3	16,656	4,182	165,600	327,385	1,209	28,740	9,243
1883-4	18,906	5,276	139,540	433,143	1,626	41,964	15,717
1884-5	21,935	5,472	236,320	371,046	1,309	35,559	14,053
1885-6	24,129	6,479	204,180	442,118	1,239	39,793	5,501
1886-7	19,142	7,178	232,500	483,049	1,472	61,490	5,023
1887-8	20,590	8,774	235,480	624,122	1,375	61,177	5,405
1888-9	13,974	6,810	88,600	308,117	811	17,444	5,519
1889-90	15,604	9,095	216,300	666,385	1,376	54,547	5,711
1890-91	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
1891-2	16,160	8,670	293,640	514,406	1,509	43,985	6,513
1892-3	18,727	8,729	235,860	740,049	223	30,430	7,573
1893-4	19,340	7,046	203,980	503,355	224	26,252	5,684
1894-5	19,005	7,339	347,540	621,547	868	22,466	4,603
1895-6	10,160	4,669	215,180	390,861	239	22,239	3,946
1896-7	11,388	5,347	225,120	449,056	508	32,433	6,183
1897-8	5,584	13,247	224,340	659,635	117	30,522	3,628
1898-9	9,701	14,926	346,160	723,299	201	23,078	6,849
1899-00	9,597	4,710	398,100	596,193	196	28,022	2,884
1900-01	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
1901-2	9,679	4,140	417,180	884,369	154	60,144	2,249
1902-3	17,174	5,600	549,340	601,272	248	15,836	1,572
1903-4	21,305	9,879	504,360	1,233,063	492	35,666	2,447
1904-5	13,894	6,149	259,380	514,316	198	27,300	1,449
1905-6	16,400	6,408	511,940	864,177	189	33,281	1,906
1906-7	16,139	5,644	560,000	881,276	114	17,495	2,787
1907-8	14,295	3,650	452,980	682,370	174	10,685	1,179
1908-9	15,048	4,541	487,680	1,415,746	450	18,161	1,094
1909-10	14,116	4,215	634,300	1,186,738	462	13,160	882
1910-11	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	936
1911-12	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	777
1912-13	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1836 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1837 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1838 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1839 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1840 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1841	1,440	..	..	..
1842	10	..	..	..
1843	10	..	..	..
1844	35	20	..	100
1845 .. ..	..	163	..	214
1846-7 .. ..	..	1,993	..	2,600
1847-8 .. ..	..	1,863	..	1,300
1848-9 .. ..	..	3,020	..	6,306
1849-50	6	..	..	5,220
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	4,621
1851-2 .. ..	..	..	..	6,447
1852-3 .. ..	..	..	..	4,500
1853-4	85	596	..	9,680
1854-5	60	1,665	..	9,600
1855-6	331	4,365	..	9,372
1856-7	651	6,353	..	10,936
1857-8	717	4,629	..	5,761
1858-9	873	3,579	..	7,740
1859-60	463	4,473	..	13,966
1860-61	1,257	7,979	..	12,129
1861-2	2,552	16,972	..	47,568
1862-3	4,324	16,345	..	91,893
1863-4	5,913	15,656	16,954	120,894
1864-5	3,450	13,027	16,160	110,042
1865-6	3,328	18,063	31,686	176,959
1866-7	2,915	17,264	43,395	284,118
1867-8	2,070	31,459	61,971	459,072
1868-9	1,747	25,574	65,553	448,547
1869-70	1,290	24,980	85,205	577,287
1870-71	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1871-2	2,307	30,896	106,791	713,589
1872-3	1,837	19,338	85,623	527,592
1873-4	3,694	20,371	85,279	562,713
1874-5	6,839	19,999	90,988	577,493
1875-6	501*	21,211	123,650	755,000

* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1876-7	14,413	15,900	85,111	481,588
1877-8	15,827	13,807	73,722	457,535
1878-9	15,662	10,818	61,835	410,333
1879-80	1,297*	16,270	89,890	574,143
1880-81	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1881-2	12,876	14,806	78,512	539,191
1882-3	5,673	15,543	74,874	516,763
1883-4	9,124	22,402	106,925	723,560
1884-5	7,893	19,758	120,468	760,752
1885-6	13,734	39,651	158,354	1,003,827
1886-7	12,008	33,334	155,443	986,041
1887-8	11,853	42,389	178,154	1,167,874
1888-9	13,355	48,712	179,036	1,209,442
1889-90	4,123	59,428	233,564	1,578,599
1890-91	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1891-2	2,579	60,313	232,955	1,554,130
1892-3	658*	83,272	260,730	1,694,745
1893-4	8,952	128,820	229,259	1,490,184
1894-5	7,155	144,728	293,842	1,909,972
1895-6	15,223	136,456	342,615	2,226,999
1896-7	7,890	166,859	434,194	2,822,263
1897-8	3,419	162,147	295,290	1,919,389
1898-9	190*	179,317	289,570	1,882,209
1899-00	1,365	155,340	143,580	933,282
1900-01	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1901-2	345*	192,427	304,842	1,981,475
1902-3	781	223,939	221,027	1,547,188
1903-4	848	290,515	364,450	2,551,150
1904-5	1,112	190,663	261,770	1,832,386
1905-6	1,405	232,984	265,606	1,726,444
1906-7	603	460,707	292,119	2,044,833
1907-8	2,764	340,718	195,086	1,365,600
1908-9	2,647	356,379	205,300	1,437,106
1909-10	2,704	402,122	146,706	991,941
1910-11	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,362,420
1911-12	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13	†	564,991	168,588	1,206,111

* The tobacco crops of 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	Bacon and Hams Cured.		Cheese made.		Butter made.	
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1891	..	*		3,311,012		16,703,786
1892	..	9,018,446		4,056,994		23,509,845
1893	..	8,359,324		3,748,555		28,160,441
1894	..	8,835,238		4,153,131		35,580,201
1895	..	10,138,646		5,052,782		39,760,994
1896	..	9,892,416		4,742,566		37,128,083
1897	..	8,670,536		4,312,507		34,561,372
1898	..	8,931,112		4,397,369		34,080,310
1899	..	10,886,314		4,512,706		53,327,585
1900	..	13,204,547		4,284,170		55,604,118
1901	..	15,011,616		3,974,668		46,857,572
1902	..	14,438,370		3,849,561		39,227,754
1903	..	12,504,851		5,681,515		46,685,727
1904	..	14,851,944		4,747,851		61,002,841
1905	..	16,433,665		4,297,350		57,606,821
1906	..	17,798,818		4,877,593		68,088,168
1907	..	17,300,883		4,397,909		63,746,354
1908	..	14,217,073		4,328,644		48,461,398
1909	..	13,620,485		5,025,834		55,166,555
1910	..	16,438,837		4,530,893		70,603,787
1911	..	19,546,772		4,549,843		86,500,474
1912	..	20,043,706		4,176,778		67,655,834

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Malze.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (Including Grapes not made into Wine).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,558

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.							
	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616
1905	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140
1906	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381
1907	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660
1908	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650
1909	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,820	470,081
1910	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785
1911	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815
1912	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350

* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Old-age and Invalid Pensions.*			Life Assurance Policies.		Revenue Refunded by the Commonwealth Government to the State of Victoria.†
	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.	Number.	Sums Assured.	
	No.	No.	£		£	£
1894	..	..	..	131,210	23,095,900	..
1895	..	..	..	131,875	22,916,328	..
1896	..	..	..	132,684	22,757,175	..
1897	..	..	..	144,842	23,530,517	..
1898	..	..	..	147,150	23,533,082	..
1899	..	..	..	156,411	26,536,403	..
1900	..	..	..	172,713	26,315,862	..
1901	16,275	..	129,338	196,036	28,564,889	1,177,740
1902	14,570	..	292,432	210,922	29,878,162	1,920,974
1903	12,417	..	215,973	214,861	30,230,567	2,105,450
1904	11,609	..	205,150	224,212	30,980,343	2,002,804
1905	11,209	..	200,464	227,168	31,586,524	2,017,378
1906	10,990	..	189,127	235,091	32,246,807	2,097,119
1907	10,732	..	187,793	242,385	33,112,352	2,192,340
1908	11,288	..	233,573	254,717	34,057,847	2,449,243
1909	12,368	..	270,827	270,899	35,120,753	1,929,542
1910	20,218	..	470,656	292,055	36,495,251	1,922,278
1911	23,722	2,272	573,699	311,695	38,185,859	1,617,572
1912	24,449	3,162	672,593	331,846	40,132,346	1,667,657
1913	25,434	3,918	715,924	..	..	1,673,879

* Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

† Year ended 30th June.

APPENDIX.

Information received since the parts of this book which deal with the subjects mentioned were sent to press, is given below.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE NINTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY 1913.

Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs: THE HON. J. COOK.
Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General: THE HON. W. H. IRVINE, K.C.
Minister for Defence: THE HON. E. D. MILLEN.
Minister for External Affairs: THE HON. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.
Minister for Trade and Customs: THE HON. L. E. GROOM.
Postmaster-General: THE HON. A. WYNNE.
Vice-President of the Executive Council: THE HON. J. H. MCCOLL.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. W. H. KELLY.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. J. S. CLEMONS.

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1913.

THE SENATE.

President THE HON. T. GIVENS.
Chairman of Committees . . . THE HON. D. J. O'KEEFE.

Victoria.

*Barker, S.
 Barnes, J.
 *Blakey, A. E. H.
 *Findley, Hon. E.
 McColl, Hon. J. H.
 Russell, E. J.

New South Wales.

*Gardiner, A.
 Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir
 Albert J., V.D.
 *McDougall, A.
 Millen, Hon. E. D.
 Oakes, C. W.
 *Rae, A.

Western Australia.

*Buzacott, R.
 *de Largie, Hon. H.
 *Henderson, G.
 Lynch, P. J.
 Needham, E.
 Pearce, Hon. G. F.

South Australia.

*Guthrie, R. S.
 *McGregor, Hon. G.
 Newland, J.
 O'Loughlin, J. V.
 Senior, W.
 *Story, W. H.

Queensland.

Ferricks, M. A.
 *Givens, Hon. T.
 Maughan, W. J. R.
 Mullan, J.
 *Stewart, Hon. J. C.
 *Turley, H.

Tasmania.

Bakhap, T. J. K.
 Clemons, Hon. J. S.
 Keating, Hon. J. H.
 *Long, J. J.
 *O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
 *Ready, R. K.

*These senators retire on 30th June, 1916; the remaining members on 30th June, 1919.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker .. THE HON. W. E. JOHNSON.
Chairman of Committees .. THE HON. J. M. FOWLER.

Member.	VICTORIA.				District.
Ahern, C. J.	Indi
Anstey, F.	Bourke
Arthur, J. A.	Bendigo
Bennett, J.	Gippsland
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.	Kooyong
Boyd, Hon. J. A.	Henty
Brennan, F.	Batman
Fenton, J. E.	Maribyrnong
Hannan, J. F.	Fawkner
Irvine, Hans W. H.	Grampians
Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C.	Flinders
Kendell, W.	Corio
Maloney, W. R. N.	Melbourne
Manifold, Hon. J. C.	Corangamite
Mathews, J.	Melbourne Ports
McGrath, D. C.	Ballaarat
Palmer, A. C.	Echuca
Rodgers, A. S.	Wannon
Sampson, S.	Wimmera
Tudor, Hon. F. G.	Yarra
Wynne, Hon. A.	Balaclava

Member.	NEW SOUTH WALES.				District.
Abbott, P. P.	New England
Burns, G. M.	Illawarra
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie
Catts, J. H.	Cook
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro
Charlton, M.	Hunter
Conroy, Hon. A. H. B.	Werriwa
Cook, Hon. J.	Parramatta
Falkiner, F. B. S.	Riverina
Fleming, W. M.	Robertson
Greene, W. M.	Richmond
Howe, R.	Dalley
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney
Johnson, Hon. W. E.	Lang
Kelly, Hon. W. H.	Wentworth
Orchard, R. B.	Nepean
Patten, R.	Hume
Pigott, H. R. M.	Calare
Riley, E.	South Sydney
Ryrie, Colonel G. de Laune	North Sydney
Smith, Hon. B., K.C.	Parkes
Spence, Hon. W. G.	Darling
Thomas, Hon. J.	Barrier
Thomson, J.	Cowper
Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Webster, W.	Gwydir
West, J. E.	East Sydney

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND.				District.
Member.				
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	..	..	..	Herbert
Finlayson, W. F.	..	..	..	Brisbane
Fisher, Right Hon. A., P.C.	..	..	..	Wide Bay
Groom, Hon. L. E.	..	..	..	Darling Downs
Higgs, Hon. W. G.	..	..	..	Capricornia
McDonald, Hon. C.	..	..	..	Kennedy
Page, Hon. J.	..	..	..	Maranoa
Sharpe, J. B.	..	..	..	Oxley
Sinclair, H.	..	..	..	Moreton
Stumm, J.	..	..	..	Lilley

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				District.
Member.				
Archibald, W. O.	..	..	..	Hindmarsh
Dankel, G.	..	..	..	Boothby
Foster, Hon. R. W.	..	..	..	Wakefield
Glynn, Hon. P. McM.	..	..	..	Angas
Livingstone, J.	..	..	..	Barker
Poynton, Hon. A.	..	..	..	Grey
Roberts, Hon. E. A.	..	..	..	Adelaide

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.				District.
Member.				
Burchell, R. J.	..	..	..	Fremantle
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G.	..	..	..	Swan
Fowler, Hon. J. M.	..	..	..	Perth
Frazer, Hon. C. E.*	..	..	..	Kalgoorlie
Gregory, Hon. H.	..	..	..	Dampier

TASMANIA.				District.
Member.				
Atkinson, L.	..	..	..	Wilmot
Jensen, Hon. J. A.	..	..	..	Bass
McWilliams, W. J.	..	..	..	Franklin
O'Malley, Hon. K.	..	..	..	Darwin
Smith, W. H. L.	..	..	..	Denison

* Died 25th November, 1913.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1913.

The fifth Commonwealth elections were held on 31st May, 1913.

All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have ^{Franchise.} lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more

numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors and votes polled, and of the percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1913.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In Contested Districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	830,391	830,391	626,861	626,861	75·49	75·49
New South Wales ..	1,036,187	1,036,187	717,855	717,855	69·28	69·28
Queensland ..	363,082	363,082	280,525	280,525	77·26	77·26
South Australia ..	244,026	175,313	195,463	140,020	80·10	79·87
Western Australia ..	179,784	149,658	132,149	110,064	73·50	73·93
Tasmania ..	106,746	106,746	80,398	80,398	75·32	75·32
Australia ..	2,760,216	2,661,377	2,033,251	1,955,723	73·66	73·49

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in South Australia, where about four-fifths of the electors went to the poll. Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania come next in order, in each of which a percentage of about three-fourths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1913 election as compared with previous elections. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—73·93—is remarkable when contrasted with the percentage recorded at the first three elections, when only about a third of the electors voted.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of May, 1913 :—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1913.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	407,852	422,539	326,856	300,005	80·14	71·00
New South Wales ..	554,028	482,159	405,152	312,703	73·13	64·85
Queensland ..	206,727	156,365	168,380	117,145	79·03	74·92
South Australia ..	124,222	119,804	103,739	91,724	83·51	76·56
Western Australia ..	106,264	73,520	80,011	52,138	75·29	70·92
Tasmania ..	54,856	51,890	43,539	36,859	79·37	71·03
Australia ..	1,453,949	1,306,267	1,122,677	910,574	77·22	69·71

Males and females—votes recorded.

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1913.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	407,852	422,539	407,852	422,539	326,856	300,005	80·14	71·00
New South Wales ..	554,028	482,159	554,028	482,159	408,152	312,703	73·13	64·85
Queensland ..	206,727	156,355	206,727	156,355	163,380	117,145	79·03	74·92
South Australia ..	124,222	119,804	90,009	85,304	74,316	65,704	82·57	77·02
Western Australia ..	106,264	73,520	87,570	62,088	65,754	44,310	75·09	71·37
Tasmania ..	54,856	51,890	54,856	51,890	43,539	36,859	79·37	71·03
Australia ..	1,453,949	1,306,267	1,401,042	1,260,335	1,078,997	876,726	77·01	69·56

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in South Australia than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Queensland. In each of these States about three out of every four women whose names were on the rolls attended the polling booths. For the whole Commonwealth 77 men and 69 women in every 100 of each sex recorded their votes.

The following table contains some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the five Commonwealth elections which have been held :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.
Victoria ..	53·09	51·18	56·72	66·58	75·49	56·04	53·83	56·73	66·58	75·49
New South Wales ..	65·81	47·21	51·70	61·44	69·28	66·38	48·88	52·67	61·84	69·28
Queensland ..	49·45	54·83	45·94	61·15	77·26	60·35	57·03	45·92	61·15	77·26
South Australia ..	40·80	32·65	36·51	53·21	80·10	40·76	40·53	40·32	55·33	79·37
Western Australia ..	32·68	28·35	36·23	62·15	73·50	36·95	30·41	36·24	62·15	73·93
Tasmania ..	47·62	45·00	54·18	58·51	75·32	46·99	44·99	55·35	58·51	75·32
Australia ..	53·04	46·86	50·21	62·16	73·66	55·69	50·27	51·48	62·80	73·49

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.									
	Male.					Female.				
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	
Victoria ..	53·09	56·89	62·30	70·99	80·14	45·63	51·14	62·32	71·00	
New South Wales ..	65·81	52·70	58·57	67·79	73·13	41·16	43·90	54·21	64·85	
Queensland ..	49·45	62·49	53·03	66·00	79·03	44·94	37·14	54·78	74·92	
South Australia ..	40·80	41·58	44·45	60·19	83·51	23·28	28·43	46·03	76·56	
Western Australia ..	32·68	35·96	40·87	66·30	75·29	14·86	28·74	55·92	70·92	
Tasmania ..	47·62	54·53	61·65	64·83	79·37	34·30	45·95	51·61	71·03	
Australia ..	53·04	53·09	56·38	67·58	77·22	39·96	43·30	56·17	69·71	

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED—*continued.*

State.	House of Representatives.								
	Male.					Female.			
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.
Victoria	56·04	59·08	62·30	70·99	80·14	48·70	51·16	62·32	71·00
New South Wales ..	66·38	54·12	59·43	68·11	73·13	43·08	44·87	54·71	64·85
Queensland	60·35	64·64	53·01	66·00	79·03	47·17	37·12	54·78	74·92
South Australia ..	40·76	51·95	47·19	62·42	82·57	29·97	32·84	48·47	77·02
Western Australia ..	36·95	40·54	40·44	66·30	75·09	15·57	29·12	55·92	71·37
Tasmania	46·99	54·53	62·87	64·83	79·37	34·28	47·19	51·51	71·03
Australia	55·69	56·47	57·35	68·12	77·01	43·50	44·81	56·93	69·56

Female franchise is in force in New Zealand, and in all the Australian States for the State as well as the Commonwealth elections.

The following are the numbers and percentages of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the last four elections:—

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906, 1910, AND 1913.

State.	Senate.							
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria	7,003	2·23	23,481	6·16	21,414	4·57	27,896	4·45
New South Wales ..	15,796	4·87	28,016	7·35	24,213	4·72	48,195	6·71
Queensland	4,612	3·70	7,344	5·90	8,854	5·19	14,403	5·13
South Australia ..	1,208	2·20	2,735	3·88	3,675	3·33	11,204	5·73
Western Australia ..	2,001	6·03	3,550	6·73	4,554	5·43	8,251	6·24
Tasmania	1,441	3·89	2,192	4·48	1,898	3·29	4,998	6·22
Australia	32,061	3·61	67,318	6·36	64,603	4·60	114,947	5·65

State.	House of Representatives.							
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·58	12,677	2·02
New South Wales ..	7,834	2·77	11,705	3·28	8,002	1·59	22,262	3·10
Queensland	3,057	2·64	5,212	4·10	5,069	2·97	7,685	2·74
South Australia ..	542	2·69	1,622	4·99	3,356	5·01	6,734	4·81
Western Australia ..	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10	3,445	3·13
Tasmania	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51	2,551	3·17
Australia	18,666	2·52	36,865	3·73	27,044	2·00	55,354	2·83

Informal
ballot-
papers.

It will be seen that there was an increase in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for both the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1913 as compared with the previous election.

The proportion of electors, in all the States and for both Houses, who recorded their votes in favour of successful candidates was considerably larger in the last than in the two preceding elections, as will be seen from the following :—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOUR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED, 1906, 1910, AND 1913.

			House of Representatives.		
			1906.	1910.	1913.
Victoria	..	..	28·18	37·57	44·42
New South Wales	..	..	30·13	36·00	40·34
Queensland	..	..	26·42	36·11	44·99
South Australia	..	..	23·63	30·91	42·99
Western Australia	..	..	22·43	39·65	38·62
Tasmania	..	..	29·54	32·82	39·97
Australia	..	..	28·05	36·33	42·31

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 33·73 for the lowest successful candidate in New South Wales to 40·07 for the highest successful candidate in Queensland.

FEDERAL REFERENDA.

Proposals to alter the provisions of the Federal Constitution, relating to the control of industrial matters, corporations, trusts, &c., were submitted to the electors at the date of the general election, with the following result :—

REFERENDA ON PROPOSED ALTERATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION, HELD ON 31ST MAY, 1913.

State.	Number of Votes		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot papers Rejected	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot-papers Rejected
	In Favour.	Against.			In Favour.	Against.		
TRADE AND COMMERCE.					CORPORATIONS.			
Victoria ..	297,290	307,975	- 10,685	21,268	298,479	308,915	- 10,436	19,139
New South Wales	317,848	359,418	- 41,570	39,333	317,668	361,255	- 43,587	37,676
Queensland ..	146,187	122,813	+ 23,374	11,304	146,936	123,632	+ 23,304	9,736
South Australia ..	96,085	91,144	+ 4,941	8,017	96,309	91,273	+ 5,036	7,664
Western Australia	66,349	59,181	+ 7,168	6,286	66,595	59,445	+ 7,150	5,776
Tasmania ..	34,660	42,084	- 7,424	3,528	34,724	42,304	- 7,580	3,244
Australia	958,419	982,615	- 24,196	89,736	960,711	986,824	- 26,113	83,235

REFERENDA ON PROPOSED ALTERATIONS, ETC.—*continued.*

State.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot- papers Rejected.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot- papers Rejected.
	In Favour.	Against.			In Favour.	Against.		
INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.					RAILWAY DISPUTES.			
Victoria ..	297,892	309,804	- 11,912	18,837	296,255	310,921	- 14,666	19,357
New South Wales	318,622	361,044	- 42,422	36,933	316,928	361,743	- 44,815	37,928
Queensland ..	147,171	123,554	+ 23,617	9,579	146,521	123,859	+ 22,662	9,924
South Australia ..	96,626	91,361	+ 5,265	7,259	96,072	91,262	+ 4,810	7,912
Western Australia	66,451	59,612	+ 6,839	5,753	65,957	59,965	+ 5,992	5,894
Tasmania ..	34,839	42,236	- 7,397	3,197	34,625	42,296	- 7,671	3,351
Australia ..	961,601	987,611	- 26,010	81,558	956,358	990,046	- 33,688	84,366
TRUSTS					NATIONALIZATION OF MONOPOLIES.			
Victoria ..	301,729	305,268	- 3,539	19,536	287,379	298,326	- 10,947	40,828
New South Wales	319,150	358,155	- 39,005	39,294	301,192	341,724	- 40,532	73,683
Queensland ..	147,871	122,088	+ 25,783	10,345	139,019	117,609	+ 21,410	23,676
South Australia ..	96,400	90,185	+ 6,215	8,661	91,411	86,915	+ 4,496	16,920
Western Australia	67,342	58,312	+ 9,030	6,162	64,988	57,184	+ 7,804	9,644
Tasmania ..	34,839	41,935	- 7,096	3,498	33,176	40,189	- 7,013	6,907
Australia ..	967,331	975,943	- 8,612	87,496	917,165	941,947	- 24,782	171,658

These figures show that the proposed alterations were rejected by Australia as a whole, although in three States, viz., Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, there were majorities in favour. Section 128 of the Federal Constitution declares that before an alteration of the Constitution can be effected, a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, as well as a majority of all the electors voting, must approve of the proposed change.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1913.

Elections,
Legislative
Council,
1913.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 6th June, 1913, five seats were contested, twelve members being

returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 6TH JUNE, 1913.

Provinces.	Number of Electors. on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-Rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	23,970	10,672	25	10,697	95	143	44·63
Melbourne ..	18,454			Uncontested.			
„ East ..	17,332						
„ North ..	23,499	12,145	8	12,153	87	132	51·72
„ South ..	21,460			Uncontested.			
„ West ..	21,460	10,640	3	10,643	94	44	49·59
Bendigo ..	11,069			Uncontested.			
Gippsland ..	12,866			„			
Nelson ..	10,780			„			
Northern ..	12,225	6,004	11	6,015	39	67	49·20
North-Eastern ..	12,439			Uncontested.			
„ Western ..	15,224			„			
Southern ..	13,033			„			
South-Eastern ..	18,492	8,205	6	8,211	93	359	44·40
„ Western ..	14,593			Uncontested.			
Wellington ..	10,276			„			
Western ..	13,003			„			
	270,175	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (12) ..	170,529	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	99,646	47,666	53	47,719	408	745	47·89

PART IX.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Since November, 1909, three medical officers attached to the Education Department have been continuously employed in examining school children throughout the State. The examination is of a thorough nature, and refers not only to height, weight, chest measurement, &c., but also to physical and mental condition. Particulars are obtained of the nationality and occupation of the parents. The report issued annually by the medical officers contains information in regard to the physical and mental characteristics of the children.

Particulars in regard to height and weight were tabulated in the last issue of the *Year Book*. On the present occasion, chest and cranial measurements, at various ages between six years and three months and fourteen years and three months, are dealt with. The triple classification of children, according to their parentage—Australian, extra-Australian, and mixed or unknown—is still followed.

Measurements, which are given in millimetres ($\cdot 03937$ of an inch), show the diameter of the uninflated chest, taken with calipers from front to back, the "difference" being the increase due to breathing. The lateral chest measurements, taken with calipers are also given, and, as before, the difference is the increase caused by inflation.

Two of the tables which have been compiled relate to the chest measurements of 2,496 children attending Collingwood schools, and of children in Brunswick and Port Melbourne schools respectively, subdivided as follows :—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Collingwood Schools	366	353	719
Brunswick and Port Melbourne Schools..	836	941	1,777
Total	1,202	1,294	2,496

In the third table, which also deals with chest measurements, the whole of the metropolitan schools have been grouped together, while in the fourth the same has been done for "country," that is extra-metropolitan schools. Particulars are given in these tables concerning 2,949 children, distributed in the manner shown below :—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Metropolitan Schools	1,002	1,010	2,012
Country Schools	491	446	937
Total	1,493	1,456	2,949

Cranial measurements are given in Tables V. and VI. In tabulating these, the schools have been divided into two groups only, metropolitan and country, the number of children dealt with being :—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Metropolitan Schools	962	871	1,833
Country Schools	418	412	830
Total	1,380	1,283	2,663

In future it is intended to follow this division of schools into two groups (town and country), in order to eliminate as far as possible the effects of variations and abnormalities. That the averages do not rise uniformly with advancing ages, is to be accounted for in some cases by the small numbers operated on, and in others by the fact that chest and cranial development does not proceed with regularity, but by periods of growth and rest alternating at irregular intervals.

The results now published are based on limited data ; but this is a defect which will be gradually eliminated as the work of inspection of school children extends.

I.—Collingwood Schools.

Average Chest Measurements of School Children tabulated according to age.

Ages.	No. of Children.	Both Parents Born in Australia.				No. of Children.	Both Parents Immigrants.				No. of Children.	All Other Parentage.				No. of Children.	Total.				
		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.	
Boys.																					
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		
6 - 3 to 6 - 9	5	125	23	167	18	..	..	..	..	5	128	19	169	20	10	127	21	168	19	
6 - 9 " 7 - 3	4	120	18	164	15	1	130	20	170	20	5	126	17	161	16	10	124	18	163	16
7 - 3 " 7 - 9	8	132	25	176	19	..	..	..	..	7	140	26	191	21	15	136	26	183	20	
7 - 9 " 8 - 3	7	134	19	173	18	2	133	23	178	12	1	134	24	200	12	10	134	21	177	17
8 - 3 " 8 - 9	11	131	25	183	18	1	130	15	140	20	5	134	22	175	17	17	132	23	179	18
8 - 9 " 9 - 3	11	137	26	182	18	2	132	25	189	18	7	139	20	180	20	20	137	24	182	18
9 - 3 " 9 - 9	14	129	24	182	17	..	..	..	..	5	138	17	191	20	19	132	23	185	18	
9 - 9 " 10 - 3	9	137	26	189	17	1	120	25	184	12	8	141	21	188	16	18	138	23	188	16
10 - 3 " 10 - 9	14	140	25	190	19	..	..	..	..	9	141	21	179	15	23	140	24	186	17	
10 - 9 " 11 - 3	14	141	26	198	19	4	144	33	201	20	7	143	25	197	19	25	142	27	198	19
11 - 3 " 11 - 9	14	139	24	193	19	2	142	19	198	20	3	154	19	192	24	19	142	22	193	19
11 - 9 " 12 - 3	15	147	26	202	20	1	153	27	196	22	7	144	25	200	19	23	146	26	201	20
12 - 3 " 12 - 9	29	147	26	197	20	5	145	30	205	20	10	143	28	201	22	44	146	27	199	21
12 - 9 " 13 - 3	27	146	29	202	20	3	137	83	193	19	18	145	27	207	18	48	145	29	203	19
13 - 3 " 13 - 9	29	147	33	209	20	4	150	84	205	21	8	142	33	200	22	41	147	33	207	20
13 - 9 " 14 - 3	15	152	33	210	21	5	155	30	215	19	4	154	29	206	25	24	153	32	210	21
GIRLS.																					
6 - 3 to 6 - 9	8	120	17	158	17	..	..	..	..	3	123	22	162	15	11	121	18	159	16	
6 - 9 " 7 - 3	6	124	17	156	21	..	..	..	..	4	124	25	166	16	10	124	20	160	19	
7 - 3 " 7 - 9	11	126	24	172	18	1	140	15	150	20	8	122	28	166	18	20	125	25	169	18
7 - 9 " 8 - 3	16	127	16	162	17	2	120	25	157	20	4	119	20	152	21	22	125	18	160	18
8 - 3 " 8 - 9	13	125	21	166	18	2	130	13	163	18	1	125	20	185	10	16	126	20	167	17
8 - 9 " 9 - 3	11	126	15	160	17	..	..	..	..	4	134	18	161	21	15	128	15	160	18	
9 - 3 " 9 - 9	13	127	17	163	20	2	138	18	173	15	2	125	18	165	18	17	128	17	165	19
9 - 9 " 10 - 3	7	132	14	169	16	3	130	12	170	23	9	127	13	169	16	19	129	13	170	17
10 - 3 " 10 - 9	10	129	13	167	15	2	133	20	168	20	4	125	18	164	18	16	128	15	166	16
10 - 9 " 11 - 3	7	125	17	173	17	1	130	10	155	25	7	128	16	170	18	15	127	15	171	18
11 - 3 " 11 - 9	12	139	17	181	19	5	128	15	179	17	9	138	19	182	18	26	136	17	181	18
11 - 9 " 12 - 3	17	134	16	176	18	4	136	16	179	24	4	141	15	186	15	25	135	16	178	18
12 - 3 " 12 - 9	27	136	16	176	19	6	147	14	168	16	14	140	16	179	20	47	138	16	176	19
12 - 9 " 13 - 3	25	139	16	179	20	5	138	14	185	17	9	132	16	182	16	39	137	16	180	19
13 - 3 " 13 - 9	17	141	17	187	19	6	140	19	180	23	13	143	18	185	20	36	142	18	185	20
13 - 9 " 14 - 3	12	146	17	186	17	1	135	20	210	15	6	143	18	198	17	19	144	18	191	17

Appendix.

III.—Metropolitan Schools.

Average Chest Measurements of School Children tabulated according to age.

Ages.		No. of Children.	Both Parents Born in Australia.				No. of Children.	Both Parents Immigrants.				No. of Children.	All Other Parentage.				No. of Children.	Total.			
			Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.
Boys.																					
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
6 - 3	to 6 - 9	15	131	21	165	18	1	130	5	150	10	8	134	18	166	18	24	131	19	165	17
6 - 9	" 7 - 3	12	125	19	171	16	4	128	23	174	16	9	127	18	163	15	25	126	20	169	16
7 - 3	" 7 - 9	21	129	22	174	18	3	119	25	181	13	14	127	25	172	18	38	128	23	174	17
7 - 9	" 8 - 3	16	134	20	176	19	3	134	20	180	15	16	130	20	181	17	35	132	20	178	18
8 - 3	" 8 - 9	33	131	21	180	18	4	129	22	170	17	10	134	21	200	17	47	131	21	184	18
8 - 9	" 9 - 3	34	137	23	186	22	4	129	29	185	17	20	137	22	183	17	58	136	25	185	19
9 - 3	" 9 - 9	25	134	26	185	18	2	140	21	183	21	18	133	21	186	19	43	134	24	186	18
9 - 9	" 10 - 3	38	138	25	187	18	2	134	29	190	18	17	142	26	192	17	57	139	26	188	18
10 - 3	" 10 - 9	32	139	26	192	19	3	146	30	191	17	19	141	25	185	18	54	140	26	189	19
10 - 9	" 11 - 3	35	144	26	195	19	7	139	32	193	20	20	142	27	196	19	62	143	27	195	19
11 - 3	" 11 - 9	32	142	27	199	20	7	145	24	195	18	23	144	25	195	18	62	143	26	197	19
11 - 9	" 12 - 3	38	146	29	202	20	5	141	29	205	16	21	146	25	198	19	64	145	28	201	19
12 - 3	" 12 - 9	69	148	27	198	20	14	147	26	202	21	29	145	23	197	20	112	147	27	198	20
12 - 9	" 13 - 3	60	146	31	203	21	5	144	30	200	19	47	146	29	206	19	112	146	30	204	20
13 - 3	" 13 - 9	81	149	30	209	21	16	156	32	208	21	35	147	32	205	20	132	149	31	208	21
13 - 9	" 14 - 3	41	155	32	211	23	9	152	32	210	18	27	152	32	211	22	77	153	32	211	22
GIRLS.																					
6 - 3	to 6 - 9	14	121	17	157	18	..	..	..	..	..	12	123	18	162	19	26	122	18	160	19
6 - 9	" 7 - 3	24	127	18	160	19	2	125	20	167	20	10	127	23	167	21	36	127	19	163	20
7 - 3	" 7 - 9	21	126	22	172	18	1	125	20	170	20	14	126	21	168	18	36	126	22	171	18
7 - 9	" 8 - 3	39	128	19	165	18	4	130	19	167	19	18	126	18	162	19	61	127	19	164	18
8 - 3	" 8 - 9	32	127	19	169	18	3	127	13	158	13	6	128	20	171	19	41	127	19	168	18
8 - 9	" 9 - 3	42	126	16	163	17	3	130	27	169	27	6	130	18	162	21	51	127	17	163	18
9 - 3	" 9 - 9	26	129	18	168	19	3	135	17	162	17	18	131	17	175	17	47	130	18	170	18
9 - 9	" 10 - 3	30	132	16	168	16	6	134	14	176	18	20	130	15	172	16	56	131	15	170	17
10 - 3	" 10 - 9	32	132	16	167	18	7	137	20	176	16	14	132	15	167	18	53	133	16	168	18
10 - 9	" 11 - 3	29	130	16	171	19	11	137	15	175	21	29	135	15	177	16	69	133	16	175	18
11 - 3	" 11 - 9	31	139	16	175	22	10	136	16	178	20	27	134	19	181	21	68	136	17	178	21
11 - 9	" 12 - 3	43	136	16	182	18	15	137	16	183	18	28	139	15	176	18	86	137	16	180	18
12 - 3	" 12 - 9	73	137	17	181	19	16	140	17	185	17	34	138	16	177	20	123	138	17	180	19
12 - 9	" 13 - 3	56	142	16	183	20	18	143	16	190	19	35	142	16	184	18	109	142	16	184	19
13 - 3	" 13 - 9	46	142	15	188	19	14	139	18	189	21	29	141	17	185	19	89	142	16	187	19
13 - 9	" 14 - 3	33	147	18	193	21	8	144	15	186	18	18	144	18	197	19	59	146	18	193	20

IV.—Country Schools.

Average Chest Measurements of School Children tabulated according to age.

Ages.		No. of Children.	Both Parents Born in Australia.				No. of Children.	Both Parents Immigrants.				No. of Children.	All Other Parentage.				No. of Children.	Total.			
			Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.
BOYS.																					
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
6 - 3	to 6 - 9	5	128	15	157	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	134	17	165	17	7	130	16	159	19
6 - 9	" 7 - 3	5	126	19	175	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	129	14	164	16	10	128	17	169	15
7 - 3	" 7 - 9	13	130	15	162	16	..	..	..	..	..	6	132	16	166	17	19	131	15	163	16
7 - 9	" 8 - 3	13	132	14	175	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	135	18	176	14	16	133	14	175	16
8 - 3	" 8 - 9	7	130	22	176	17	1	140	35	185	15	2	136	30	184	16	10	133	26	178	16
8 - 9	" 9 - 3	14	131	24	181	21	..	..	..	..	..	3	144	18	177	15	17	133	23	180	20
9 - 3	" 9 - 9	15	137	23	179	19	..	..	..	..	..	4	135	18	187	22	19	137	22	180	20
9 - 9	" 10 - 3	22	140	25	188	19	1	148	12	188	24	3	132	17	180	18	26	140	23	187	19
10 - 3	" 10 - 9	19	138	27	195	21	1	140	20	202	24	10	140	25	190	20	30	139	26	194	21
10 - 9	" 11 - 3	25	144	27	193	20	5	147	26	191	21	1	136	34	200	23	31	144	27	193	21
11 - 3	" 11 - 9	21	137	31	200	20	2	157	22	213	17	14	141	30	196	21	37	139	30	200	20
11 - 9	" 12 - 3	26	143	28	197	19	4	145	31	207	23	15	145	28	201	18	45	144	28	199	19
12 - 3	" 12 - 9	37	147	29	204	20	1	142	30	192	18	16	146	28	204	19	54	146	29	204	20
12 - 9	" 13 - 3	53	149	30	208	19	2	145	28	218	20	23	148	29	208	20	78	149	30	206	19
13 - 3	" 13 - 9	42	147	32	207	20	3	157	30	216	18	8	154	34	207	22	53	148	32	208	20
13 - 9	" 14 - 3	22	149	30	209	21	7	146	31	211	21	10	151	31	207	20	39	149	31	209	21
GIRLS.																					
6 - 3	to 6 - 9	2	120	20	161	20	1	130	31	170	16	2	123	10	148	10	5	123	18	157	15
6 - 9	" 7 - 3	4	131	13	165	18	1	114	18	154	14	1	123	12	172	10	6	127	14	164	16
7 - 3	" 7 - 9	11	126	14	163	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	128	12	160	30	12	126	14	163	16
7 - 9	" 8 - 3	21	125	17	166	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	126	24	167	25	23	125	18	166	18
8 - 3	" 8 - 9	11	125	16	161	17	..	..	..	..	..	6	128	15	167	17	17	126	16	163	17
8 - 9	" 9 - 3	29	128	18	168	18	..	..	..	..	..	5	130	20	160	21	34	125	19	167	18
9 - 3	" 9 - 9	17	130	21	167	19	..	..	..	..	..	5	129	21	157	20	22	130	21	165	20
9 - 9	" 10 - 3	13	129	20	172	18	1	155	15	195	20	6	129	18	178	17	20	130	19	176	18
10 - 3	" 10 - 9	17	129	19	174	20	1	115	15	165	10	4	137	11	172	16	22	130	18	174	19
10 - 9	" 11 - 3	18	123	20	170	16	3	130	18	185	16	8	132	20	182	21	29	126	20	174	18
11 - 3	" 11 - 9	19	135	20	181	18	2	138	15	198	20	7	146	15	189	20	28	138	18	182	18
11 - 9	" 12 - 3	30	140	22	182	21	..	..	..	..	..	12	134	20	180	19	42	138	21	182	21
12 - 3	" 12 - 9	26	137	21	189	20	7	137	16	184	18	8	143	21	195	19	41	138	20	189	19
12 - 9	" 13 - 3	38	142	21	187	21	2	147	15	187	12	19	147	21	196	21	59	144	21	190	21
13 - 3	" 13 - 9	39	141	25	197	22	..	..	..	..	..	12	143	22	195	20	51	141	24	197	22
13 - 9	" 14 - 3	20	144	22	195	23	1	150	20	200	15	14	147	19	203	16	35	145	21	198	20

V.—Metropolitan Schools.

Average Cranial Measurements of School Children tabulated according to age.

Average Cranial Measurements of														
Ages.		No. of Children.	Both Parents Born in Australia.		No. of Children.	Both Parents Immigrants.		No. of Children.	All Other Parentage.		No. of Children.	Total.		
			Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.	
Boys.														
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.		mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	
6-3	to 6-9	..	11	172	138	2	173	141	7	172	136	20	172	138
6-9	" 7-3	..	9	179	141	4	179	144	8	181	143	21	180	142
7-3	" 7-9	..	15	178	140	1	176	139	12	178	140	28	178	140
7-9	" 8-3	..	18	180	142	4	179	138	12	177	140	34	179	141
8-3	" 8-9	..	29	180	144	4	179	146	11	179	143	44	179	144
8-9	" 9-3	..	32	179	142	5	182	145	13	181	142	50	180	142
9-3	" 9-9	..	22	180	144	2	177	145	14	180	141	38	180	142
9-9	" 10-3	..	34	179	141	1	178	146	16	182	143	51	180	142
10-3	" 10-9	..	34	180	144	3	187	143	18	179	143	55	180	144
10-9	" 11-3	..	35	182	144	7	184	141	15	180	145	57	181	144
11-3	" 11-9	..	34	182	144	4	188	149	19	181	142	57	182	144
11-9	" 12-3	..	33	183	143	6	183	163	25	182	143	64	182	143
12-3	" 12-9	..	73	182	144	12	181	145	32	183	143	117	182	143
12-9	" 13-3	..	50	182	144	10	182	146	48	181	144	108	182	144
13-3	" 13-9	..	88	183	144	17	184	146	38	183	144	143	183	144
13-9	" 14-3	..	42	184	144	8	185	143	26	184	145	75	184	145
GIRLS.														
6-3	to 6-9	..	11	168	137	..	..	..	7	174	142	18	170	139
6-9	" 7-3	..	13	173	138	..	..	..	6	177	137	19	174	138
7-3	" 7-9	..	12	171	140	..	..	..	6	177	141	18	173	140
7-9	" 8-3	..	23	176	139	3	176	137	13	175	140	39	176	139
8-3	" 8-9	..	25	173	137	3	178	137	3	176	142	31	174	138
8-9	" 9-3	..	36	174	140	1	182	138	5	178	142	42	175	140
9-3	" 9-9	..	21	176	142	2	174	143	15	177	142	38	176	142
9-9	" 10-3	..	28	178	140	6	179	142	20	176	139	54	177	140
10-3	" 10-9	..	30	177	141	5	179	141	16	176	140	51	177	141
10-9	" 11-3	..	30	178	143	10	180	142	25	178	140	65	177	142
11-3	" 11-9	..	31	179	142	9	178	141	24	179	142	64	179	142
11-9	" 12-3	..	41	178	141	11	178	142	28	179	142	80	179	142
12-3	" 12-9	..	67	179	142	13	181	141	31	179	141	111	179	142
12-9	" 13-3	..	59	180	142	16	181	143	30	178	142	105	179	142
13-3	" 13-9	..	45	180	143	13	179	142	25	181	143	83	180	143
13-9	" 14-3	..	31	181	143	5	178	141	17	178	141	53	180	142

VI.—Country Schools.

Average Cranial Measurements of School Children tabulated according to age.

Victorian Year-Book, 1912-13.

Ages.	No. of Children.	Both Parents Born in Australia.		No. of Children.	Both Parents Immigrants.		No. of Children.	All Other Parentage.		No. of Children.	Total.		
		Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.	
Boys.													
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	
6-3 to 6-9	4	177	139	..	..	22	180	143	6	178	140	
6-9 " 7-3	6	180	139	..	..	32	182	145	9	181	141	
7-3 " 7-9	13	180	144	..	..	55	178	143	18	179	144	
7-9 " 8-3	12	178	142	..	..	55	171	142	15	177	142	
8-3 " 8-9	5	181	140	1	175	142	33	183	143	9	181	142
8-9 " 9-3	9	179	141	..	..	3	169	140	10	179	141	
9-3 " 9-9	13	179	144	..	..	1	177	142	16	179	143	
9-9 " 10-3	17	181	143	1	187	150	3	178	141	22	181	143
10-3 " 10-9	17	179	142	1	191	155	4	180	143	26	180	143
10-9 " 11-3	19	181	145	5	180	146	8	187	144	25	181	145
11-3 " 11-9	19	180	143	2	188	147	11	184	145	32	182	144
11-9 " 12-3	25	179	143	4	184	142	11	184	147	40	181	144
12-3 " 12-9	32	183	144	1	190	151	14	184	146	47	184	144
12-9 " 13-3	44	182	143	..	..	..	20	181	143	64	182	143
13-3 " 13-9	38	180	144	2	186	152	6	186	146	46	181	145
13-9 " 14-3	19	181	145	5	182	144	9	186	148	33	182	146
GIRLS.													
6-3 to 6-9	2	172	147	..	..	2	171	136	4	172	142	
6-9 " 7-3	3	174	139	1	168	140	..	..	4	173	139	
7-3 " 7-9	10	174	138	10	174	138	
7-9 " 8-3	17	176	140	2	166	141	19	175	140	
8-3 " 8-9	9	177	139	7	177	142	16	177	140	
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10-3 " 10-9	16	176	138	1	178	142	4	175	138	21	176	138
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11-3 " 11-9	19	175	140	2	178	141	6	175	144	27	175	141
11-9 " 12-3	27	175	141	12	178	142	39	176	141
12-3 " 12-9	25	178	141	6	177	140	8	182	144	39	179	142
12-9 " 13-3	37	178	141	2	186	147	17	177	142	56	178	141
13-3 " 13-9	36	177	142	..	..	..	12	175	143	48	177	143
13-9 " 14-3	19	178	142	1	177	147	13	178	141	33	178	142

PART X.—PRODUCTION.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1913. The land privately owned was summarized according to different-sized holdings, and, in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars for 1913 are as follows:—

LAND OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1913.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 5	4,158	12,627	44,966	57,593	3,458	54,135
6 " 15	5,052	51,293	13,442	64,735	16,894	47,841
16 " 30	5,259	117,141	58,577	175,718	36,188	139,530
31 " 50	4,288	175,898	111,784	287,682	50,606	237,076
51 " 100	7,356	558,534	145,742	704,276	138,352	565,924
101 " 200	9,891	1,477,244	334,088	1,811,332	329,657	1,481,675
201 " 300	5,698	1,423,071	428,597	1,856,668	311,947	1,544,721
301 " 320	2,894	914,365	454,144	1,368,509	233,921	1,134,588
321 " 400	3,179	1,149,040	351,048	1,500,088	263,975	1,236,113
401 " 500	3,073	1,390,510	233,553	1,674,063	363,700	1,310,363
501 " 600	2,451	1,352,613	402,941	1,755,554	362,674	1,392,880
601 " 640	2,509	1,583,779	154,348	1,738,127	433,671	1,304,456
641 " 700	1,267	851,486	334,013	1,185,499	207,262	978,237
701 " 800	1,608	1,210,856	278,910	1,489,766	302,622	1,187,144
801 " 900	1,135	966,221	224,076	1,190,297	245,126	945,171
901 " 1,000	1,211	1,158,447	404,668	1,563,115	319,990	1,243,125
1,001 " 1,500	2,784	3,417,332	1,074,628	4,491,960	875,165	3,616,795
1,501 " 2,000	1,208	2,091,974	293,421	2,385,395	457,373	1,928,022
2,001 " 2,500	552	1,239,679	484,480	1,724,159	214,073	1,510,086
2,501 " 3,000	805	840,565	714,723	1,555,288	119,619	1,435,669
3,001 " 4,000	348	1,208,523	148,751	1,357,274	163,726	1,193,548
4,001 " 5,000	167	754,331	222,295	976,626	68,913	907,713
5,001 " 7,500	185	1,125,383	253,977	1,379,360	71,262	1,308,098
7,501 " 10,000	82	700,479	88,871	789,350	40,648	748,702
10,001 " 15,000	78	963,016	391,783	1,354,799	21,926	1,332,873
15,001 " 20,000	38	646,029	7,460	653,489	7,084	646,405
20,001 " 30,000	20	494,237	396	494,633	8,747	485,886
30,001 " 40,000	11	362,726	3,839	366,565	1,023	365,542
40,001 " 50,000	3	135,558	1,232	136,790	596	136,194
50,001 and upwards	1	51,400	..	51,400	230	51,170
Total	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,423	30,469,682

LAND OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1913—continued.

Size of Holdings (In Acres.)	Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 to 5	4,633	5 480	4,039	2,808	1,684
6 " 15	7,343	10,182	6,813	4,424	4,250
16 " 30	10,500	14,825	10,766	12,697	6,043
31 " 50	10,831	19,056	13,923	17,652	8,662
51 " 100	25,605	55,362	38,211	68,230	23,323
101 " 200	48,133	119,585	87,462	228,752	48,969
201 " 300	38,494	83,342	70,488	302,428	31,535
301 " 320	22,265	35,668	35,541	197,667	12,345
321 " 400	27,441	47,801	48,253	303,947	17,085
401 " 500	30,435	42,224	49,042	395,625	14,109
501 " 600	25,791	32,928	41,697	392,867	9,716
601 " 640	22,835	16,648	26,125	292,312	5,480
641 " 700	12,719	13,015	20,996	237,750	4,289
701 " 800	19,358	16,147	27,360	387,856	5,118
801 " 900	15,935	13,715	25,960	358,213	5,228
901 " 1,000	18,099	14,164	26,848	436,856	4,198
1,001 " 1,500	47,940	33,438	77,594	1,427,735	10,206
1,501 " 2,000	24,208	12,998	38,953	977,380	3,751
2,001 " 2,500	12,519	7,693	25,304	649,203	2,261
2,501 " 3,000	6,983	4,332	15,699	515,414	1,351
3,001 " 4,000	9,616	5,411	19,939	726,481	1,355
4,001 " 5,000	4,750	2,872	13,500	473,833	507
5,001 " 7,500	6,776	3,952	29,987	831,290	1,495
7,501 " 10,000	3,933	1,583	13,167	504,726	258
10,001 " 15,000	3,611	1,512	17,905	761,201	457
15,001 " 20,000	1,918	777	8,344	504,279	104
20,001 " 30,000	1,398	544	4,748	334,753	104
30,001 " 40,000	1,069	180	5,794	269,172	35
40,001 " 50,000	278	74	820	116,723	61
50,001 and upwards	220	12	250	41,650	3
Total	465,636	615,520	805,618	11,773,924	224,582

SUMMARY.

	Number of Holdings.	Total Area Occupied.	Total Area under Cultivation.
Private land		Acres.	Acres.
Crown land held in conjunction with private land	66,811	28,429,357	5,670,428
Crown land only	1,892	7,710,753	36,151
Total	68,703	37,218,798	5,706,579

	Live Stock.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
Private land	465,636	615,520	805,618	11,773,924	224,582
Crown land	5,277	7,418	13,464	84,737	3,901
In cities, towns, &c., and travelling	59,581	33,001	33,068	33,563	11,589
Total	530,494	655,939	852,150	11,892,224	240,072

The percentages of land in holdings of various sizes occupied, under cultivation, and used for grazing and of live stock carried thereon are contained in the following statement :—

CULTIVATION AND SHEEP-CARRYING CAPACITY OF LAND IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS, MARCH, 1913.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Percentage in each Division to Total of—				Live Stock Grazed reduced to Equivalent in Sheep.	
	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Live Stock (equivalent in Sheep Grazed).	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing, &c.
1 to 100 ..	3·57	4·33	3·43	7·08	1,766,873	1·69
101 „ 320 ..	13·94	15·44	13·66	17·67	4,410,283	1·06
321 „ 640 ..	18·45	25·12	17·21	17·14	4,278,079	·82
641 „ 1,000 ..	15·02	18·95	14·29	12·15	3,031,015	·70
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	23·80	27·27	23·15	20·34	5,076,868	·72
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	10·76	6·22	11·61	9·22	2,300,276	·65
5,001 „ 10,000 ..	6·00	1·98	6·75	6·95	1,735,240	·84
10,001 and upwards	8·46	·69	9·90	9·45	2,358,478	·78
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,957,112	·82

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep.

Returns which were collected in March, 1913, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows :—

NUMBER OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1913.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep to a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central ..	2,489	1,027,426	413	10·02	8·66
North-Central ..	2,077	925,271	445	8·36	7·80
Western ..	5,574	4,201,708	754	22·45	35·43
Wimmera ..	4,031	1,927,837	478	16·23	16·26
Mallee ..	1,358	565,135	416	5·47	4·77
Northern ..	4,724	1,512,729	320	19·02	12·76
North-Eastern ..	2,148	693,881	323	8·65	5·85
Gippsland ..	2,433	1,004,674	413	9·80	8·47
Total ..	24,834	11,858,661	478	100·00	100·00

Excluding sheep travelling and in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks :—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1913.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500	19,582	2,692,122	78·85	22·70
500 to 1,000	3,016	2,098,348	12·14	17·70
1,001 „ 2,000	1,302	1,844,901	5·24	15·56
2,001 „ 3,000	358	890,989	1·44	7·51
3,001 „ 5,000	270	1,057,673	1·09	8·92
5,001 „ 7,000	102	608,199	·41	5·13
7,001 „ 10,000	89	747,315	·36	6·30
10,001 „ 15,000	61	753,801	·25	6·36
15,001 „ 20,000	29	497,143	·12	4·19
Over 20,000	25	668,170	·10	5·63
Total	24,834	11,858,661	100·00	100·00

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